



World Food
Programme

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Burundi

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2021

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Overview

In 2021, the transitional year before the new Integrated Country Strategic Plan 2022 - 2024, WFP achieved substantial results, supporting the Burundi government to address food insecurity and malnutrition challenges. With the generous support of donors and in cooperation with humanitarian and development partners, WFP reached 1.2 million food-insecure people across Burundi, 52 percent of whom were women and 10.5 percent were persons with disabilities. WFP provided 22,000 tons of in-kind food and over USD 6.9 million cash-based transfers.

Beneficiaries included Congolese refugees hosted in five camps, Burundian returnees from neighbouring countries since the 2020 elections, people affected by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika and climatic shocks, school children in food-insecure areas, moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls and children 6-59 months.

Despite funding constraints, WFP managed to cater for all refugees using a combination of in-kind and cash-based transfers. In addition, all Burundian returnees received a three-month food return package helping them to reintegrate to their communities [1].

To address malnutrition, nutrition interventions focused on prevention and treatment using Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF), nutrition education, Social Behavior Change Communication, culinary demonstrations, and training on enhancing feeding, hygiene, health care and nutrition practices. Nutrition indicators for chronic malnutrition improved compared to 2019. Although moderate acute malnutrition treatment performance outcomes were maintained above the annual targets, the recovery and non-response rates slightly regressed compared to last year mainly due to the unavailability of nutritious foods and resources constraints. To address this, WFP is working with the office of the First Lady of Burundi, the national nutrition champion, to ensure more visibility to the malnutrition situation in Burundi.

Capacity strengthening provided to local smallholder farmers resulted in WFP purchasing over 5,000 mt of food, including 1,050 mt milk for the school feeding programme, injecting USD 3.3 million in the local economy. This amount accounted for 68 percent of total local purchases in 2021, which demonstrates WFP's intentions of developing the food systems ecosystem in the coming years.

However, it is worth noting that the purchasing process recorded delays that affected the supplied programmes like the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF) and negatively impacted education performance indicators. This resulted in food shortages in most assisted schools in April, May, and September. Although schools retained the enrolment, retention, and dropout rates above the baseline situation, they slightly degraded compared to last year. To address this challenge, WFP is planning to strengthen the capacities of the government's decentralized structures in the food quality control and procurement process and hand them over to the Government.

Nonetheless, the HGSF programme benefited from a study visit organized in Benin with high-profile government officials under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The delegation led by the First Lady of Burundi, the HGSF champion, gained experience and knowledge from the Benin's integrated model. Major takeaways included enhanced political commitment towards the programme, enhanced partnerships, community and private sector involvement, and integration. The Government's membership to the School Meals Coalition, its contribution of USD 2.5 million and the launch by the First Lady of the new school year, during which she committed to advocate to extend school feeding to all the schools across the country, reflected public authorities' commitment to advance the HGSF programme. With over 600,000 schoolchildren supported in 849 schools, the HGSF programme is already recognized by the Government of Burundi as the largest and most important safety net for vulnerable people in Burundi.

Resilience-building activities implemented in Karusi and Gitega provinces strengthened the gains secured from similar activities in the same areas last year. They provided households with purchasing power through cash-based transfers, improving their food consumption and equipping them with more assets.

WFP is the logistics lead in the country providing the Government, humanitarian, and development partners with on-demand services as well as technical assistance to improve emergency logistics coordination and overall supply chain management. Thus, amongst others, WFP was able to mitigate the impact of the 2021 fuel shortages across the country by supplying 54,600 liters to 11 UN agencies and international NGOs on a full cost recovery basis. In addition, WFP strengthened the capacities of the Ministry of Public Health to effectively respond to COVID-19 and other health emergencies.

1,227,069

Total beneficiaries in 2021



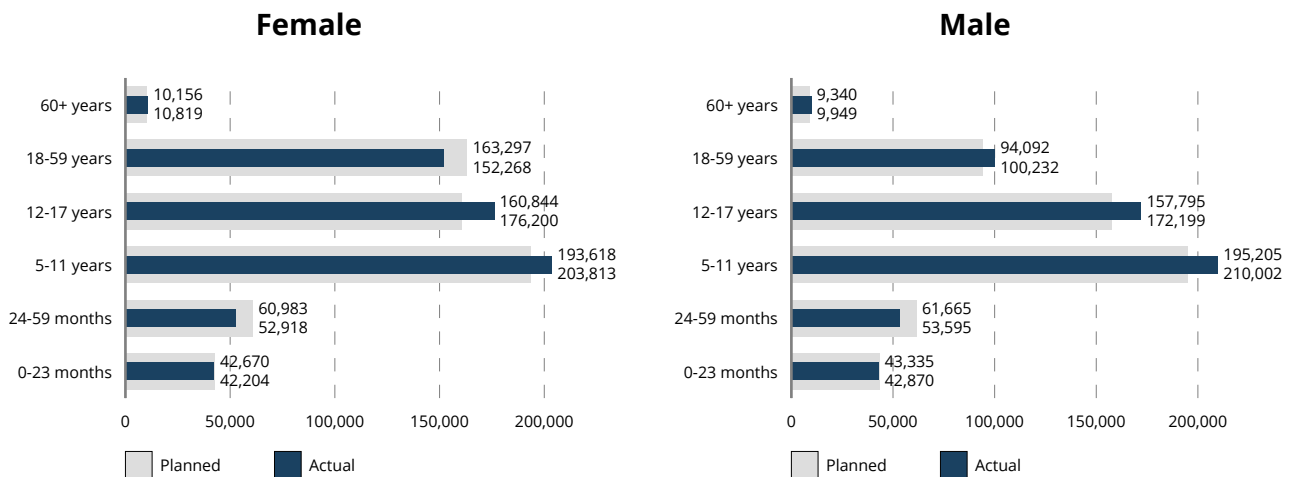
52% female



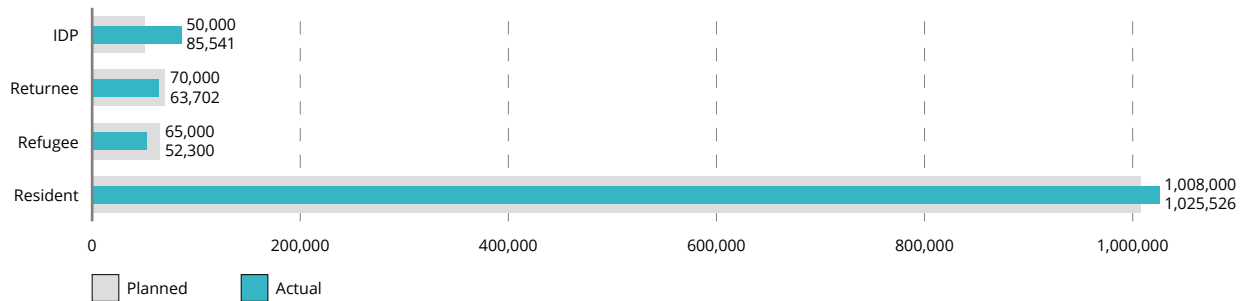
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 129,107 (51% Female, 49% Male)

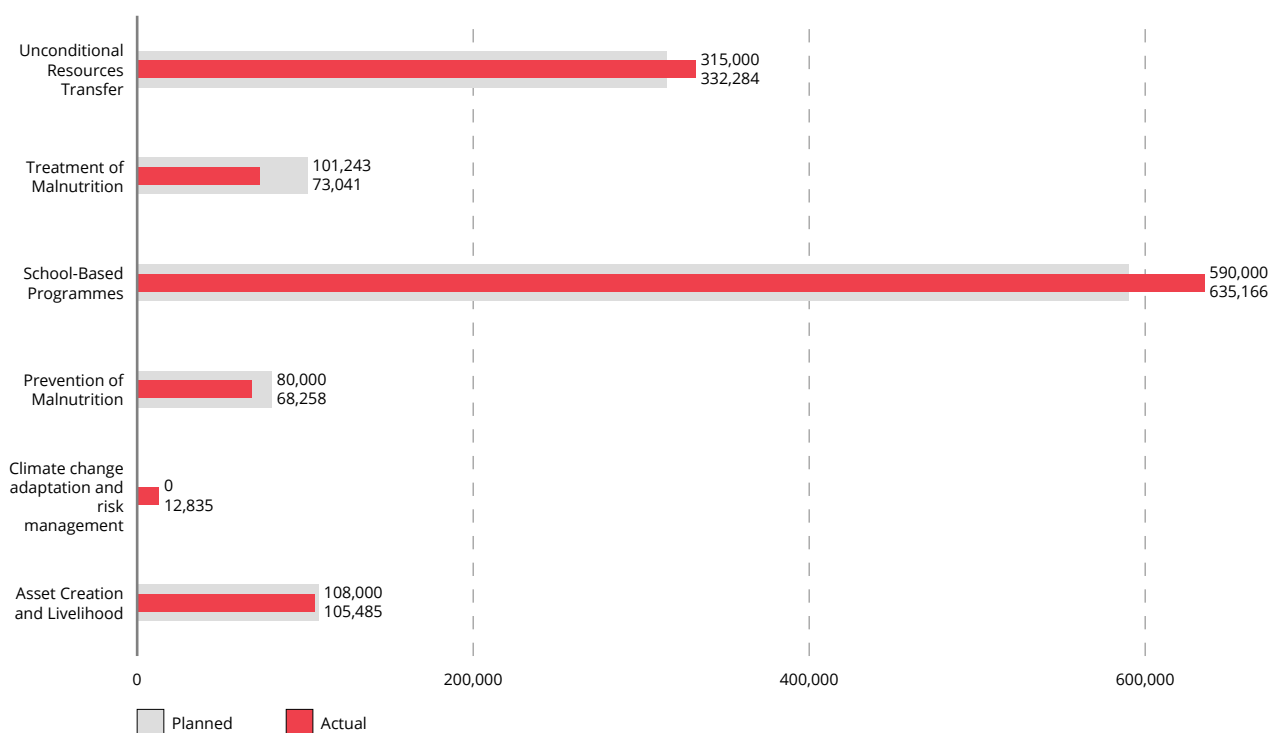
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



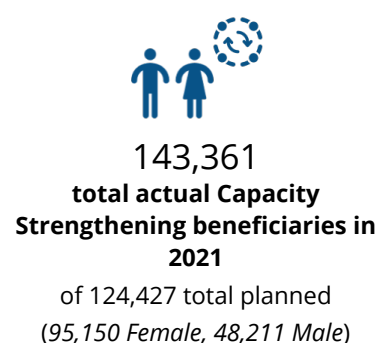
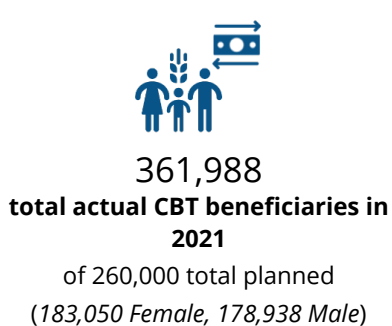
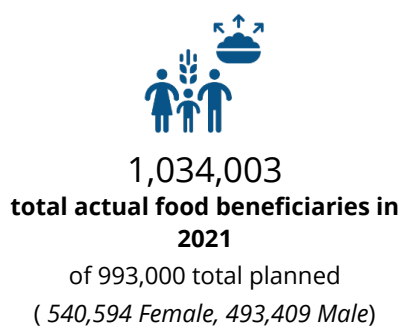
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



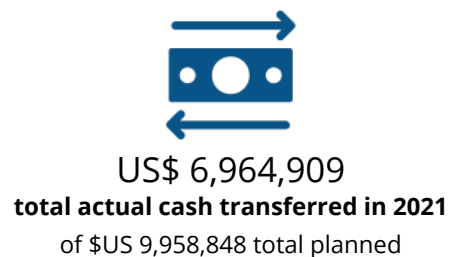
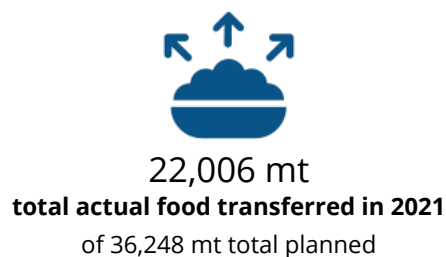
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



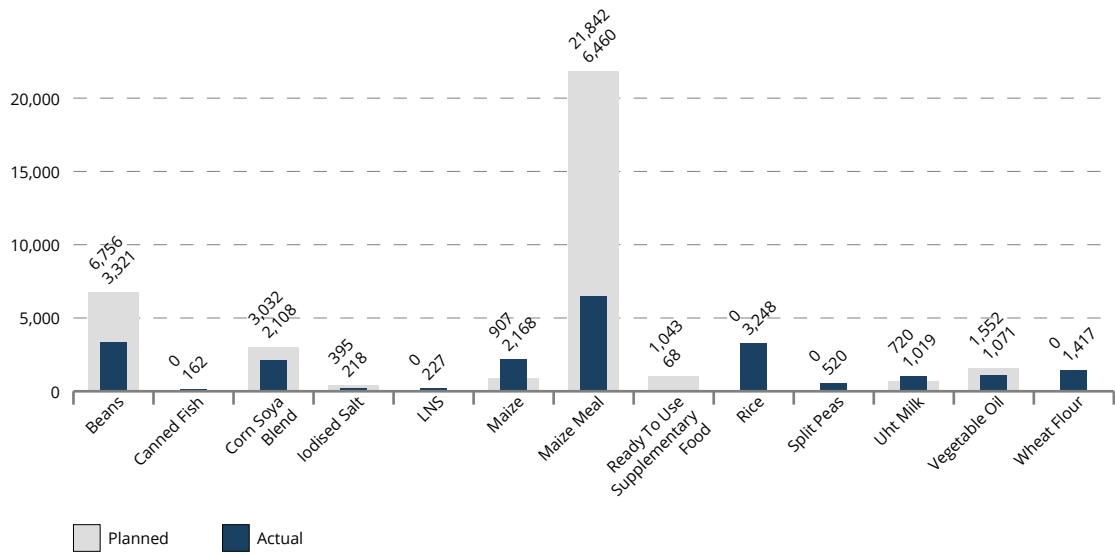
Beneficiaries by Modality



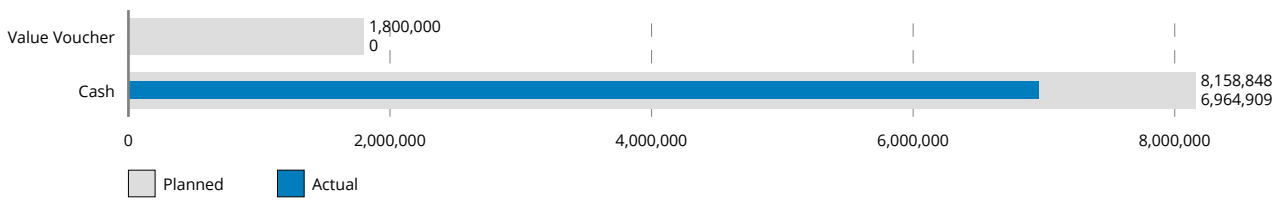
Total Food and CBT



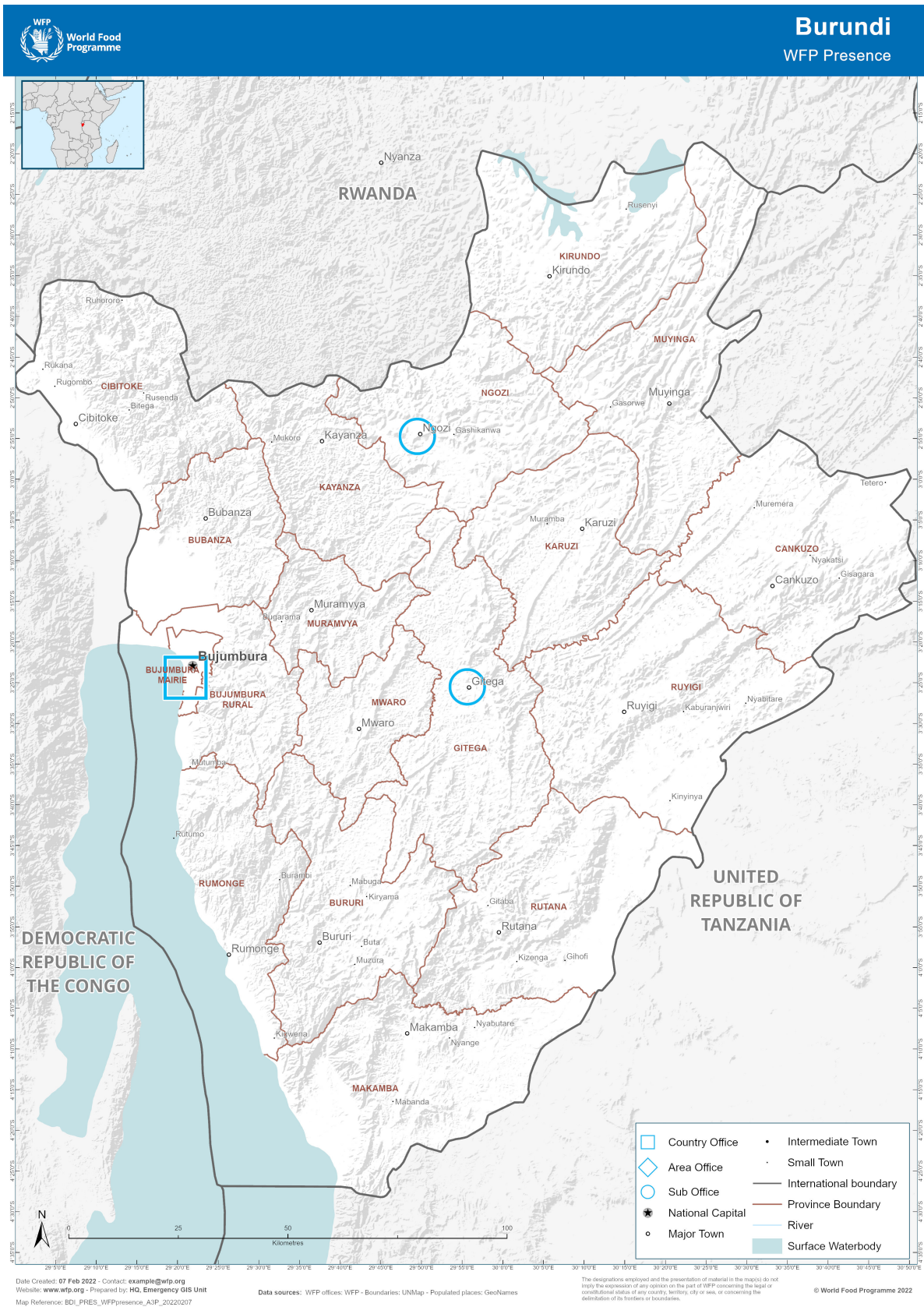
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



A landlocked and densely populated country in East Africa, Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world with more than 65 percent of the population living in poverty. [2]

The malnutrition situation in Burundi is worrying. Though stunting has declined over the last few years, 52.2 percent of children between 6-59 months are stunted [3]. High levels of micronutrients deficiencies and underweight among children and women have been recorded. The Fill the Nutrient Gap study and the Operational Research on factors influencing food consumption and choices in Burundi conducted in 2019 and 2020 respectively revealed a lack of access to a nutritious diet for 67 percent of households, non-adoption of optimal infant and young child feeding practices by a large proportion of the population, and prevalence of harmful dietary habits. Yet, good nutrition is important for human capital and economic growth as malnutrition affects cognitive abilities.

Recurrent climatic hazards, internal displacements, intense repatriation flows and prevalence of infectious diseases in a context of low resilience are at the root of food insecurity. Adding to the pressure on Burundi's stretched resources, over 50,000 refugees are hosted in already food-insecure areas, relying on food and nutrition assistance. The situation is compounded by the return of over 64,000 refugees from neighbouring countries in 2021, following peaceful elections in May 2020. The returnees continue to face considerable reintegration challenges including food insecurity, land ownership issues, shelter, and access to basic social services.

Only 30 percent of Burundi's children complete their lower secondary education. Although women play a central role in the development of the country, gender equality is among the lowest in the world. The majority of the country's poor are in rural areas, where 90 percent of people rely heavily on subsistence agriculture and informal employment.

In 2015, a socio-political crisis resulted in donors suspending direct budget support, leading to a 50 percent decrease in the national budget. The peaceful general elections in May 2020 and the subsequent political developments fostered improved cooperation with the international community. WFP has also gained stronger partnerships and support from government and enjoys enhanced collaboration over the implementation of government's priorities.

COVID-19 infection and transmission rates remain relatively low. However, communities living in the country borders have lost livelihoods due to the disruption of informal cross-border trade.

Supporting the Government's efforts to address the multifaceted factors of food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP, in conjunction with humanitarian and development partners, implemented the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018-2021 aligned with national policies and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The ICSP supported the Government's immediate and longer-term priorities by addressing the root causes of malnutrition, providing life-saving support to vulnerable people, and improving communities' resilience.

In contributing towards SDG 2 and following Burundi's National Development Plan 2018-2027, WFP focused its operations on meeting the basic food requirements of refugees, returnees, and other food-insecure people, and creating resilient communities towards food insecurity and climate change. As the biggest social safety net, the school feeding programme enhanced school-going children's attendance, addressed the existing gender inequalities, and contributed to environmental protection. WFP is also working to expand its support to smallholder farmers for increased food production and is collaborating with the government to seek an interim solution to the ban of maize imports to alleviate the impact of cereal shortage in its operations.

WFP also helped combat malnutrition by coordinating efforts with the government and partners. WFP addressed the root causes of food insecurity by strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers in commodity and financial management, production cost analysis and providing equipment for post-harvest losses management thus improving the incomes of food-insecure farming households.

Working towards SDG 17, WFP ensured humanitarian and development actors had access to effective supply chain services and strengthened supply chain capacities of the government and partner institutions.

One of the ultimate goals of these interventions is their ownership by the government. WFP is supporting the government to develop a gradual handover strategy for the homegrown school feeding programme, but specific actions are already underway including support to the government for setting up legal frameworks for the programme, capacity strengthening of national institutions and learning tours facilitated under the South-South and Triangular cooperation. WFP has also been working with the government to strengthen its capacities to better prepare and respond to emergencies and conduct food security assessments.

Through a budget revision (BR 5), the ICSP 2018-2021 was extended until 28 February 2022 to allow the finalization and endorsement by WFP's Executive Board of Directors of the current ICSP 2022-2024.

The ICSP (2022-2024) details WFP's strategy of handing over its interventions to the government. Full national ownership of the HGSFP is expected within 15 years. WFP will provide guidance and technical assistance in designing and implementing a strategic and operational framework facilitating the hand-over. WFP will also support the government in resource mobilization.

In addition, WFP will facilitate the national ownership of nutrition interventions through capacity strengthening in the gender-transformative design, management, and fund mobilization for nutrition programmes; empowerment of the

micro medium large scale private sector actors for local food fortification and social and behavioral change communication for both women and men to promote good nutrition and hygiene practices and the increased production and consumption of nutritious and diversified foods.

While Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world, the social protection system in place covers only a tiny proportion of the population. Progress has been made over the years, notably the adoption of universal schooling and free health care for children aged 0-59 months and pregnant women in 2006, the adoption of the national social protection policy in 2011, and the establishment of an institutional framework, the National Commission for Social Protection. However, much remains to be done. By contributing to developing the national social protection strategy (2021-2025), WFP will advocate for the development and reinforcement of the national capacity to prevent and respond to natural disasters as an integral part of a shock-responsive social protection system.

Risk Management

WFP operations continued to face operational and fiduciary risks associated with COVID-19, climatic hazards, economic decline, and regional and national political instability. WFP carried out risk assessments to assess its exposure to strategic, operational, financial and fiduciary risks, with identified risks and mitigation strategies summarised in a dedicated risk registry, which was periodically reviewed to incorporate emerging risk trends and changing operational requirements.

The most severe identified risks are aligned with the narrative of the National Harmonized Contingency Plan 2020-2021 as well as with the current ICSP: pandemic outbreaks (COVID-19, Ebola Virus Disease, etc.), natural disasters (mainly floods, landslides and excessive rains), fuel shortages due to scarcity of foreign currencies, inadequate health, safety or psychosocial wellbeing aggravated by COVID-19 context, strain on limited resources due to increased influx of populations (returnees), and impediments to humanitarian operations due to restrictive policies and measures.

The CO focused its mitigating actions on strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity, strengthening coordination mechanisms especially with the Government and other actors, strengthening partnerships with local organizations, and advocacy for the mobilization of resources for rapid response. Other actions also focused on increasing awareness of policies and procedures as well as developing SOPs to guide operational processes.

As best risk management practices, WFP benefited from various tools and awareness training sessions (e.g Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption awareness sessions, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA),) whose aspects and policies are reflected in the agreements signed between WFP and its partners.

Partnerships

Partnerships remain at the heart of WFP's work. As WFP transitions into a more robust and ambitious Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2022-2024, partnerships will be key for success, not only in its overall implementation but for long-term impact. This ICSP is a product of a consultative process with government officials at various levels, donors, cooperating partners and local NGOs, UN Agencies, private sector, and the affected populations.

Taking advantage of the new government's openness towards the international community, WFP worked to strategically position itself as the Government's partner of choice, both in humanitarian and development programming.

Considering the Government's engagement in School Feeding and within the South-South and Triangular Cooperation framework, WFP organized a study visit to Benin with the First Lady of Burundi and line Ministers. It aimed to learn from Benin's good practices and success and transpose them in Burundi. The visit also paved the way for the First Lady's nomination as the ambassador for Burundi in the Coalition for School Feeding [1] to which the country adhered in September 2021. The Coalition will support governments and their partners to improve or restore national, sustainable school meal programmes. As part of the next steps, WFP will support the Government to outline its commitments to school feeding.

Building on this momentum, WFP also supported the Office of the First Lady in organizing a High-Level Women Leaders Forum on the Fight Against Malnutrition.

Continuing to engage with the Burundi Red Cross (BRC), WFP successfully rolled out the pilot phase of the Forecast-based Financing initiative, an innovative approach that aimed at capacitating the BRC to establish an anticipatory action system.

Trilateral agreements between the World Bank, WFP and the Government continued to expand to energy project in World Bank-funded schools. Together with WFP and UNICEF, the World Bank is also a key partner in supporting the Government to create an adaptive, shock responsive social protection system through a Social Safety Net Support Project.

As part of its strategic shift to diversify its funding streams, engagement with other International Financial Institutions has gained traction thanks to the WFP-organized 'Deep Dive' sessions with the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Discussions identified strong alignment in areas of capacity strengthening for increased local agricultural production and social and financial inclusion initiatives within the social protection arena.

WFP received regular financial support from USAID-BHA on humanitarian assistance activities and is also working to attract McGovern-Dole support to the School Feeding programme. Other partners include international government donors such as the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, Monaco, Russia, and France.

Efforts to diversify funding sources have been rewarded by a constant increase of private sector funding over the years (Kerry Group, Mastercard, Conrad Hilton Foundation). The UBRAF funding served to enhance the socio-economic condition of the people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and capacity strengthening on the integrated package of essential nutrition services for PLWHA.

Funding diversification for flexible and multiyear contributions will remain the priority for 2022, especially to support refugees' assistance and the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment, hugely depending on USAID.

WFP, in partnership with the private sector and education institutions, continued to support the digital transformation of the rural economies by promoting the use of e-commerce platforms by schools and farmers' organizations. WFP received funding from the Rockefeller Foundation focusing on the Power of Procurement for Nutrition initiative. This approach will leverage school feeding procurement as an enabler for better nutrition outcomes for school-aged children and a more efficient food system. WFP has also taken the lead in supporting UN agencies with food systems transformation and continues implementing joint programmes. In this view, WFP partnered with UNICEF on a joint project for prevention of malnutrition and strengthening of resilience in Burundi. WFP also worked with UNICEF and FAO to provide a multi-sectoral response to chronic malnutrition.

As was recommended by the 2020 Evaluation of MAM Treatment Intervention, WFP strengthened the capacities of PRONIANUT to coordinate the MAM treatment programme and other specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Also, responding to the same Evaluation's recommendation, WFP strengthened the capacities of CAMEBU in storage management and recommended the health providers to enroll cases discharged from outpatient therapeutic services in the supplementary feeding programme.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, WFP was 102 percent resourced against the annual needs-based plan. This funding was secured thanks to the strong and continued support from donors, and it enabled WFP to make significant progress towards implementing its ICSP 2018-2021.

Twenty-one percent of funding utilized in 2021 were carryovers from 2020. Confirmed contributions accounted for 59 percent, flexible funding accounted for 11 percent, and 16 percent were multi-year funding. Timely confirmation of contributions enabled WFP to procure commodities in a timely manner from local and regional markets, including the Global Commodity Management Facility, at favorable prices. The predictability of multi-year funding allowed for proactive planning and programming for 2022. A budget revision was conducted to extend the current Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for two months in 2022 (January and February) to allow time for completing the endorsement process of the new ICSP 2022-2024 due to commence in March 2022. The revision increased the number of beneficiaries under SO1 and SO3 by 23 percent and the budget by five percent.

Despite the high level of activity and geographical earmarking, WFP could utilize the available resources optimally. Advance financing from USAID-BHA represented four percent (compared to nine percent in 2020) of contributions secured at the beginning of the year to provide urgent assistance to refugees, returnees, and moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children 6-23 months. Advance financing also prevented unforeseen pipeline breaks for these activities as funding and in-kind contributions are being released/approved.

Strategic Outcome One was resourced at 89 percent against the annual need-based plan. WFP used the funds to provide food assistance to refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected populations and enhance its emergency preparedness efforts. In addition to funding from ECHO, WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account was sought (USD 1.5 million) at the end of third quarter of 2021 to provide immediate assistance to people affected by flooding. Of the three activities, two shared nearly all the resources received, with five percent designated to emergency preparedness.

Strategic Outcome Two was resourced at 125 percent against 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 (HGSF) approach. The Government's annual contribution (USD 2.5 million) to HGSF was key for achieving the planned results.

Strategic Outcome Three was resourced at 98 percent of the needs-based plan and was used to distribute nutritious foods in combination with Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activities to children, adolescent girls, and PLWG. The male-to-male peer support groups were part of the SBCC strategy.

































The Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) endorsed USD 9.2 million at the beginning of the year to support resilience-building activities. WFP directed the funds to school feeding and nutrition programmes facing early pipeline breaks.

















Strategic Outcome Four was resourced at 61 percent of the needs-based plan. Some donors believe that the support to producers is not WFP mandate. WFP is documenting lessons learned / outcomes of WFP action to improve implementation and evidence further advocacy. Funds received were mainly used for the Post Harvest Losses equipment purchase. The total utilization stands at 64 percent due to the lengthy delivery time of the equipment.

Strategic Outcome Five was resourced at 57 percent and allowed WFP to provide Government, humanitarian and development partners with on-demand supply chain and logistics services on a cost recovery basis.

Strategic Outcome Six, introduced through a budget revision in 2020, was resourced at five percent through flexible funding. Funds received were used to conduct a food security monitoring in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock.

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	 24,528,898.0	 19,085,869.0	 23,590,060.0	 16,157,844.0
02: Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems	 25,538,804.0	 19,824,783.0	 32,377,301.0	 13,353,412.0
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.	 10,149,202.0	 8,230,584.0	 9,901,957.0	 6,594,056.0
04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2020	 957,197.0	 345,842.0	 1,247,032.0	 237,805.0
05: Government , humanitarian and development partners have access to effective supply chain management and logistic all year round	 1,814,688.0	 695,002.0	 1,128,609.0	 723,534.0
06: Government and partner institutions and systems in Burundi have enhanced supply chain capacities by end of 2021.	 1,469,416.0	 881,650.0	 66,804.0	 56,007.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 115,696.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 64,458,205.0	 49,063,730.0	 68,427,459.0	 37,122,658.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 5,357,387.0	 5,004,166.0	 8,993,046.0	 4,036,563.0
Total Direct Costs	 69,815,592.0	 54,067,896.0	 77,420,505.0	 41,159,221.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 4,424,038.0	 3,470,240.0	 2,353,842.0	 2,353,842.0
Grand Total	 74,239,630.0	 57,538,136.0	 79,774,347.0	 43,513,064.0

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



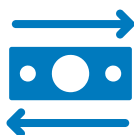
WFP provided **11,700 mt of food** through unconditional food distributions to **257,300** refugees, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable food-insecure populations.



WFP provided technical assistance and training to **50 government and partners' staff** in **emergency preparedness**



79 percent returnee households have **acceptable food consumption score**, above the annual target of 75 percent



USD 5.1 million CBT distributed to beneficiaries out of **USD 6.9 million** planned.



12,800 out of **13,000** people covered and assisted through **Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions** against climate shocks



77 percent refugee households consumed protein-rich food, above the **annual target of 72 percent**

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 targets people affected by crisis, ensuring those vulnerable to food insecurity can meet their basic food needs in times of crisis. This includes refugees in-camps, Burundian returnees, people affected by natural hazards, internally displaced people (IDPs), the nutritionally vulnerable (pregnant and lactating women and girls, children 6-59 months, people living with HIV/TB) and other severely food-insecure households. It also includes capacity strengthening for Government and local humanitarian partners in emergency preparedness and response. This Strategic Outcome is fully in line with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). The strategic outcome was funded at 89 percents of the SOs annual requirements (USD 21,906,270).

WFP supports crisis-affected people through in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT). In 2021, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to Congolese refugees in camps; Burundians refugees returning from neighbouring countries; and to food insecure populations affected by climatic shocks and the economic impact of COVID-19 outbreak. Nationally owned mechanisms for food security surveillance and analysis including the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), along with early warning and response systems also allowed to better cover the vulnerable communities.

WFP strived to meet the daily food needs of refugees who entirely rely on humanitarian assistance. However, the operation faced funding constraints which negatively impacted their access to adequate food. WFP provided in-kind food and CBT assistance to over 52,000 refugees in camps and transit centres. Due to funding scarcity, WFP provided cash to purchase fresh food for one month only (May). Moreover, nutrition assistance targeting children aged 6-59 months and PLWGs under MAM treatment and provision of specialized nutritious food items to people living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment and people with tuberculosis (TB) undergoing directly observed treatment could not be implemented.

Regarding WFP's assistance to crisis-affected population and IDPs, the year was marked by WFP's ability to substitute in-kind food distributions with cash modality. WFP reached over 192,000 IDPs and other crisis-affected people with unconditional cash transfer, a significant increase from the 72,000 planned. This was partly due to the lack of in-kind food and beneficiaries' preference for CBT and WFP's increasing capacity to quickly organize cash distributions. WFP provided a cooked meal in transit centres and three months ration to over 66,000 Burundian returnees, including cash distributions in July, August and September using the UNHCR cash transfer system.

The 2021 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) indicates that the refugee population consuming adequate food increased by two percent between December 2020 and June 2021. Unfortunately, this proportion decreased by 13 percent between June and December 2021 due to lack of resources to implement cash-based transfers. It is worth noting that the food basket for refugees already faced shortages in SuperCereal resulting in the reduction of the calorific value from 2,100 Kcal to 1,900 kcal per person per day, hence, the consumption of micronutrients and the percentage of women of reproductive age who reached minimum diet diversity remained below the set targets.

Food assistance provided to Burundian returnees was crucial in meeting their basic food consumption requirements and concurrently supporting the overall return and reintegration environment of returnees. The November FSOM showed that the proportion of beneficiary returnees consuming adequate food and the occasional consumption of micronutrients, particularly Vitamin A, surpassed the annual target. However, the percentage of women of reproductive age who reached minimum diet diversity could not reach the target as refugee return with almost nothing and WFP help them meet their basic food needs. Then the consumption of five or more food groups out of ten to ensure this minimum diet diversity could not be ensured. The cash provided to returnees was used to purchase food thus contributing to increasing the food expenditure share of the household income.

Supporting the host community with livelihoods enhancement activities is crucial more than ever for an effective reintegration and improved social cohesion. UNHCR and WFP monitoring reports (PDM) have shown that the three-month food package provided to returnees lasts from only two to four weeks given the beneficiaries' need to share the ration with host community members who live in severe food insecurity.

For the food assistance to flooding-affected IDPs, food security indicators remained below the set annual target and even deteriorated compared to 2020. In 2020, different humanitarian actors provided food assistance to flood affected IDPs, in addition to WFP. As an example, while WFP provided in-kind food, OIM distributed cash. In 2021, WFP and the Burundi Red Cross were the only organisations that provided cash-based transfers. A PDM carried out among the beneficiaries indicated that only 41 percent of cash received was used to buy food by both men and women beneficiaries. The other portion was used to meet other needs including the reimbursement of debts, health care, schools etc.

WFP provided food assistance to people affected by the socio-economic impact of the COVID 19 outbreak in the context of acute food insecurity. This assistance allowed them to meet their basic food needs, keeping the proportion of beneficiaries with poor food consumption within the set target and even improving the daily protein consumption.

WFP provided technical support to national institutions in food security analysis, including early warning systems and emergency preparedness. WFP also provided technical support to decision-makers with regular updates on food security and livelihood. Thanks to this technical support, the staff of the Directorate of Statistics and Agricultural information, those of the Provincial Bureaus for Environment, Agriculture and Livestock and those of Caritas Burundi across the country can collect data for early warning and market monitoring and produce monthly bulletins. The technical staff of the Provincial Bureaus for Environment, Agriculture and Livestock actively participated in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. In addition, the National Cash Working Group can calculate the minimum expenditure basket.

Engagement with the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) continued with the successful rolling out of the pilot phase of the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) initiative. This innovative approach aims to capacitate the BRC to establish an anticipatory action system ahead of floods. As a result, a draft flood early action protocol was developed, and 12,835 people at-risk of further flooding of the rising Lake Tanganyika received anticipatory cash and were able to take preventive measures. In June 2021, WFP managed to secure further funding and scale up the initiative to widen it to a multi-hazard anticipatory system that also includes droughts, epidemics, and man-made disasters.

WFP established strong partnerships for the provision of food assistance planned under SO1. WFP reviewed its distributions agreement in refugee camps and is now working with UNHCR, CARITAS (in the Eastern camps) and Help a Child (in the North). For the cash distributions to refugees, WFP collaborated with ECOBANK. WFP partnered with the BRC for onsite cash distributions to IDPs and food-insecure people affected by the impact of the rising Lake Tanganyika, and with CARITAS for distributing food to returnees in transit centres.

One of the lessons learned in 2021 is the preference of refugees for the cash modality. CBT gave refugees flexibility and autonomy in their food purchasing choices and in meeting other essential needs. The proven benefits of CBT have prompted WFP to opt for an enhance cash-oriented strategy in the upcoming 2022-2024 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

Moreover, WFP was able to confirm the feasibility of the FbF approach in Burundi, which was deemed both relevant and needed in the country where the national framework for disaster management remains reactive rather than proactive. WFP study proposed the integration of FbF in the current national system, including recommendation for the setup of alert communications channels between the national hydrometeorological institute (IGEBU), the Civil Protection and the National Platform that would build on existing procedures. The study also concludes on strong commitment,

interest, and concept ownership by the Burundi Red Cross with continued need for WFP's technical and capacity support.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of four, WFP fully integrates gender into implementing food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees (URT1), and food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees (URT2). Under assistance to refugees, about 80 percent of household representatives who collect in-kind food during distributions are women, while UNHCR social workers also disseminate GBV prevention messages. This year saw again an improvement in the proportion of households where both women and men make joint decisions on using food/cash/vouchers entitlements. However, sensitization efforts are still required to increase this proportion. Under URT2, women are the predominant decision-makers on how cash is used, thanks to sustained sensitization, joint decisions have improved compared to last year.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	3
Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	3
Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees.	3
Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees	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	0

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



The **resilience project** increased the **proportion of households consuming enough and adequate food** from **63 percent** in 2020 to **71 percent** in 2021



WFP reached **635,000 school children** through school feeding **throughout 2021**, with **7,902 mt of food** including **1,050 mt of milk** in **849 schools**.



Through **resilience-building and livelihood support**, **USD 1.9 million** provided to **21,000 households** in 2021

Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to improve Burundians' nutritional status through improved access to affordable healthy diets through conditional cash assistance to food-insecure households engaged in assets creation and home-grown school feeding (HGSF). WFP provided integrated nutrition and complementary services to school children in seven provinces in cooperation with other stakeholders. As the biggest social safety net, the school feeding programme aimed to enhance school-going children's attendance and address gender inequalities in Burundi.

Assets-creation activities targeted food-insecure regions in Gitega and Karusi provinces. The interventions strived to create resilient communities towards food insecurity, nutrition challenges, and climate change.

HGSF was carried out in seven provinces out of 18. Learners benefited from a daily nutritious meal made of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, completing 700 kcal, one third of the daily calorific requirements. To help address malnutrition among school children, the ration included fortified maize meal and fish, as much as possible. In some schools, milk was distributed to further enhance the nutritional status of the children.

The provision of school meals was coupled with a complimentary package of essential health and nutrition interventions provided using the school as a platform, such as Social Behaviour Change and Communication (SBCC) on nutrition and hygiene, deworming, COVID-19 sensitization, health and family planning education and school gardens. Together with UNICEF, WFP developed proposals and programmes for education in the emergency and context of COVID-19. As part of the long-term preparation plans to hand over the programme to the Government of Burundi by 2037, WFP continued to provide capacity strengthening to government institutions on various topics including procurement procedures, training on the Hygiene and Nutrition Guide, infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation.

Through generous financial contributions from various international donors and the Government of Burundi, Strategic Outcome 2 was 127 percent funded, including carryovers from 2020. The resources enabled WFP to meet the needs of food-insecure households through productive assets creation and livelihood diversification.

In 2021, the HGSF faced several challenges. Despite the availability of funding, the rate of funds utilization was low (57 percent) due to the slowness of foods procurement process, especially local purchases, and government sensitivity to import issues. Price fluctuations often led to the withdrawal of suppliers and the relaunch of tender process. This resulted in frequent food shortages in some schools. In addition, due to procedural delays, cash transfers for HGSF did not materialize in 2021 but are planned for 2022. The funding streams for the school feeding activities are unstable for 2022 and alternative sources need to be found. The annual funding requirements for the current 25 percent coverage amount to USD 26 million. An estimated USD 90 million annual budget is needed for universal school meals coverage in Burundi.

Despite the above challenges, WFP was able to deliver life-sustaining assistance to school-aged children and food-insecure households in partnership with five cooperating partners. In 2021, 11 percent more school children were reached compared to 2020 because of activities recommencing in 246 schools.

Complementary activities, including the building of institutional cooking stoves and cooking shelters, contributed to environmental protection and the health of cooks and schoolchildren. WFP built institutional fuel-efficient cooking stoves in 54 out of 154 schools which were assessed and evaluated to ensure longevity and sustainability of the next round of school kitchens and stoves, with funding from the World Bank.

Resilience interventions directly covered over 41,000 households which designed/revised household plans that best suited their needs: more than 90 percent of the beneficiaries have established household vegetable gardens meeting technical standards; and each household regularly fertilizes its vegetable gardens and fields using compost it produces.

These gardens have helped to improve household dietary diversity, micronutrient availability, and access to nutritious foods.

At the community level, arable land of communities exposed to landslides and water erosion have been protected through trenching; communities have easier access to social services through the rehabilitation of rural roads; agroforestry tree nurseries were established at all project sites and tree seedlings distributed in the communities for the restoration of soil fertility and the protection of the environment. Though WFP only transferred 68.5 percent of the planned cash amount to beneficiaries, overall, more assets were created than planned, increasing further benefits to the communities. Indeed, the proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from assets created or rehabilitated was well above the set target and had increased by 12 points compared to last year.

With the use of cash transfers, targeted beneficiaries improved their resilience and nutrition status, as indicated by a ten-percentage-point improvement in the proportion of households consuming adequate food. [4] The improvement was even greater for female-headed households because women had better control and use over the cash received. In the same line, negative coping mechanisms decreased by four points. The beneficiary household share allocated to the purchase of food also increased by eight points, in the same proportion for men and women, thanks to the increased household purchasing power due to the cash received. The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) [5] increased by 5.5 points from the 1.5 recorded last year, likely due to the heightened unaffordability of healthy diets brought about by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Resilience increased as the proportion of households not using harmful coping strategies increased by seven percent, and the proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base stood well above the set target. A package of complementary services like SBCC on gender-based violence, feeding practices, sustainable land management targeted the direct beneficiaries of the programme and beyond. More women attended interpersonal SBCC sessions while fewer men than planned attended because more women than men participated in the resilience-building activities. In rural areas, women are also more focused on their household development than men.

The achievement of the school feeding activity results is slightly below the expected regarding enrolment, retention rates, and mitigation of dropout rates in assisted schools. Compared to 2020 and 2019, the education performance indicators did not continue to improve. The enrolment rate decreased for boys and girls while the dropout rate remained stable for girls and increased for boys. While the funding situation was good in 2021, there have been long periods of shortfalls mainly due to lengthy procedures for local procurement and the ban on maize importation. To address this challenge, WFP plans to strengthen government capacity in food quality control and decentralized procurement structures to hand them over to the local procurement process in the future.

Meanwhile, WFP continued to support the Burundi government to strengthen the social protection setup in the country. Following the Burundi Social Protection Strategy released in February 2021, WFP Burundi offered operational and technical support to several government activities, in line with the national priorities. The strategy defines WFP positioning vis-a-vis other partners and aligns WFP operational and technical support with national priorities. Through tight collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP supported the development of the overall architecture of the social protection system by strengthening individual capacities of government staff on specific social protection issues and platforms, including the Single Registry. Working directly with the *Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent de la Commission Nationale de Protection Sociale (SEP/CNPS)*, the government agency leading the operationalization of the Registry, WFP helped improve the effectiveness of infrastructure and platforms, by offering technical support to the conceptualization of the single registry. WFP supported the definition of the legal and institutional framework of the registry, ensured a shock-responsive dimension was included and provided a timeline for implementation.

WFP invested resources in the government-to-government learning and influence which aimed to strongly pave the way for the Government of Burundi's full takeover of the HGSF programme in a few years to come. HGSF has gained more visibility with the First Lady playing a godmother role, which complements the efforts taken already to capacitate the government-created school feeding Directorate.

For resilience programming, WFP conducted hands-on technical capacity strengthening sessions for key partners including the Provincial directorate for agriculture and livestock and World Vision-WFP's cooperating partner to enhance awareness and practices on the principles of asset creation and the three-pronged approach for their ownership. The training also included identification, analysis and designing sustainable interventions. Overall, there was a deliberate collaboration involving UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA), private sector, government structures and communities.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of four, WFP fully integrates gender and age into implementing resilience-building activities. WFP encouraged women to register as heads of households in the SCOPE system resulting in 75 percent of food/cash entitlements recipients being women. In addition to awareness-raising sessions on family dialogue and gender-based violence, beneficiaries received financial literacy trainings to build their skills to participate in the Village Saving and Loans Associations. Finally, ten percent of beneficiaries selected based on their age or physical vulnerabilities received unconditional cash transfers and thus could benefit from the programme

without having to create assets.

WFP also ensured gender and age were fully integrated in the school feeding activities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code 4 achieved. Youths' clubs facilitated awareness-raising sessions of boys and girls about gender inequalities, early pregnancy, hygiene, and nutrition. In addition, WFP purchased food from women smallholder farmers to strengthen their income streams and empower them economically.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to food-insecure households through productive asset creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling activities	4
Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling	4
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	4
Provide home-grown school meals to school aged children and support national institutions in formulating a national HGSM policy and social protection programmes	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.



Recovery rate for **treatment of moderate acute malnutrition** (MAM) stood at **92 percent**, well above the **annual target of 75 percent**.



Coordination with other actors resulted in a **6-percentage point reduction** in **stunting prevalence** among children aged 6-23 months **between 2010 and 2021**



Over 66,000 government/national partner staff received **technical assistance and training** on nutrition



Under **MAM treatment** and **stunting prevention**, **47,500 pregnant and lactating women** received **nutritious food** and **social behaviour change communication**.

In 2021, nutrition interventions aimed at preventing and treating malnutrition, promoting Social Behavior Change and Communication (SBCC) and local production of nutritious foods to improve the nutrition status of children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWGs). WFP's support is aligned with the Government's second generation Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (2019-2023) which aims at reducing chronic malnutrition among children by ten percent and ensuring good nutrition practices for at least 80 percent of households. Progress is being made as evidenced by a two percent reduction in the prevalence chronic malnutrition, between 2019 and 2021[1].

WFP supported the Government in a multi-sectoral delivery of health and nutrition services and women empowerment in Kirundo, one of the most stunting-affected provinces, targeting the first 1,000 days of a child's life. Interventions consisted of improving nutrient intake by providing Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs) [2] to children aged 6-23 months and PLWGs during the lean seasons to prevent malnutrition, promotion of ante and post-natal consultation, and growth monitoring visits. Children aged 6-59 months and PLWGs with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) received a treatment package including the provision of SNFs and nutrition education through SBCC. In addition, WFP provided support to pilot a simplified family Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) approach which aims at early detection of acute malnutrition at the household level. This support led to early detection, at household level, of acute malnutrition cases and timely referral to health centres, and an increase in admissions of children 6-59 months, from 5,810 cases in 2020 to 6,549 cases in 2021 in Kirundo province where the pilot was conducted.

Furthermore, WFP trained health workers on care and treatment for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) for improving their socioeconomic capacities and nutritional status.

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 98 percent, with an increase of 41 percent compared to 2020. This demonstrated donors' strong interest in investing in nutrition interventions, especially in the integrated stunting prevention package and food fortification.

The MAM treatment programme experienced challenges including delays in commodities delivery in 2021. WFP could not implement the recommendation by the 2020 MAM Evaluation to consider purchasing food supplements in neighboring countries to reduce delivery delays, reduce pipeline breaks and logistics costs. The SNFs could not be found in the region and was procured internationally. The delay in delivering the RUSF negatively impacted the enrolment of MAM children aged 6-59 months and PLWGs. Thus, only 57 percent of the quantity of SNFs planned were delivered in the country and 57 percent of expected MAM children aged 6-59 months and 86 percent of PLWGs were reached. This meant a reduction of coverage: WFP was not able to extend MAM treatment to refugee camps as was recommended by the 2018 Joint Assessment Mission. In addition, due to delays in commodity delivery, WFP was unable to implement programmes in Ruyigi province where Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence was ten percent, or in areas affected by flooding. In 2022, WFP will need to increase its support to Community-Based Nutrition activities at *Foyers*

d'Apprentissage Nutritionnel (FARN), using locally available nutritious foods to treat MAM cases and prevent stunting. Available resources allowed a smooth implementation of stunting prevention, reaching even more beneficiaries than planned.

As was recommended by the 2020 Evaluation of MAM Treatment Intervention, WFP strengthened the capacities of the Ministry of Health through the *Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition* (PRONIANUT) to coordinate the MAM treatment programme and other specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. WFP also trained other nutrition actors including cooperating partners and community health workers on acute malnutrition management as part of its strategy to capacitate national stakeholders to tackle malnutrition. Capacity strengthening was also provided to village savings and loans associations (VSLA) for financial inclusion and nutrition-sensitive financing. WFP trained 362 VSLAs including 21 exclusively for PLHIV and with 70 percent led by women. Participants in the VSLAs included 8,688 care givers among which 80 percent were females.

WFP gave a strong attention to SBCC on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, consumption of fortified and locally available nutritious foods and healthy lifestyle practices to help improve nutritional status of children and PLWGs. For instance, 40 000 households were sensitized about food fortification through a SBCC-based social marketing campaign. WFP also established the community-based peer mother support groups and implemented a male engagement approach of father-to-father peer support groups to share good practices on child feeding, prevention of child diseases, and hygiene promotion.

As part of efforts to fight malnutrition, WFP has also been implementing small-scale flour fortification since 2018 through a joint WFP/UNICEF/FAO project tackling malnutrition. In 2021, 22 community mills supported by WFP with fortification equipment and premix were able to process 676 mt of fortified maize, cassava, and wheat flours. Thirty percent of supported mills were led by women. Thanks to additional resources mobilized in the year, the target, which was 18 mills, was exceeded, reaching 122 percent of community mills supported. In addition, with WFP support, three community mills were certified by the national bureau for standardization as fulfilling all the requirements for food fortification. This was followed by a social marketing campaign orchestrated through health workers, community leaders and radio messages for awareness-raising towards promoting consumption of fortified foods.

Through the south-south triangular cooperation framework, WFP supported the food fortification environment enhancement initiatives, particularly developing the new national fortification strategic plan which was led by the Ministry of Health under the technical support of the Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM.)

Despite the challenges faced by the MAM treatment programme, its outcomes for children met the SPHERE standards, demonstrating the effectiveness of the implementation. The recovery rate of those reached by the programme stood well above the set target, while the mortality rate, non-response rate and the default rate were well below recommended thresholds.

The stunting prevention programme achieved relatively good results, with coverage remaining above the set target although a marginal decrease, by 1.9 percentage points was recorded between 2020 and 2021. In addition, the proportion of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet increased by seven percentage points from ten percent in 2020. However, adherence to the programme fell short of the set target, mainly due to the movement of population from Kirundo Province to neighbouring areas due to rain deficit leading to the loss of harvest. Thus, achieving the Minimum Dietary Diversity for women was a challenge.

IYCF and care practices, as well as integrated nutrition and resilience programmes will be a focus in 2022.

It is worth noting that funding to continue MAM treatment as planned is not secured as this programme is funded by only one donor (USAID/BHA).

WFP managed to mobilize multi-year funding for stunting prevention activities, but these will not be sufficient. WFP critically needs additional multi-year and flexible funds to ensure improved nutrition status to a large part of the population. In this view, WFP is working with the office of the First Lady of Burundi, the nutrition's champion, to raise the visibility to the malnutrition situation in Burundi to attract donors' interest and funding.

Strong partnerships with government institutions, specialized agencies, Cooperating Partners (CPs) and the private sector were a key factor for the successful implementation of this strategic outcome. WFP coordinated with UNICEF and other humanitarian agencies at operational and strategic levels to ensure operational efficiency without overlap or duplication of effort.

In synergy with other UN agencies and World Bank, WFP collaborated with the First Lady's Office to organize the Zero malnutrition campaign: supported planning and coordination mechanism through the SUN platform and Sun Business Network and the food systems national dialogue. This activity amplified WFP efforts to address malnutrition at the community level.

WFP considered gender inequality dynamics in designing activities under strategic outcome 3. Intervention packages were delivered to girls, boys and PLWGs as well as men. Planning and beneficiary data analysis was disaggregated by sex and age, evidenced by the GAM code 4. The VSLAs supported economic empowerment of women and the Nutrition SBCC targeting men through "Ecoles des Maris [3] contributed to dismantling gender stereotypes and promoted gender transformation in Burundi.

Progress towards achieving SDG2 is particularly remarkable under the fight against chronic malnutrition whose prevalence rate continues to fall over the years, from 58 percent in 2010 [4], to 52.2 percent in 2021 [5]. Under the new ICSP 2022-2024, WFP will work with the Government of Burundi to properly track progress of other SDG indicators.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated nutrition specific and sensitive package to children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other vulnerable groups-including people living with HIV/AIDS (Tier 1)	0
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
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	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



WFP injected **USD4.6 million** into the **local economy** by purchasing **over 7,000 mt** of food locally, including **over 5,000 mt** from **smallholder farmers**.



Over 27,000 members of **113 cooperatives** received **capacity strengthening** in food commodities management and agricultural planning.



WFP supported **over 26,900 smallholder farmers** through local **purchases**.

Strategic Outcome 4 aimed to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers (both men and women) intending to promote increased agricultural production, the ability to support their own food security and nutrition needs, generate a marketable surplus, facilitate smallholder farmers' access to markets, and thus increase their income.

Activities planned under this Strategic Outcome consisted of capacity strengthening towards improving commodity management, continuing agricultural planning using the *Plan Intégré Paysan* (PIP) approach, production cost calculation, financial and administrative management of cooperatives and the provision of equipment for post-harvest losses management. Additional funding from Kerry Group allowed continuing capacity strengthening on the milk value chain to increase milk production to supply the school feeding programme and improve the dietary intake of schoolchildren with regular animal protein consumption. This capacity strengthening placed a particular focus on milk production, emphasizing animal nutrition, animal health and calf nutrition.

For efficiency, WFP worked with its partners to introduce agricultural digitalization, which allows smallholder farmers to share information on their stocks with their clients and implement their trading transactions. This year, a step has been taken whereby 8,807 producers from the 113 farmers' cooperatives have been registered in the digital platform; WFP provided tablets and accessories to 13 pilot cooperatives, along with IT literacy training, through the cooperating partner. WFP entered stocks of the 13 cooperatives into the system and was able to make its first pilot purchase through the platform.

WFP also contacted MEDIA BOX, a private company specializing in the design of digital platforms. This company collaborates with the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock in agricultural digitalization to avail information on agricultural production in Burundi. In this context, WFP applied for and obtained the South-South opportunity Fund Pilot to implement a project aimed to support rural digitalization of sustainable agricultural value chains in Burundi. The one-year pilot project will be implemented in 2022. WFP is introducing hydroponics for vegetable production in schools assisted under the School Feeding Programme to improve the nutritional quality of meals by adding dietary diversity. A pilot is underway in Kirundo province with the WFP Innovation Accelerator funding to produce spinach, amaranth and cabbage green vegetables.

Strategic Outcome 4 was funded at 62 percent of its annual funding needs. Most of the funds available were multi-year commitments from WFP donors.

Using the available resources, WFP continued to augment the capacities of smallholder farmers in post-harvest losses reduction, amongst others. Thus, WFP provided 825 households with post-harvest loss reduction equipment, including silos and grains drying tarpaulins. The provision of this equipment was coupled with training on their use and the provision of a user manual. The equipment contributed to reducing post-harvest losses. A study on post-harvest losses carried out in August 2021 among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of this equipment showed two percent losses sustained by beneficiaries against five percent for non-beneficiaries. However, post-harvest losses increased from 0.47 to 2 percent among assisted households compared to last year. The increase is attributable to the higher losses recorded in new geographical areas compared to areas supported over time.

Nonetheless, the difference between the percentage of post-harvest losses among smallholder farmers recorded at the inception phase of the project in 2017 (estimated at 19 percent) and in 2021 (2 percent) sufficiently illustrates the impact of the use of WFP-subsidized conservation equipment to improve post-harvest losses.

The disaggregation by gender reveals that households headed by women suffer less post-harvest losses than those headed by men for beneficiaries of WFP assistance (14.84 kg and 13.12 kg respectively for women and men) than non-beneficiaries do. This confirms the acceptance rooted in Burundian culture that women pay more attention to

safeguarding household property than men. Gender-specific actions to reduce these inequalities will be taken in 2022.

About 27,000 members of the 113 cooperatives benefited from capacity strengthening in food commodities management, agricultural planning, production cost calculation, financial and administrative management. In addition, 450 households were trained in the PIP approach. Each household outlined its development vision during the training and set up a plan to implement it.

The capacity strengthening provided by WFP to assist smallholder farmers resulted in the availability of food commodities aligned with WFP food quality standards. Thus, WFP purchased 5,153 mt of food from assisted cooperatives, including 1,050 mt of milk, injecting USD 3.3 million into the local economy. The food commodities purchased from local smallholder farmers increased by 34 percentage points compared to last year and accounted for 68 percent of the total local purchases in 2021. The percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling via WFP supported farmer aggregation system slightly increased compared to last year. The improved livelihoods of smallholder farmers increased the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet. However, following flooding in the Imbo plain, which negatively impacted harvests in general, the diet diversity for women of child-bearing age decreased. The Power of Procurement for Nutrition initiative recently funded by Rockefeller Foundation will allow to intensify food fortification in the area, providing opportunity to increase this outcome.

Social and behavior change communication was implemented as a cross-cutting component through radio programmes because the prevailing COVID-19 context did not allow gatherings.

WFP achieved these impressive results due to increased partnerships and complementarities between UN Agencies and other organizations including, 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 Northwest provinces while WeltHungerHilfe and World Vision International operated in the northern provinces 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 (IFAD) set up a community solidarity chain to distribute cows, organize smallholder farmers in cooperatives, and install milk collection centres. The NGO *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgique* provided technical capacity and trained beneficiaries involved in the milk value chain.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of 4, WFP fully integrated gender into implementing smallholder agricultural market support activities.

WFP requested cooperatives to meet a quota of at least 50 percent of female members as a condition to start supporting them and encourage female leadership. As a result, 51 percent of members of supported cooperatives are women. This approach allowed these women, as well as men participants, to benefit from the economic incomes triggered by selling food through the home-grown school feeding programme. However, some work still needs to be done to increase the number of women in cooperative leadership. In 2021, out of the 113 cooperatives assisted by WFP, only 24 were led by women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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
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

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



In collaboration with other partners, WFP contributed to the **revitalization of the Lake Tanganyika transport corridor** project.



WFP provided **technical assistance** to the National Disaster Platform and the Inter-Sector Committee in formulating the **national COVID-19 response plan**



WFP supplied **54,600 litres of fuel** to **11 UN agencies** and **international NGOs** on a full cost recovery basis, against **1,630 litres** in 2020.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP supported the Government, humanitarian, and development partners by providing on-demand services as well as technical assistance to improve emergency logistics coordination and overall supply chain management.

WFP implemented the main activities in line with the Interim Country Strategic Plan. WFP continued providing supply chain and logistics services to partners to ensure continued operations. WFP also led and coordinated the Logistics Sector in identifying logistic gaps and bottlenecks and disseminated logistics information and knowledge within the humanitarian community. This enhanced awareness of logistics updates and improved synergies amongst partners. Upon the Government's request, WFP provided technical assistance to the National Disaster Platform and the Inter-Sector Committee in formulating the national COVID-19 response plan and reviewing the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) contingency plan. In collaboration with the Government, WFP also supported the revitalization of the Lake Tanganyika transport corridor initiative to increase its capacity and utilization by Burundi and the other countries bordering the lake.

SO5 activities were funded up to 56 percent of the annual requirements and focused on providing services (such as fuel provision advisory and technical assistance) to United Nations agencies, NGOs, and government partners, and on the strengthening and optimization of humanitarian and development actors.

With its established strategic fuel reserve, WFP was able to mitigate the impact of the 2021 fuel shortages across the country by supplying 54,600 litres to 11 UN agencies and international NGOs on a full cost recovery basis, against 1,630 litres in 2020.

Regarding the Lake Tanganyika Corridor Revitalization initiative, WFP assessed nine major ports (Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Zambia, and Burundi). Two pilot shipments of 1,064 mt of maize (from Zambia and Tanzania to Burundi) were additionally completed with an in-depth analysis of each. These activities have delivered reporting data & statistics, which facilitated a better engagement with the authorities and key stakeholders. In cooperation with partners such as Global Port, Maritime Authority, Burundi Revenue Authority, WFP developed and handed over to the Ministry of Transport a roadmap with clear pathways on the actions to be taken for the corridor's development.

The Logistics Sector activities continued this year following its reactivation in 2020. As the sector lead, WFP coordinated meetings and working groups which focused on: mapping of partners' logistic capacities across the country; collecting and disseminating information on logistic constraints and bottlenecks; regular meetings to address challenges and anticipate a potential emergency response.

Due to a shift in partners' focus from COVID-19 activities to more regular programmes, there was a decrease in the overall Sector activity in 2021. As a result, the frequency of coordination meetings was reduced, and the Sector's terms of reference were extensively reviewed.

In parallel, WFP has actively collaborated with MoH and the Logistics Inter-Sector Committee to formulate the contingency plan for COVID-19. In this regard, WFP contributed to formulating the national response plan to COVID-19 for the logistics pillar. It also led the implementation of logistic activities in coordination with CAMEBU (Burundi National Pharmaceutical Warehouse).

Considering the recent Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) cases in Nord Kivu (DRC), WFP also supported MoH to develop a contingency plan for EVD preparedness. These activities have enhanced the Government's capacity and preparedness to respond to potential pandemics and/or other health emergencies.

Wherever logistics operations are concerned in the country, WFP has positioned itself as the partner of choice by Government and humanitarian counterparts. With its strong engagement in the Lake Corridor Revitalization Initiative,

WFP strengthened its relationships with the Ministry of Transport, Burundi Revenue Authority, as well as with the Maritime Authorities and Global Port Services. With its contribution to the review and activities related to the COVID-19 contingency plan, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health.

Still stronger thanks to its partnerships index above the set target, the WFP Supply chain is looking at continuing its activities with a specific focus on strengthening supply chain systems by further engaging with national institutions and enhancing service provision activities for a wider humanitarian and development community. The user satisfaction rate regressed by two points percentage compared to 2020 due to the interruption in 2021 of the humanitarian flights which made a difference among clients in 2020, and noted that additional efforts need to be delivered in 2022.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners	N/A
Provide external services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Strategic outcome 06: Government and partner institutions and systems in Burundi have enhanced supply chain capacities by end of 2021.



WFP provided **technical assistance** and transfer of stock management and grain handling skills to the **Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock**



WFP supported **government partners** in their initiatives to **improve transportation corridors and trade systems**.



WFP supported the **national response to COVID-19** by strengthening the capacities of the **national pharmaceutical warehouse in storage and transport**

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP worked to strengthen capacities of Government, humanitarian, and development partners by providing technical assistance and training to enhance their capacity, preparedness, and efficiency to respond to emergencies and optimize their logistics systems.

WFP's efforts under this strategic outcome focused on technical assistance and the transfer of skills to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance. WFP continued providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health in preparing for and responding to health-related emergencies and improving the overall health supply chain. WFP also provided technical assistance and transfer of stock management and grain handling skills to the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, intending to improve agricultural productivity and reduce post-harvest losses. Additionally, WFP coordinated and supported the efforts to improve transportation corridors and trade systems in Burundi.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against AIDS and the national pharmaceutical warehouse (CAMEBU), WFP supported the national response to COVID-19 by providing training and technical assistance in storage and transport. WFP conducted four sessions of training on health stock management to health districts managers across all provinces and CAMEBU and Ministry of Health staff (134 trained in total). The trainings aimed at enhancing logistics strategy and skills on stock management, storage, transport planning, waste management, and thus enabling the Ministry of Public Health to respond to potential future pandemics or other health emergencies.

In consortium with UNICEF and IOM and with the support of USAID Global Funds, WFP complemented its COVID-19 support by working closely with CAMEBU to improve transport and storage. WFP and partners provided financial and technical assistance to CAMEBU to address the notable gaps identified in the transport area regarding technical capacity and resources. This entailed the payment of transport expenses for the distributions of Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) commodities and the review of CAMEBU's tender processes, and the planning of distributions. As a result, CAMEBU dispatched IPC (Infection Prevention & Control) commodities to 47 health districts across the country. Additionally, WFP installed ten containers for storage at three priority health districts and CAMEBU's central warehouse to optimize and increase CAMEBU's storage capacity at the district level and reinforce stock management at the central level.

Upon request from the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, WFP provided a rapid transfer of skills to the Ministry's technicians and agronomists in post-harvest management at provincial and communal levels. The first step was organising a joint review on post-harvest grain processing and stock management in Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi provinces. Over 400 participants and WFP Supply Chain staff from across the country came together to ensure the Ministry of Agriculture was best positioned to launch its campaign for the maize harvest. The review complemented a joint assessment conducted earlier in April by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with WFP, during which 23 ministry warehouses in nine different provinces were visited to identify challenges, and rehabilitation and equipment needs, and define potential technical support that WFP could provide.

WFP supported government partners in their initiatives to improve transportation corridors and trade systems. This entailed the revitalization of identified transport corridors (e.g., Lake Tanganyika Corridor), the development of standard operating procedure on customs clearance, technical support for infrastructure upgrade at main border points, and the elimination of all Non-Tariff Barriers. In close collaboration with the Non-Tariff Barrier Committee and 7 Ministries (Health, Transport and Trade, Security, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, East African Affairs), WFP assessed 11 main border points to review the status of non-tariff barriers and address how to reduce their number. This exercise also identified key gaps and challenges related to imports and exports.

WFP will continue the capacity assessments of Government partners supply chain to identify priority areas for capacity development.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Burundi ranks 124 out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. Patriarchy is the norm, and women are not considered autonomous. Beyond limiting women's autonomy, patriarchy also limits men's participation in domestic work, sustaining women a disproportionate share of this work. Significant gender inequalities exist in land ownership, decision-making, and economic empowerment. Women represent 55.2 percent of the agricultural labour force in Burundi, but only 17.7 percent are landowners.

Despite WFP's sensitization for women and men to jointly decide over the utilization of assistance received, the proportions of households making joint decisions over the use of food assistance remained low particularly for in-kind food. Analysis showed higher involvement of women in decision-making regarding utilization of food assistance when CBT was used. This was evidenced by the higher percentage of joint decision making over the utilization of the cash received under the resilience-building programme in Gitega and Karusi. WFP encouraged women to register as either head of household or alternate recipient to allow them autonomy to control decisions on cash received.

Over the past two years, progress has been made in increasing women representation in food assistance decision-making entities, but efforts need to be made to improve further this representation, particularly under assistance for refugees.

WFP and Concern Worldwide piloted the *Ecole des Maris* (Husband's School) to complement the pre-existing Care Group approach as part of the nutrition programme [12]. This approach was triggered by an assessment that showed women as main volunteers in the Care Groups thus reinforcing perceptions that nutrition was a "women issue". The *Ecole des Maris* approach redressed this by training husbands of care group volunteers to also participate in domestic and care work.

In 2021, over 1,200 members of *Ecole des Maris* were sensitized on gender and family planning, the role of men in nutrition and monitoring the child growth chart. The trainees were then involved in peer to peer sessions, sensitizing more than 10,000 male heads of households. The approach made a remarkable contribution at the community level as evidenced by the growing number of men and couples willing to learn from their peers. According to discussions with local authorities, family conflicts have decreased because trained men promote household dialogue.

Women play a critical role across all agricultural value chains in Burundi. However, they remain under-represented in leadership positions in smallholder cooperatives. In 2021, only 21 percent of supported cooperatives were led by women. WFP applied the requirement for cooperatives to meet a quota of at least 50 percent of female members as a condition to support them and encourages female leadership.

A WFP regional Joint Food Systems mission to Burundi carried out in September 2021 helped shed light on the factors leading to this disproportional representation. Findings showed the cultural barriers to female land ownership limited their decision-making regarding the harvest and also reduced women's chances to gather the required amounts of crops to participate in a cooperative. WFP will contribute to addressing these challenges under the new ICSP (2022-2024).

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

Since the 2020 presidential elections, Burundi's security and political situation continues to improve, with a reduction of reported protection incidents. In the current Burundian context, the key protection concerns include beneficiaries' dignity vis-à-vis assistance provision, gender-based violence linked to cash-based transfers, and physical access to assistance for people with reduced mobility.

WFP continued to foster a safe and dignified environment for beneficiaries throughout the year. A hundred percent of beneficiaries surveyed across all activities (2,253 households) during the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) in December 2021 indicated they received assistance without any safety challenges. In addition, 99 percent of the beneficiaries consulted in the FSOM declared being treated with dignity during distributions.

However, beneficiaries of targeted food assistance in Rumonge and Bubanza provinces faced challenges linked to management of the distribution, mainly a long waiting time with no shelters. To address this, WFP worked with the cooperating partner to organize subsequent distributions making sure to start on time and install shelters in case distributions would take longer than planned.

To avert potential risks around gender-based violence that could arise in the use of cash, especially regarding women's role in financial household decision making, WFP's cooperating partner initiated sensitization sessions on the importance of joint decision on utilizing cash received.

During cash distribution, pre-recorded messages were looped through radio and four radio messages on GBV and nutrition were distributed in September and November 2021. In addition to this, WFP's cooperating partners have conducted 36 capacity building sessions on the management of Village Savings and Loans Associations, the maintenance of created assets, sustainable land management and erosion control for 105,485 people (53,342 women/52,143 men).

As a result, women and men are now more aware of appropriate nutrition practices and how to avoid GBV. In addition, no GBV cases linked to the resilience project in Gitega and Karusi were reported in 2021.

On another note, WFP analyses showed that accessibility to assistance for persons with reduced mobility is perceived by affected populations as a major challenge, particularly in provinces like Karusi and Kirundo where community support systems seem to be less common than in other provinces. In the framework of its asset creation activities (implemented in the above-mentioned provinces), WFP offers unconditional assistance to ten percent of beneficiaries identified based on their physical incapacity to contribute to asset creation. When able to travel to distribution sites, these beneficiaries are prioritized. When not, they can delegate a family member through a procurement system.

WFP is working towards developing mobile money as a cash transfer modality from 2022 to reduce risks of ransoming and forced redistribution of assistance and enhance access to assistance for people with disability. Mobile money will also facilitate a communication channel (text messages) to strengthen WFP's information to beneficiaries about their rights and entitlements.

As part of the joint WFP/UNICEF "Prevention of Malnutrition and strengthening of Resilience project, WFP and UNICEF conducted, in June 2021, a Do No Harm assessment to identify major risks linked with asset creation and malnutrition treatment activities. The analysis showed prevalent risks of abuse of power by local authorities and of COVID-19 transmission and suggested a range of mitigations measures such as community-based targeting, advocacy toward the government on the issue of abuses of power by local authorities, and adapted distribution protocols. These mitigating measures will be jointly implemented with UNICEF as well.

Information relating to assistance for refugees, including information on distribution dates, was channeled to the refugees through the cooperating partner and the committee of refugees. The lists of entitlements were displayed in the camps in the local languages, two weeks before distributions. The June 2021 Post Distribution Monitoring indicates that over 70 percent of beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements. Nonetheless, as was learnt by WFP through the CFM, some refugees, mainly women, faced challenges linked to SCOPE use due to illiteracy: they often forgot or lost their pin codes and had to wait until the end of the distribution cycle to get their issue resolved. The cooperating

partner sensitized the refugees to keep their PIN codes.

To ensure the people we serve have a say on programmes and decisions that affect their lives, WFP implemented a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) across all activities except nutrition. WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Public Health to promote the system in nutrition activities from 2022 onwards. The CFM provided beneficiaries with a range of communication channels including a hotline, suggestion desks, suggestion boxes and face-to-face conversations. A team of seven phone operators operated the hotline under the technical supervision of the Protection and Accountability Officer. WFP treated all complaints confidentially.

The CFM was scaled-up in 2021 through 1) its integration into smallholder agricultural market support activities, 2) the contracting of Lumitel the biggest network provider in rural areas - to co-operate the hotline along with Econet and, 3) the piloting of suggestion boxes. In addition, WFP developed messages focusing on beneficiary rights and entitlements. For example, WFP contributed to the inter-agency development of joint PSEA communication messages.

During 2021, WFP received feedback from 4,300 people. Compared to last year, beneficiaries have adopted other means of feedback other than the community feedback desk. Thirty-six percent through the community feedback desk, 29 percent through the hotline, 28 percent face-to-face and seven percent through the community feedback box. The changes in preferences are linked to the sustained sensitization by the partner to the various means of communication available. While most of the feedback (47 percent) included assistance requests, it is worth noting that 12 percent were positive feedbacks on the organization of distributions and quality of food distributed.

Environment

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

The 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 disaster, as part of the larger effects of floods, erosions, droughts, land degradation, air pollution in Burundi. Rapid population growth, which averaged over 3.3 percent per year over the past two years, further exacerbates an ever-growing dependence on natural resources. WFP has run the environmental and social safeguards training in the country and risk screening for two projects. The Country Environmental Analysis report, commissioned by the World Bank, indicated significant environmental damage due to deforestation and land degradation, water pollution, and indoor air pollution. Respectively, these causal factors corresponded to an economic loss of four percent, 3.8 percent, and 3.6 percent of the GDP in 2014. The report revealed the estimated annual cost of environmental degradation in Burundi to be USD 376 million equivalent to 12 percent of the GDP (2014).

Challenges in governance, such as a review of Burundi's Environmental Policies and Institutions in which the 2000 Environmental Code is not effectively managed, hinder opportunities to enact effective and long-lasting policies.

WFP contributes to addressing these challenges through different interventions aligned with national priorities as set out in the 2018-2027 National Development Plan and subsequent communal development plans. In 2021, WFP contributed to operationalizing the Government's plans for environmental restoration and conservation and climatic change adaptation through resilience-building activities implemented in Gitega, Karusi and Cankuzo provinces. With the labor-intensive method, activities focused on the production of tree seedlings and reforestation of bare surfaces, erosion control measures, and installation of household composters for soil fertility restoration.

To mitigate the negative impact of deforestation along the hilly areas, WFP continued implementing its Safe Access to Fuel and Energy for Food security programme consisting of providing communities and schools assisted under the school feeding programme with fuel-efficient stoves. In 2021, WFP-assisted schools in Bujumbura province were equipped with 200 institutional cooking stoves and 53 kitchen shelters. WFP-assisted schools have also benefited 88 tons of briquets as alternative fuels and participated in reforestation activities as a contribution to restore the environment at 12.60 ha.

Beyond the programmatic activities, WFP is continuing implementation of its Environmental Management System (EMS), one of the pillars of the Environmental Policy, to identify, reduce and manage environmental impacts of in-house operations: It has upgraded 45 air-conditioners across the country office and sub-offices with energy-efficient, non-ozone depleting ones, thus reducing energy consumption. In addition, it has contracted the service of a local waste management operator which is taking care of all WFP's waste. Furthermore, the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted by each WFP's car is systematically recorded, and CO₂ emission regularly assessed to take relevant action, as necessary.

WFP developed screening tools used for different activities especially Engineering and Food Assistance for Assets activities. WFP screened five activities including the joint WFP/UNICEF nutrition sensitive resilience building project funded by KfW, the World Bank energy project, and three construction projects.

Extra Section

School Meals going digital in Burundi

As part of the Country's Digital Roadmap aligned to the 2018-2021 ICSP, and after a successful pilot phase in 2020, the School Meals Programme in Burundi has gone digital. School Connect, the digital platform deployed in over 500 schools in seven provinces covered by the Programme, provides real-time data on school meal days and stock levels to prevent pipeline breaks, dropout rates from daily attendance data, food consumption inputs and commodity deliveries.

As a result of a successful collaboration started in 2019 between WFP Burundi, the Digital Transformation Unit (DTU) and the School Feeding Division, the award-winning digital solution has been scaled up in 322 additional schools enrolled in the programme for the new 2020-2021 school year. WFP trained over 1800 schoolteachers to use the mobile app on tablets deployed in schools with mobile connectivity, power banks and solar panels. Schoolteachers capture daily data on attendance and food consumption, meals availability and any reason kids may not eat on a certain day are known by connecting to the dashboard.

School Connect has allowed a shift from field monitoring to online monitoring, which is a significant advantage in these pandemic times. Real-time data is available for decision making, tracking stock level to reduce pipeline break and increase feeding days. School performance metrics, from attendance to nutrition indicators, can be tracked. Tech literacy is developing among schoolteachers -mainly female teachers- as many of them are using digital devices for the first time.

Many challenges have been faced along the way to bring over 500 schools to be digital. The pandemic restrictions slowed down the deployment and delayed equipment sourcing in a context where WFP relies on the external market. Poor power grid and connectivity in rural areas required schools to be equipped with power banks and solar panels. By June 2022, 259 additional schools will be additionally enrolled.

School Connect's online monitoring is paving the way for the digitization of other schools by leveraging the digital footprint: the Supply Chain Last Mile solution will be deployed in connected schools using the same digital devices and capitalizing on the tech literacy built by School connect.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Details under each SO narrative

Context and Operations

[2] World Bank Statistics website <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.ZS?locations=BI>

[3] From 56 percent (2017 Demographic and Health Survey) to 52.2 percent (September 2020 Standardized monitoring and assessment on relief and transitions (SMART) study)

Partnerships

[1] The First Lady is the champion of Nutrition, godmother of School Feeding and Ambassador of Burundi to the Coalition for School Feeding

Strategic outcome 02

[4] November 2021 FSOM

[5] The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) measures the individual dietary intake and nutrient adequacy of women of reproductive age

Strategic outcome 03

[1] 54 percent: JANFSA (December 2018); 52.2 percent (September 2020 Standardized monitoring and assessment on relief and transitions (SMART) study)

[2] The rations provided through the prevention programme: children aged 6- 23 months received a daily ration of 50g of RUSF while PLWG received 200g of SuperCereal Plus.

[3] Community approach to involve men

[4] 2010 Demographic and Health Survey

[5] September 2020 Standardized monitoring and assessment on relief and transitions (SMART) study

Progress towards gender equality

[12] Care Groups consist of women volunteers trained in social behavior-change communication on various themes such as nutrition, planned-parenthood, etc.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	620,504	606,565	1,227,069	1227069
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	174,520	170,599	345,119	345119
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.9	7.2	6	2021	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	48,399	24,179	72,578	72578
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	48.9	55.5	52.2	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	45,447	22,737	68,184	68184

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	561,432	588,847	105%
	female	631,568	638,222	101%
	total	1,193,000	1,227,069	103%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	43,335	42,870	99%
	female	42,670	42,204	99%
	total	86,005	85,074	99%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	61,665	53,595	87%
	female	60,983	52,918	87%
	total	122,648	106,513	87%
5-11 years	male	195,205	210,002	108%
	female	193,618	203,813	105%
	total	388,823	413,815	106%
12-17 years	male	157,795	172,199	109%
	female	160,844	176,200	110%
	total	318,639	348,399	109%
18-59 years	male	94,092	100,232	107%
	female	163,297	152,268	93%
	total	257,389	252,500	98%
60+ years	male	9,340	9,949	107%
	female	10,156	10,819	107%
	total	19,496	20,768	107%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,008,000	1,025,526	102%
Refugee	65,000	52,300	80%
Returnee	70,000	63,702	91%
IDP	50,000	85,541	171%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	108,000	105,485	97%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	0	12,835	-
Prevention of Malnutrition	80,000	68,258	85%
School-Based Programmes	590,000	635,166	107%
Treatment of Malnutrition	101,243	73,041	72%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	315,000	332,284	105%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,380	2,060	61%
Corn Soya Blend	467	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	141	119	84%
Maize	907	2,168	239%
Maize Meal	9,234	2,944	32%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	8	0	0%
Rice	0	3,153	-
Split Peas	0	520	-
Vegetable Oil	704	737	105%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	3,376	1,261	37%
Canned Fish	0	162	-
Iodised Salt	254	99	39%
Maize	0	0	0%
Maize Meal	12,608	3,516	28%
Rice	0	95	-
Uht Milk	720	1,019	141%
Vegetable Oil	848	333	39%
Wheat Flour	0	1,417	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	2,565	2,108	82%
LNS	0	227	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,035	68	7%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	5,184,000	5,032,137	97%
Value Voucher	1,800,000	0	0%
Cash	2,974,848	1,932,771	65%

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	30,342	25,958	
			Male	29,658	25,373	
			Total	60,000	51,331	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	108	0	
			Male	105	0	
			Total	213	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	32,868	26,447	
			Male	32,132	25,853	
			Total	65,000	52,300	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	429	0	
			Male	435	0	
			Total	864	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	156	0	
			Total	156	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	5	0	
			Male	5	0	
			Total	10	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,655	7,379	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,744,000	1,453,826	
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	0	6,491	
			Male	0	6,344	
			Total	0	12,835	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	36,409	97,260	
			Male	35,591	95,077	
			Total	72,000	192,337	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	90,012	103,785	
			Male	87,988	101,453	
			Total	178,000	205,238	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,187	4,321	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,240,000	3,578,311	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
E*: Moderately acute malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods as well as a set of appropriate social behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions to improve their nutritional status						
General Distribution						

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	10,998	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	24,804	0
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	50
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	2
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	4
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	4	6
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	195
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	13
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	2
G: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms.				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7*: Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action (new)	G.7*.3: Number of assessments conducted	assessment	2	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	66.6
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	1

G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	5,810	5,736
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	7,190	7,099
K: 03.1 : Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened nationally owned emergency preparedness and response mechanisms				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	19	35

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees in camp - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.6	≤12	≤12	17	23	16.8	WFP
	Male	14	≤12	≤12	16	8.5	15.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.8	≤12	≤12	16	22.4	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	1	0.9	1	WFP
	Male	4	≥5	≥5	0	0	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥5	≥5	1	0.8	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	≥26	≥26	10	24.43	21	WFP
	Male	17	≥20	≥20	17	29.27	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥25	≥25	11	24.94	18	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55	≥72	≥72	56	71.3	60	WFP
	Male	67	≥72	≥72	77	70.7	69	programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥68	≥68	60	71.25	66	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	≤30	≤30	53	34.9	64	WFP
	Male	60	≤20	≤20	48	26.8	57	programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≤30	≤30	52	34.1	60	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤0	≤0	8	0	4	WFP
	Male	6	≤1	≤1	3	4.9	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤0	≤0	7	0.51	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤4	≤4	6	6.53	7	WFP
	Male	11	≤5	≤5	8	17.07	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤5	≤5	7	7.63	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	≥65	≥65	46	64.2	35	WFP
	Male	36	≥75	≥75	52	73.2	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≥65	≥65	47	65.1	38	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	≥38	≥38	36	28.7	36	WFP
	Male	27	≥27	≥27	20	24.4	27	programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	33	28.24	30	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68	≥70	≥70	83	69.03	72	WFP
	Male	72	≥75	≥75	76	53.66	81	programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	82	67.43	78	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	57	≥84	≥84	67	82.7	71	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	≥85	≥85	89	80	81	
	Overall	64	≥85	≥85	71	82.4	77.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤15	≤15	21	16.2	23	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≤14	≤13	6	17.1	15	
	Overall	24	≤14	≤14	19	16.3	17.9	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤1	≤1	12	1.1	5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤1	≤1	5	2.4	4	
	Overall	12	≤1	≤1	10	1.3	4.6	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	50.5	≤50	≤50	53.6	43.47	83	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.4	≤50	≤50	55.5	26.83	80	
	Overall	55.8	≤50	≤50	55.5	41.73	81	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	11	≥12	≥12	4	5.8	3.06	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18.6	≤14	≤14	16		14.1	WFP survey
	Male	19.7	≤15	≤15	18		14.5	WFP survey
	Overall	19.2	≤15	≤15	17		14.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	1		4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥5	≥5	3		3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥5	≥5	2		4	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≥23	≥23	18	35	WFP
	Male	7	≥12	≥12	27	45	programme
	Overall	12	≥16	≥16	23	40	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39	≥40	≥40	45	39	WFP
	Male	25	≥28	≥28	54	25	programme
	Overall	31	≥32	≥32	50	31	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	≤65	≤65	54	52	WFP
	Male	79	≤60	≤60	45	40	programme
	Overall	77	≤63	≤63	49	46	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≤0	=0	3	3	WFP
	Male	3	≤0	=0	3	3	programme
	Overall	3	≤0	=0	3	3	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≤12	≤12	8	6	WFP
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	4	4	programme
	Overall	16	≤12	≤12	6	5	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥30	≥30	45	43	WFP
	Male	20	≥35	≥35	52	57	programme
	Overall	22	≥32	≥32	49	50	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥60	≥60	52	58	WFP
	Male	72	≥72	≥72	43	72	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥68	≥68	47	66	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≥65	≥65	74	59	WFP
	Male	78	≥78	≥78	69	51	programme monitoring
	Overall	72	≥72	≥72	71	55	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24.8	≥54	≥54	51.1	70	WFP
	Male	42.8	≥65	≥65	66.1	73	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.5	≥60	≥60	59.6	71	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	52.2	≤38	≤38	39.9	23	WFP
	Male	40.9	≤25	≤25	27.5	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	47.4	≤31	≤31	32.9	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤8	≤8	9	7	WFP
	Male	16.3	≤10	≤10	6.4	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.1	≤9	≤9	7.5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	88	≤80	≤80	83	70	WFP
	Male	82	≤80	≤80	80	71	programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≤80	≤80	82	70	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	1.2	≥5	≥5	10	0.73	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: IDPs - **Location:** Mutimbuzi / Gatumba - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.9	≤8	≤8	18	17.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.2	≤9	≤9	18	16.3	
	Overall	10.9	≤9	≤9	19	16.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.1	≥6	≥6	2	2.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.9	≥23	≥23	2	3.7	
	Overall	12.1	≥22	≥22	2	3.36	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.33	≥20	≥20	29	22.43	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.08	≥25	≥25	41	23.93	
	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	35	23.36	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71.4	≥71	≥71	50	69.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.5	≥80	≥80	66	77.8	
	Overall	77.6	≥78	≥78	59	75	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	≤1	≤1	34	45.79	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	≤1	≤1	31	38.18	
	Overall	2.3	≤1	≤1	33	41.06	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	≤0	1	4.67	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.6	=0	≤0	2	3.42	
	Overall	0.5	=0	≤0	1	3.89	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.04	=0	=0	4	9.81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.41	=0	=0	7	8.26	
	Overall	2.33	=0	=0	6	8.55	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	91.8	≥93	≥93	64	51.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.7	≥86	≥86	67	58.12	
	Overall	85.6	≥87	≥87	65	55.58	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.6	≥29	≥29	49	26.17	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.9	≥20	≥20	32	18.8	
	Overall	21.9	≥22	≥22	40	21.59	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	81.63	≥80	≥80	66	67.76	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.51	≥75	≥75	52	67.81	
	Overall	77.67	≥80	≥80	59	67.79	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87.8	≥90	≥90	53	78.51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥92	≥92	74	81.2	
	Overall	90.2	≥91	≥91	64	80.18	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	≤8.5	≤8.5	42	14.95	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.8	≤7	≤7	22	13.1	
	Overall	8.4	≤8	≤8	32	13.8	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤1.5	≤1.5	5	6.54		WFP
	Male	1.2	≤1	≤1	4	5.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	≤1	≤1	4	6.02		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	46.9	≤43	≤43	29	75.7		WFP
	Male	34.3	≤28	≤28	35	68.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	37.2	≤33	≤33	32	71.2		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	0.7	≥6	≥6	23	2.1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.8	≤8	≤8	17	13	21.9	WFP
	Male	13.7	≤8	≤8	15	13.1	16.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.4	≤8	≤8	16	13.1	17.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥7	≥7	3	2.8	3	WFP
	Male	0	≥7	≥7	6	4.5	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥7	≥7	5	3.7	6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥28	≥28	43	30.8	35	WFP
	Male	17	≥27	≥27	44	25.9	53	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≥27	≥27	44	28.3	48	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥63	≥63	66	56.1	44	WFP
	Male	63	≥68	≥68	63	66.1	54	programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥68	≥68	64	61.2	52	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	≤41	≤41	32	33.6	39	WFP
	Male	58	≤25	≤25	34	19.6	35	programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≤41	≤41	33	26.5	36	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≤0	≤0	2	4.7	4	WFP
	Male	6	≤0	≤0	3	1.8	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤0	≤0	2	3.2	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≤0	≤0	3	5.6	1	WFP
	Male	23	≤0	≤0	3	0.9	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤0	≤0	3	3.2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	≥52	≥52	65	63.6	58	WFP
	Male	42	≥68	≥68	61	75.9	58	programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≥52	≥52	62	69.9	58	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	≥37	≥37	32	39.3	52	WFP
	Male	31	≥32	≥32	34	32.1	42	programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	34	35.6	45	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≥72	≥72	54	63.6	64	WFP
	Male	60	≥73	≥73	53	73.2	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥73	≥73	53	68.5	51	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	65	≥75	≥75	81	72	53	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.3	≥75	≥75	79	84.8	63	
	Overall	65.98	≥75	≥75	79	78.5	61	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.33	≤20	≤20	17	18.7	34	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.86	≤20	≤20	18	13.4	26	
	Overall	25.72	≤20	≤20	18	16	28	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.67	≤5	≤5	2	9.3	13	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.84	≤5	≤5	3	1.8	11	
	Overall	8.3	≤5	≤5	3	5.5	11	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	50.5	≤45	≤45	61	42	66	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.4	≤40	≤40	55	40	51	
	Overall	55.8	≤40	≤40	57	41	55	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14	≥18	≥18	7	5.1	6.01	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥8	≥8	8	7	6	Secondary data
Target Group: Resources mobilized - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥3,500,000	≥3,500,000	1,109,547	3,366,957	1,433,327	Secondary data

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				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,595	2,594
			Male	2,532	2,533
			Total	5,127	5,127
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	54,613	53,342
			Male	53,387	52,143
			Total	108,000	105,485
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,014,848	1,932,771
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	10,020	0
			Male	9,980	0
			Total	20,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,970	4,297
			Male	5,030	4,437
			Total	10,000	8,734
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	280,560	311,963
			Male	279,440	314,469
			Total	560,000	626,432
A.2: Food transfers			MT	17,806	7,902
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	960,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/ agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	50	81
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;				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	41,016	49,584
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	200	320
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created	Number	5,127	9,028
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.34: Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated	Km	10	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	150	138.68
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	17,090	4,894
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.78: Number of latrines rehabilitated	Number	5,127	4,894
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	500,000	412,678
E*: 04.4 : Food insecure people in target areas receive a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to help improve health and nutrition				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,534	1,767
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,593	3,360
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.12: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	20	14
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	703	849
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	600	200
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	3,000	2,100
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	840	898
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	620,000	626,500
M: 04.3 : School Feeding National Coordination mechanism supported by WFP				
School feeding (on-site)				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	1
N*: 05.3 : School Feeding national coordination mechanisms are supported by WFP				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	80	70
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	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)	Days	20	16
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	130	25
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	30	30
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	590,000	635,166

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Assets creation participants - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20.3	≤10	≤10	9	13.3	12.8	WFP
	Male	19.7	≤10	≤10	10	14.5	12.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.9	≤10	≤10	10	14.1	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36	≥50	≥50	71	57	68	WFP
	Male	40	≥60	≥60	71	63	65	programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≥55	≥55	71	61.3	66	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥42	≤42	26	34.6	28	WFP
	Male	45	≥30	≤30	25	27.9	24	programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥36	≤36	26	29.8	25	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤8	≤8	3	8.4	4	WFP
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	4	9.1	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤9	≤9	3	8.9	9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	86	≤80	≤72	45	32	26	WFP
	Male	81	≤80	≤65	33	26	30	programme monitoring
	Overall	83	≤80	≤70	36	28	29	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8	≥25	≥25	34	17.77	20	WFP
	Male	11	≥30	≥30	23	20.76	25	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≥30	≥30	26	19.89	17	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≤10	≤10	30	19.63	31	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	29	21.13	25	
	Overall	12	≤10	≤10	30	20.7	33	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	55	≤40	≤45	3	9.35	11	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≤45	≤45	5	4.53	8	
	Overall	56	≤45	≤45	4	5.91	8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21	≤20	≤20	33	53.27	38	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤15	≤15	43	53.59	42	
	Overall	21	≤15	≤15	40	53.5	42	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	1	≥5	≥5	7	1.5	6.96	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥35	≥35		33		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥65	≥65	86	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School meal activities								
Enrolment rate	Female	3	≥6	≥6	-1.2	5.02	4	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	2	≥6	≥6	-1.1	5.25	6	
	Overall	2	≥6	≥6	-1.1	5.14	5	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	10	≤5	≤5	7	7.59	6	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	10	≤5	≤5	13	8.36	6	
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	10	7.97	6	

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	90	≥95	≥95	93	92.41	94	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	90	≥95	≥95	87	91.64	94	
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	90	92.03	94	

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

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,580	22,377
			Male	5,670	22,737
			Total	11,250	45,114
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	21,396	22,668
			Male	21,654	22,940
			Total	43,050	45,608
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	40,000 40,000	23,070 23,070
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,000 25,000	24,442 24,442
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	19,840	22,391
			Male	20,160	22,752
			Total	40,000	45,143
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	37,275	24,153
			Male	37,725	24,446
			Total	75,000	48,599
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	40,000 40,000	23,115 23,115
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,000 25,000	24,442 24,442
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,600	2,403

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	74	37
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	302	151
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	62,588	66,469
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	2
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	4
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	0
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	3
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,050	2,403
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	66,000	67,723
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				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,250	15,350
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	50,000	104,737

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MAM_TTT/Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	1.6	<15	<15	2	1.1	2.8	Secondary data
	Male	1.6	<15	<15	2	1.1	2.8	Secondary data
	Overall	1.6	<15	<15	2	1.1	2.8	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.1	<3	<3	0	0.1	0.1	Secondary data
	Male	0.1	<3	<3	0	0.1	0.1	Secondary data
	Overall	0.1	<3	<3	0	0.1	0.1	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	3.6	<15	<15	5.5	3	2.4	Secondary data
	Male	3.6	<15	<15	5.5	3.2	2.4	Secondary data
	Overall	3.6	<15	<15	5.5	3.1	2.4	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.8	>75	>75	92.4	96	94.7	Secondary data
	Male	94.8	>75	>75	92.4	95.6	94.7	Secondary data
	Overall	94.8	>75	>75	92.4	95.8	94.7	Secondary data
Target Group: Stunting prevention - Location: KIRUNDO - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	0.1	≥5	≥5	2	10.6	2.32	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	6.7	≥15	≥15	14.3	10.6	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	≥15	≥15	18.5	10.6	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≥15	≥15	17.7	10.6	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥80	≥80	82.05	83.95	97	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	82.05	83.95	97	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	82.05	83.95	97	Secondary data

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	47.4	65.9	95.17	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	48	65.9	94.17	
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	47.9	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.30: Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives	non-food item	3,000	3,495
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)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,000	526
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	12	12
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				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	100	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	100	0
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)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	25,000	26,908
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	5,000	1,732

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholders - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	13	≥30	≥40	24	38	28.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	12	≥15	≥15	45	11.07	12	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	15	≥20	≥20	26	16	13	Secondary data
	Male	15	≥20	≥20	24	12	9	Secondary data
	Overall	15	≥20	≥20	25	14	11	Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	15	≥18	≥20	13.3	10	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥18	≥20	13.3	10	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥18	≥20	13.3	10	8.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	0.5	≤0.2	≤0.2	2.01	1.91		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	2,832,817	≥3,500,000	≥3,500,000	3,290,332	2,375,275	2,323,314	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	2,943	≥3,000	≥3,000	5,153	2,607	2,856	Secondary data

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CPA - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	0	≥18	≥18	26	22	16	Secondary data
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥95	≥98	95	97	95	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	≥65	≥65	60	60	55	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	≥45	≥45	34	32	28.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	26.7	≤5	≤5	4	4	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	73.3	≤50	≤50	62	64	67.2	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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	22.8	≥30	≥26	33.86		22.83	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	14.15	≤10	≤14	17.24		14.15	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	63.02	≤60	≤60	48.9		63.02	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: IDPs - Location: Mutimbuzi / Gatumba - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	30	≥55	≥55	34	29.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9	≤5	≤5	4	9.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	61	≤40	≤40	49	61.6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	30	≥60	≥60	34	30	34.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	3	≤0	=0	19	17	26	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	67	≤40	≤40	47	53	38.4	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	56	≥65	≥65	65	60	58	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Assets creation participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46	≥65	≥65	68	58	71	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	14	≤5	≤5	3	8	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤30	≤30	29	34	9	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	≥65	≥65	100	64	68.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥35	≥35	100	36	31.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Prevention of stunting - **Location:** KIRUNDO - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	8		16	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	≤0	=0	3		6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	≤80	≥80	89		78	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	22		≥30	11		24	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	1		≤0	1		0	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	77	≤70	88	76	WFP programme monitoring
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Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	96	≥100	≥100	100	100	95.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.42	≥100	≥100	100	100	96.6	
	Overall	91.47	≥100	≥100	100	100	96.3	

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	94.69	≥100	≥100	66	100	97.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.52	≥100	≥100	92	98.9	92.9	
	Overall	94.57	≥100	≥100	71	99	94.5	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	=100	100	99.4	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.81	≥100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	98.45	≥100	=100	100	99.5	100	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	≥95	≥95	87.77		87.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	96.39		91.3	
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	92.63		89.4	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	≥90	≥95	99.28	93.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥95	99.72		
	Overall	0	≥90	≥95	99.53		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	≥95	≥95	91.01	91.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	93.06		
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	92.16		

Target Group: IDPs - Location: Mutimbuzi / Gatumba - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98	90.87	93.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	94	91.04		
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96	90.97		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	≥95	≥95	99	95.4	91.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100	97.6		
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	96.2		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	≥100	≥100	100	94.23	91.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥100	≥100	100	91.62		
	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	92.6		

Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95	≥100	=100	100	100	94.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.7	≥100	=100	100	100		
	Overall	96.74	≥100	=100	100	100		

Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	89.38	≥100	≥100	95	98.1	96.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.9	≥100	≥100	96	98.2	96.9	
	Overall	93.21	≥100	≥100	96	98.2	96.7	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94		=100	98	100	93.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98		=100	100	100	97.8	
	Overall	97		=100	99	100	96.7	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Assets creation participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100	97.2	95.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	99	94.3	95.6	
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	99	95.3	95.6	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	89	≥95	≥95	100	100		-
	Male	90	≥95	≥95	100	100		-
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	100	100		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	99	
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	98.7	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	=100	98.3	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.9	≥100	=100	99.6	100	100	
	Overall	99.18	≥100	=100	99.4	100	100	

Target Group: MAM treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	81	97.4	96.4	WFP
	Male	98.17	≥100	≥100	92	99.5	92.5	programme
	Overall	98.36	≥100	≥100	90	99.3	93.1	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	100	≥100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	≥100	≥100	95	94	98	WFP
	Male	0	≥100	≥100	100	90.3	95.8	programme
	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	99	93.6	96.1	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	≥100	=100	100	98.9	100	WFP
	Male	0	≥100	=100	100	99.6	100	programme
	Overall	0	≥100	=100	100	99.5	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	≥100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	0	≥100	=100	99.5	99.5	100	programme
	Overall	0	≥100	=100	99.5	99.5	100	monitoring

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	38.7	≥80	≥80	81	76.99	71	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.1	≥80	≥80	74	70.73	73.2	
	Overall	40	≥80	≥80	80	72.77	72.4	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥85	≥85	19.67		16.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥85	≥85	19.02		25.5	
	Overall	0	≥85	≥85	17.87		21.2	
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Mutimbuzi / Gatumba - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	8	85		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Mutimbuzi / Gatumba - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥90	≥90	28	38		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	60	45		
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	50	42		
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3	≥50	≥50	72	38.32	38	WFP
	Male	3	≥50	≥50	79	44.64	35.1	programme
	Overall	6	≥50	≥50	76	41.55	35.8	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Activity 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Assets creation participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	57	20		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Assets creation participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥80	≥80	100	71.96	63.9	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	100	78.87	74.2	programme
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100	76.88	71.7	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MAM treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥80	≥85	73	72		WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥85	58	71		programme
	Overall	0	≥80	≥85	61	71		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Target Group: Stunting prevention - Location: KIRUNDO - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥55	≥55	10	15		WFP
	Male	0	≥55	≥55	23	17		programme
	Overall	0	≥55	≥55	22	17		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Provide conditional food and/or cash based assistance to food insecure households through productive assets creation, livelihood diversification and nutrition counselling								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Assets Creation participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Irénée Nduwayezu

A Congolese refugee after receiving food assistance provided by WFP at Kinama refugee camp.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

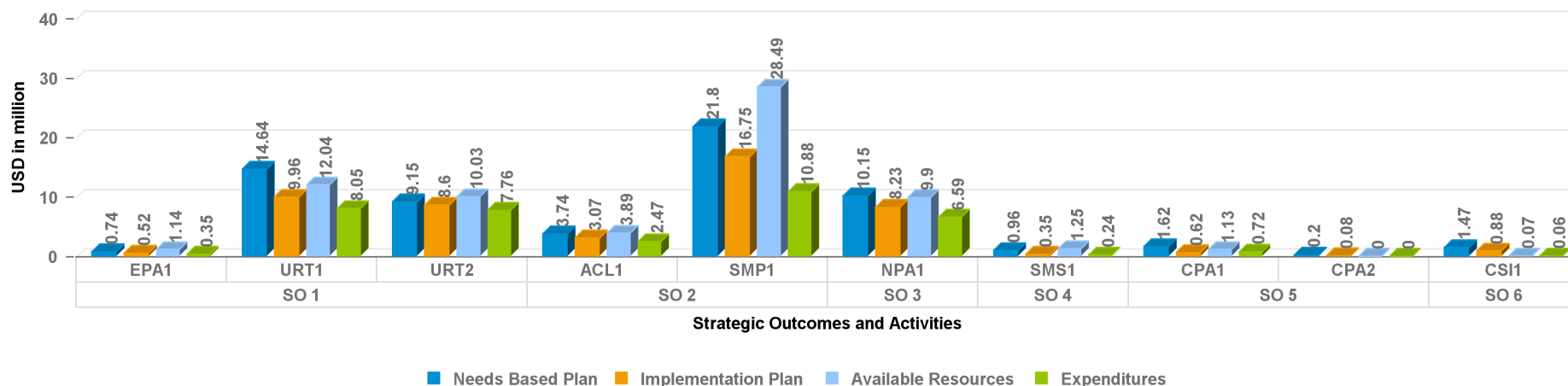
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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
SO 6	Government and partner institutions and systems in Burundi have enhanced supply chain capacities by end of 2021.

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
CPA2	Provide technical assistance through the logistics sector to the National Disaster Platform and humanitarian partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening through supply chain technical advice and services to the Government of Burundi and to humanitarian 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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	739,218	517,510	1,141,289	351,945
		Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	14,637,022	9,963,359	12,039,894	8,045,039
		Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	9,152,658	8,605,000	10,028,283	7,760,860
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	380,594	0
	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	3,742,749	3,071,378	3,891,211	2,474,184

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure households in targeted areas have safe access to adequate and nutritious food all year round including through social protection systems	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	21,796,055	16,753,405	28,486,090	10,879,228
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			50,067,702	38,910,652	55,967,361	29,511,256
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	10,149,202	8,230,584	9,901,957	6,594,056
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,149,202	8,230,584	9,901,957	6,594,056

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Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	957,197	345,842	1,247,032	237,805
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			957,197	345,842	1,247,032	237,805
5	Government and partner institutions and systems in Burundi have enhanced supply chain capacities by end of 2021.	Provide capacity strengthening through supply chain technical advice and services to the Government of Burundi and to humanitarian and development partners	1,469,416	881,650	66,804	56,007
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,469,416	881,650	66,804	56,007
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	1,618,914	616,693	1,128,609	723,534
		Provide technical assistance through the logistics sector to the National Disaster Platform and humanitarian partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	195,774	78,310	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,814,688	695,002	1,128,609	723,534

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	115,696	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	115,696	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			64,458,205	49,063,730	68,427,459	37,122,658
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,357,387	5,004,166	8,993,046	4,036,563
Total Direct Costs			69,815,592	54,067,896	77,420,505	41,159,222
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,424,038	3,470,240	2,353,842	2,353,842
Grand Total			74,239,630	57,538,136	79,774,347	43,513,064



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

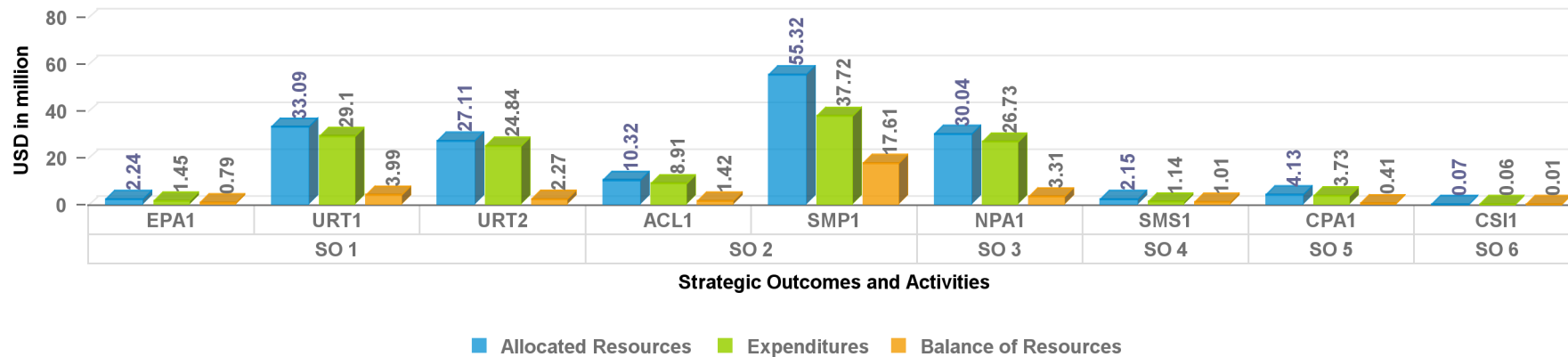
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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
SO 6	Government and partner institutions and systems in Burundi have enhanced supply chain capacities by end of 2021.

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
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening through supply chain technical advice and services to the Government of Burundi and to humanitarian 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

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Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	2,788,358	2,235,416	0	2,235,416	1,446,072	789,344
		Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households among local populations, IDPs and returnees	35,181,997	25,845,125	1,264,175	27,109,300	24,841,933	2,267,367
		Provide unconditional food and or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps	38,780,040	33,093,149	0	33,093,149	29,098,294	3,994,855
		Non Activity Specific	0	380,594	0	380,594	0	380,594

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Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	16,415,860	10,324,310	0	10,324,310	8,907,283	1,417,026
		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	76,854,295	55,324,594	0	55,324,594	37,717,733	17,606,862
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			170,020,549	127,203,189	1,264,175	128,467,364	102,011,315	26,456,049

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	39,520,871	30,041,349	0	30,041,349	26,733,448	3,307,901
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			39,520,871	30,041,349	0	30,041,349	26,733,448	3,307,901

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	4,030,889	2,146,611	0	2,146,611	1,137,384	1,009,227
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,030,889	2,146,611	0	2,146,611	1,137,384	1,009,227
5	Government and partner institutions and systems in Burundi have enhanced supply chain capacities by end of 2021.	Provide capacity strengthening through supply chain technical advice and services to the Government of Burundi and to humanitarian and development partners	1,469,416	66,804	0	66,804	56,007	10,797
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,469,416	66,804	0	66,804	56,007	10,797

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	18,388,374	4,131,506	0	4,131,506	3,726,431	405,075
		Provide technical assistance through the logistics sector to the National Disaster Platform and humanitarian partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	195,774	0	0	0	0	0
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)			18,584,149	4,131,506	0	4,131,506	3,726,431	405,075
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	115,696	0	115,696	0	115,696
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	115,696	0	115,696	0	115,696
Total Direct Operational Cost			233,625,874	163,705,155	1,264,175	164,969,330	133,664,585	31,304,745
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			19,387,671	19,004,640	144,276	19,148,916	14,192,433	4,956,482
Total Direct Costs			253,013,545	182,709,795	1,408,451	184,118,246	147,857,018	36,261,228
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			15,150,431	10,110,882		10,110,882	10,110,882	0
Grand Total			268,163,976	192,820,677	1,408,451	194,229,128	157,967,901	36,261,228

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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