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Burundi

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2024

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Overview

On 1 March 2022, WFP launched its new 2022-2024 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) aligned to the priorities of the Government National Development Plan (2018-2027). Covering WFP's dual mandate of 'Saving lives, changing lives', the ICSP is composed of five interlinked strategic outcomes focusing on crisis response and resilience-building, aiming to assist 2,291,750 direct beneficiaries in the country for the ICSP period.

Through a focused engagement and the nurturing of existing partnerships with humanitarian and development donors, WFP managed to secure USD 102 million in 2022, representing a 107 percent funding level, that allowed to deliver assistance to 995,651 beneficiaries. Funding levels varied for different activities in respect of the donor restrictions applied to contributions earmarked mainly at activity and geographical levels [1].

WFP acted as a national champion of a sustainable food systems approach, delivering support and capacity-strengthening to national partners, stakeholders, and key actors. WFP sustainable food systems approach encompassed the whole food value chain, starting from the production by local smallholder farmers, through the transformation and fortification by local milling units, and the consumption of nutritious school meals by the children enrolled in the national school-feeding programme.

The technical and financial support brought to the food transformation and fortification sector was the result of WFP's strategic engagement with the private sector and non-traditional donors, aimed at re-enforcing the sector's national capacities and processes.

This innovative food systems approach, hailed by the Government for its benefits to the development of the agricultural sector and the prevention of malnutrition, will constitute one of the key pillars of the upcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2027, with WFP acting as lead UN agency.

To ensure an efficient implementation and monitoring of its crisis-response and resilience-building activities, WFP invested into the digitalization of its services. This included the development of the SCOPE [2], school-connect registration platforms, and the increased use of the cash-based transfer modality.

Through an adjustment into hybrid rations composed of in-kind and cash, WFP managed to avert food ration cuts to groups of people affected by various shocks that hit Burundi in 2022. WFP distributed emergency food assistance to refugees, returnees, internally displaced people, and highly food-insecure local population. In addition to the lingering effect of the COVID-19 containment measures, in 2022, Burundi was affected by multiple and recurrent climatic hazards [3], epidemic outbreaks such as the Rift Valley fever and cholera, and the inflationary effects of the global food crisis on the price of basic food commodities and fuel.

These external shocks, compounded by structural factors such as low agricultural productivity, low quality of education and gender inequality, prevent the socio-economic growth of vulnerable population. For a country which holds worldwide records of poverty, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition rates, the combined external shocks result into an alarming humanitarian situation. This unprecedented context limited progress towards the attainment of the targeted SDGs.

Amidst this crisis, WFP upheld its role of the world's largest humanitarian organization by operating key logistical on-demand services for other UN agencies and development partners in the country, including the provision of fuel and the transport of mosquito nets on behalf of UNDP in a project funded by the Global Fund.

The challenges awaiting WFP in 2023 are numerous, starting with the scarcity of resources. Although the number of people needing essential food and nutritional assistance is projected to increase, WFP and other humanitarian partners in Burundi are witnessing donor fatigue towards the silent humanitarian crisis that keeps unfolding in the country. The fatigue is reflected by a progressive reduction in funding for some operations. To ensure the programming and humanitarian assistance is not grossly affected, WFP will make efforts to broaden its donor base.

On resilience-building food systems activities, WFP will capitalize on the capacity-strengthening projects implemented with the agriculture and food sectors in 2022 and will pursue its partnership with the Burundi First Lady to advocate for the expansion of the national school feeding programme. WFP will pursue its consultation and concertation role with international financial organizations, aimed to establish a registry and social protection policy in the country. Using its international expertise and network, WFP will facilitate South-South knowledge cooperation and exchange study visits between key governmental stakeholders and decision-makers.

995,651

Total beneficiaries in 2022



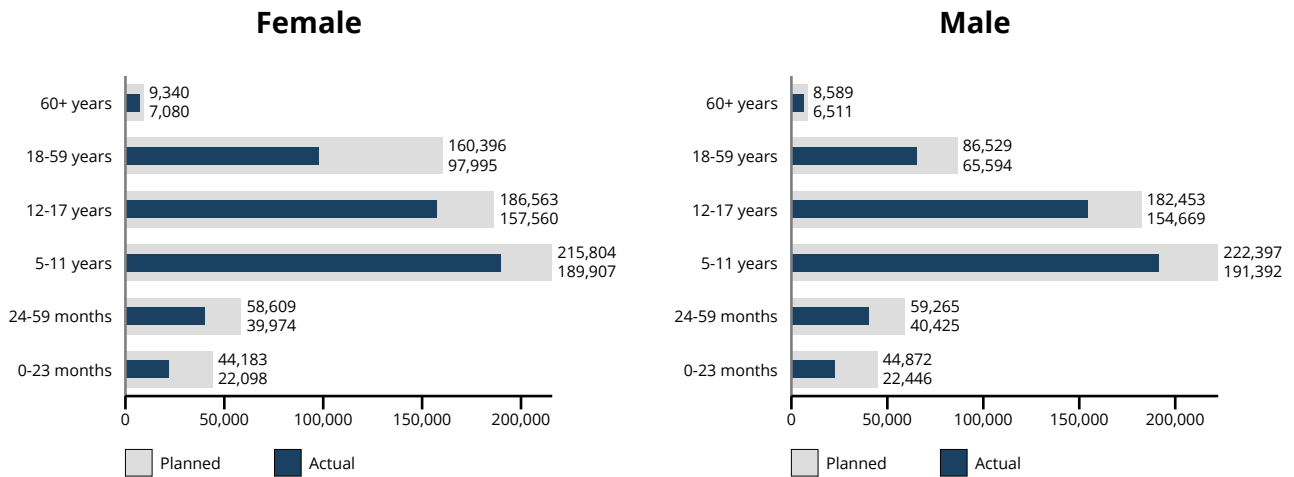
52% female



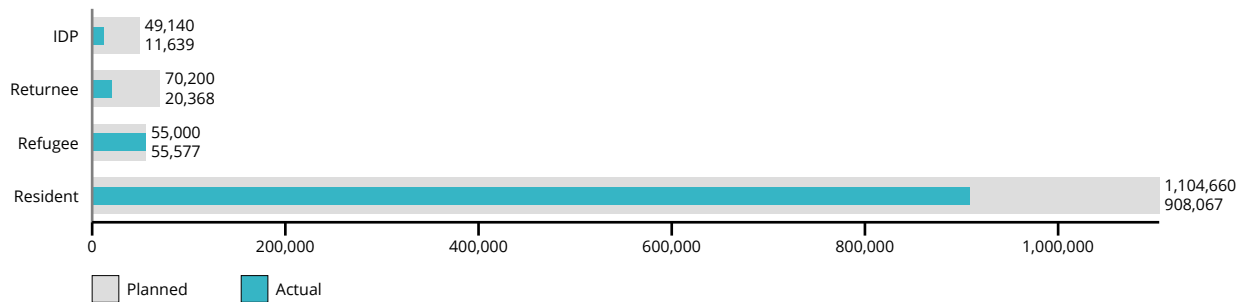
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 120,342 (51% Female, 49% Male)

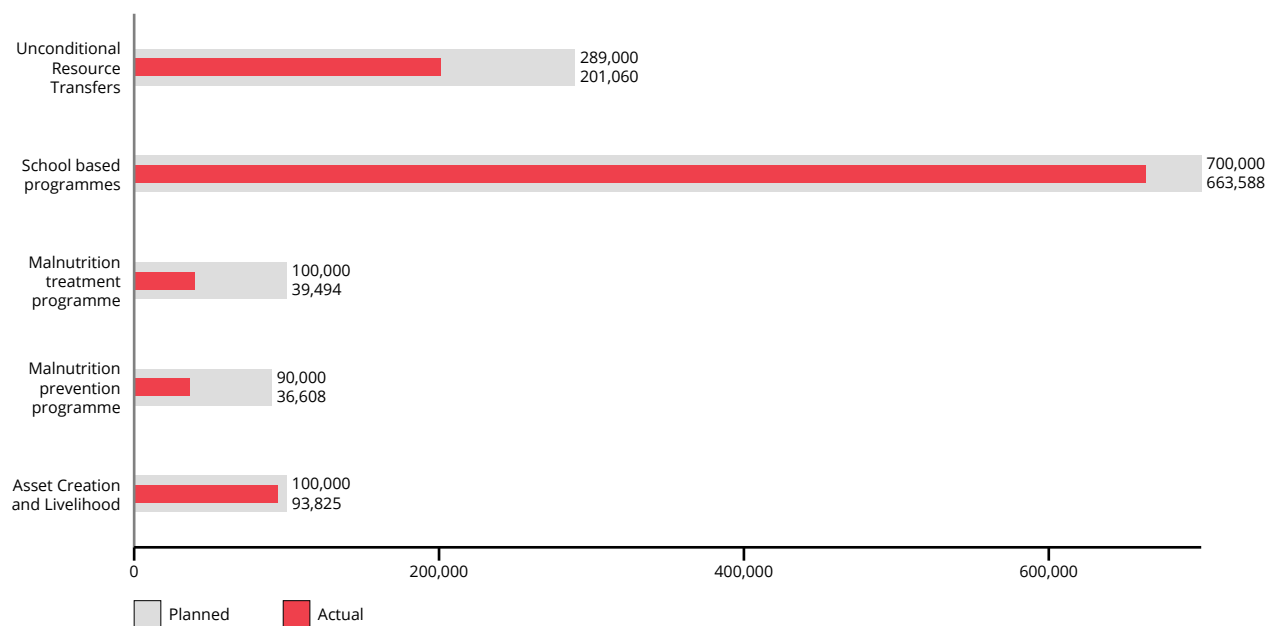
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



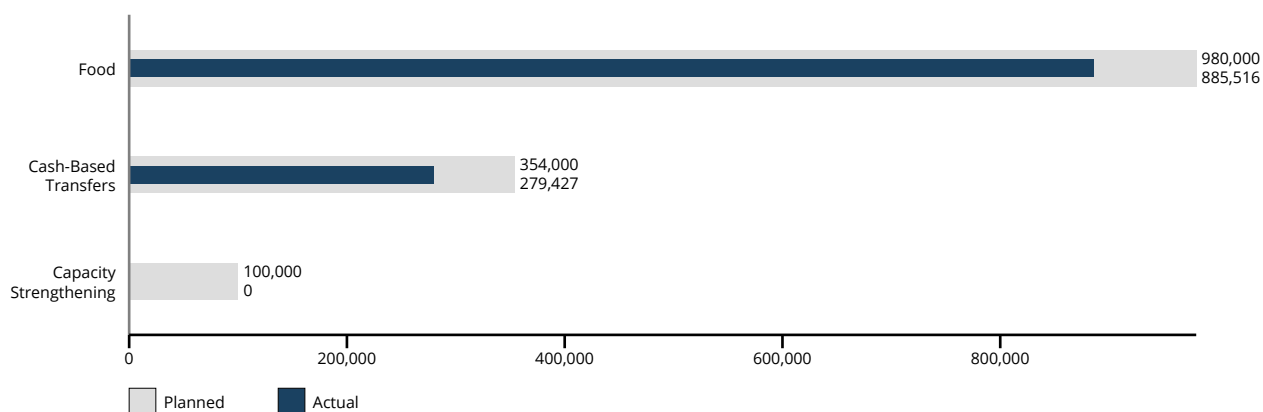
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



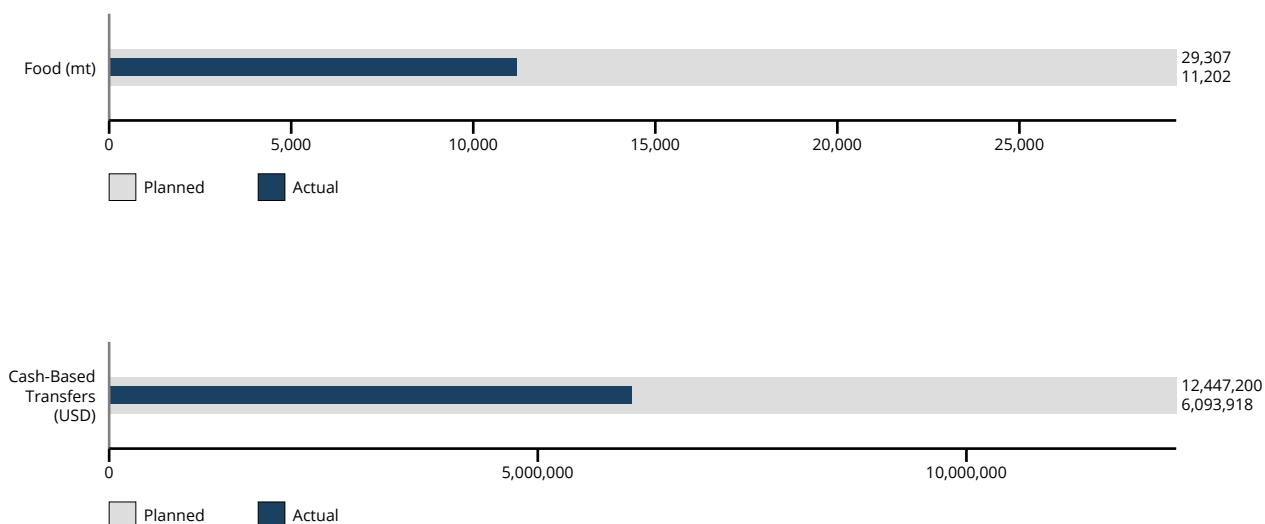
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



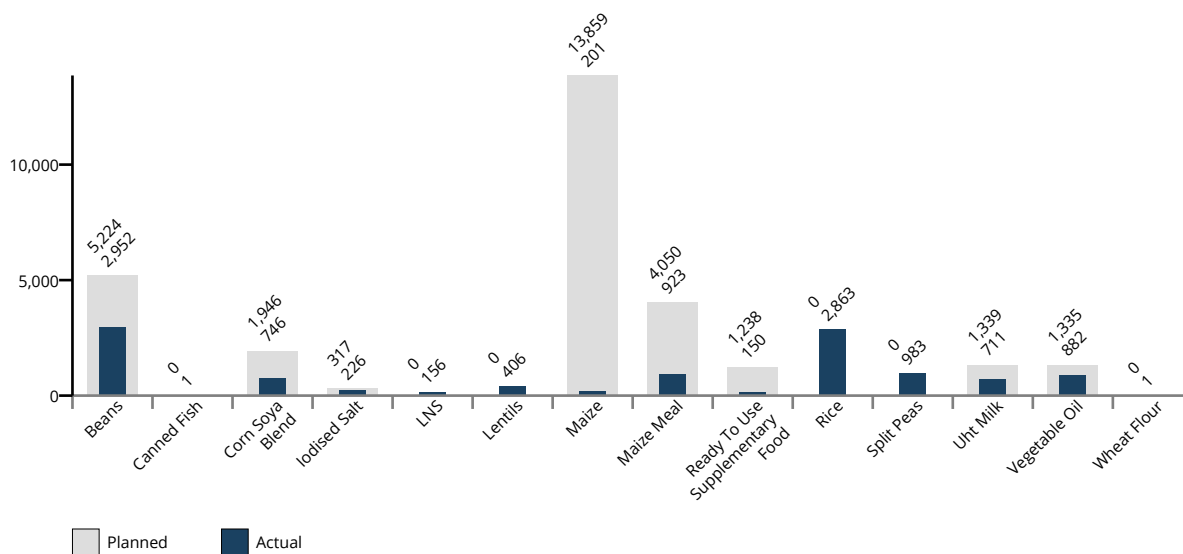
Beneficiaries by Modality



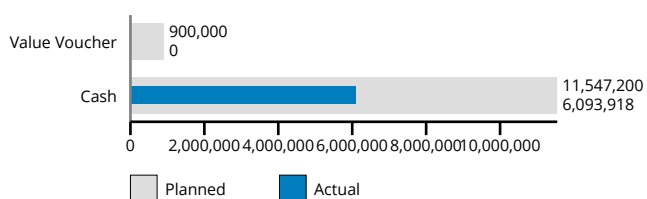
Total Transfers by Modality



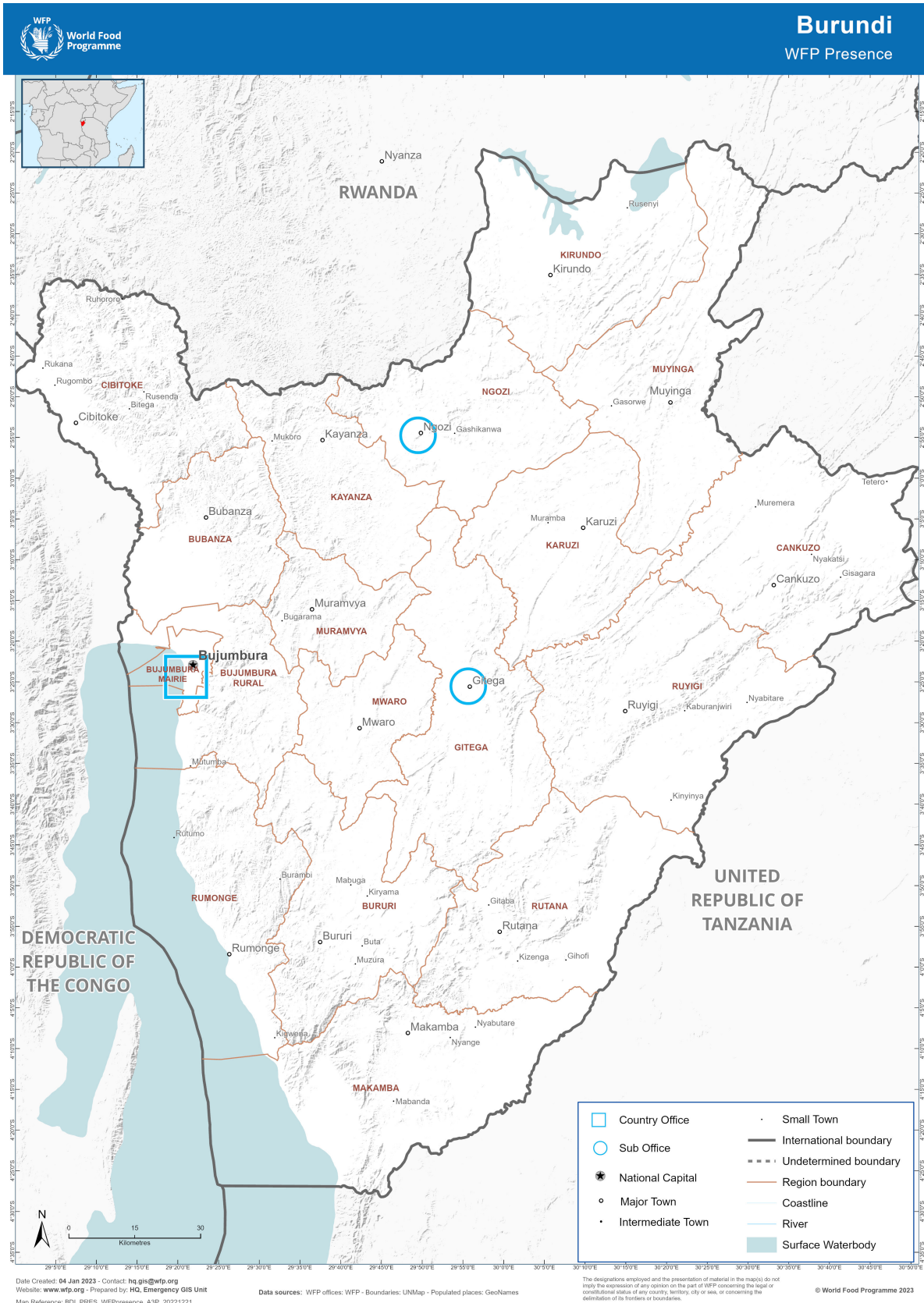
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Burundi is a landlocked, low-income, and food-deficit country highly vulnerable to climate-related disasters. The country ranks 185 of 189 in the 2020 Human Development Index and about 73% of Burundians live in poverty. The 2020 Global Hunger Index classifies the hunger situation in Burundi as alarming. More than half of the children under five are stunted.

The impact of recurrent climatic hazards such as hydric deficit, floods and droughts, common in Burundi, is further exacerbated by low response preparedness capacity, internal displacements, and intense repatriation flows. The prevalence of infectious diseases such as measles and cholera is also a big challenge. In addition, the country is host to more than 55,000 asylum seekers and refugees fleeing violence from the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the refugees rely mostly on food and nutrition assistance for their living.

In 2022, the sudden increase in fuel and food prices, which led to the global food crisis, further compounded the country's situation as the Burundi was still recovering from the economic downturn caused by COVID-19. The global supply chain crisis aggravated the frequent fuel shortages and caused a sudden surge in the prices of basic food commodities, thereby increasing food insecurity of the most vulnerable. Furthermore, the Rift Valley disease declared in March 2022 deprived rural households of their livelihoods as the Government banned the slaughter and sale of livestock. The country also recorded a rain deficit in the western part in February, March, and April 2022 which led to reduced harvests in the June - August main harvest season. Additionally, floods continued to persist in some areas, including those affected since 2021, and put additional pressure on communities already facing food insecurity.

The IPC analysis revealed that the number of people who were facing acute food insecurity (phase 3 and 4) increased from 1.2 million people during June to September 2022 to 1.4 million for the period October to December 2022. The Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions 2022 nutrition survey showed a worrying increase of over 3 percent (from 52.2 to 55.8 percent) in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in the country between 2020 and 2022.

Burundi has made significant strides in increasing access to education. Despite these efforts, only 32 percent of Burundi's children complete lower secondary education. Although women play a central role in the rural economy, social norms and other structural barriers continued hindering the realisation of women's full potential in 2022. Burundi is ranked 127 out of 170 countries, denoting a huge challenge remains in this area. It is more pronounced in rural areas where the majority of poor live, with 90 percent relying heavily on subsistence agriculture and informal employment.

Supporting the Government's efforts to address the multifaceted factors of food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP, together with humanitarian and development partners, implemented the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2022-2024 aligned with national policies and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2018-2022 ICSP came to an end in February 2022 and implementation of the new ICSP (2022-2024) started in March. Funding received during the first two months (January-February) was transferred to the new ICSP and will be incorporated in this report .

WFP's operations in the country fall under the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, aimed at meeting the country's humanitarian needs while investing in its resilience and long-term development.

Contributing towards SDG 2 and in line with Burundi's National Development Plan (2018-2027), WFP focused its operations on meeting the basic food requirements of refugees, returnees, internally displaced people, and other food-insecure people, as well as enhancing community resilience towards food insecurity and climate change.

WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions to combat all forms of malnutrition. Social and behaviour change communication components were implemented in coordination with the Government and partners. For maximized impact on malnutrition, nutrition was systematically integrated across all programmatic interventions including resilience-building activities.

WFP strategically positioned the food systems pillar to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, supporting smallholder farmers upstream and providing a market for them downstream to boost local food production. Further in 2022, WFP strengthened its local procurement processes by piloting decentralized food procurement for the school feeding programme launched in 2022 under the power of procurement for nutrition programme. To increase resilience and build long-term capacities of communities to cope with shocks, WFP implemented asset creation activities, supporting households to build and rehabilitate individual and community assets.

The school feeding programme was an important safety net that supported children to access education while protecting their food security and nutrition. To ensure sustainability, WFP worked towards government ownership by strengthening the capacity of the Government, providing technical support in the development of policies and strategies for school feeding, and enhancing the school facilities to facilitate the preparation of school meals in a safe environment.

Working towards SDG 17, WFP provided on-demand supply chain and logistics services to the Government and humanitarian and development actors. In addition, it enhanced the Government and communities' capacities in

forecast-based anticipatory actions and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms for timely and appropriate humanitarian and development interventions.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of line government institutions in food security and nutrition analysis and early preparedness and response to emergencies. In addition, WFP is facilitating the national ownership of nutrition interventions. This is being done through capacity strengthening in the gender-transformative design, management, and fund mobilization for nutrition programmes. Furthermore, this includes empowerment of the micro, medium large scale private sector actors for local food fortification and social and behavioural change communication for both women and men to promote good nutrition, hygiene practices and increased production and consumption of nutritious and diversified foods.

The social protection landscape in Burundi remains fragmented, poorly coordinated, and underfunded, contributing to limited and inconsistent coverage. WFP has been working with the Government and other partners to strengthen the social protection system, notably through the operationalization of the social registry and the development and reinforcement of the national capacity to prevent and respond to basic social needs.

Risk Management

During 2022, risks were identified, analysed, and reported on using the WFP risk register.

Major risks identified included the COVID-19 pandemic, climatic hazards, the impact of the Ukrainian crisis, and the massive influx of the population into Burundi, including Burundians returning home from exile and the people fleeing violence from eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. While COVID-19 and climatic hazards had been identified in 2021 with a slight decrease in severity in 2022, the impact of the Ukrainian crisis and the massive influx of people into Burundi were new risks identified in 2022. The risk analysis process and mitigation actions were developed and updated for both new and already existing risks to ensure the continuity of WFP's operations. Other risks identified in 2022 included the Rift Valley fever, fuel shortage, disruption of supply for imported commodities, depreciation of the local currency, and import restrictions on cereals and fertilizers. Cash transfer being the new favored modality of assistance, WFP conducted an in-depth analysis of the risks surrounding this modality.

Mitigation measures included the strengthening of context monitoring, emergencies early warning system, and ensuring minimum preparedness measures are in place for different functional units of WFP. In addition, WFP prepared standard operating procedures to facilitate the implementation of mitigation measures in compliance with WFP policies and guidelines.

For cross-cutting issues related to gender protection, prevention of fraud, corruption, and sexual exploitation and abuse, mitigation actions included awareness sessions for stakeholders at all levels, systematic consideration in partnership agreements, and the strengthening of community feedback mechanisms.

Partnerships

WFP's achievements were partially attributed to strategic and operational partnerships nurtured around the attainment of sustainable development goals (SDG) 2 and 17. WFP worked with partners such as the Government, UN agencies, donors, civil society organizations, regional entities, the private sector, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international financial institutions, the media, and individual philanthropists.

WFP continued to solidify its partnerships with existing traditional donors while engaging with new partners, such as the private sector, to diversify the donor portfolio. This was crucial to increasing funding for projects that faced resource challenges such as refugee assistance and the treatment of moderate and acute malnutrition (MAM) programme. Contributions from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, the main donor for crisis response and the only donor for the MAM programme, allowed WFP to provide lifesaving assistance to refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected populations.

WFP continued to advocate for multiyear funding from donors. Thanks to contributions from the Governments of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany (KfW) and Monaco, the implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme, smallholder agricultural market support, resilience-building, and nutrition prevention activities continued. The predictability of funding by these donors ensured a seamless implementation of activities.

To maximize results and ensure complementarity, WFP strengthened joint programming with other UN agencies. WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO) on a nutrition-sensitive resilience-building project funded by the European Union in four provinces [1]. Under the project, WFP implemented cash transfers for productive assets and seed protection while FAO promoted sustainable diversification of agricultural production.

In addition, WFP, FAO, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) combined efforts to combat malnutrition in three provinces, through multisectoral interventions[2]. In five provinces [3], WFP worked with UNICEF by supporting the school feeding programme and promoting hygiene in assisted schools, malnutrition prevention, and implementing resilience projects through the integration of local production, consumption, and marketing of nutritious foods.

With its expertise and leadership role in humanitarian logistics, WFP also partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and conducted a mass mosquito nets distribution campaign across 16 provinces.

In total, WFP worked with 23 cooperating partners in the implementation of its activities. This included 16 governmental and civil society organizations, 2 local NGOs, and 5 international NGOs. Among these partners was the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre, which focused on strengthening the capacity of the Burundi Red Cross on forecast-based financing (FbF) to mitigate the impact of climate disasters. The FbF project is a continuation of the initiative launched in 2017 by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). As part of the localization agenda WFP aimed to strengthen the Burundi Red Cross Society's capacity to effectively prepare and respond to emergencies.

As part of advocacy efforts on food and nutrition security, WFP supported the Office of the First Lady in organizing the third High-Level Women Leaders Forum on the Fight against Malnutrition. In addition, leveraging the South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP facilitated an experience-sharing mission in Ivory Coast for high-level government officials and UNICEF. This was in line with WFP's support to Government efforts to strengthen the coordination of food and nutrition security. WFP engaged artist Reggie Khumalo, who uses art as a vehicle for social change, to help raise awareness on food insecurity and nutrition challenges in Burundi and advocate for a 'Burundi without hunger'.

Under the trilateral agreement among the World Bank, WFP, and the Government, WFP continued to work on energy projects for 115 schools. The World Bank also continued to partner with WFP and UNICEF towards supporting the Government to create an adaptive, shock-responsive national social protection system through a Social Safety Net Support Project, Merankabandi, through which beneficiaries received cash transfers via mobile money.

In 2022, WFP commissioned an impact evaluation on school-based programmes in partnership with the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation Research Group. Evaluation findings will be available in 2023.

To diversify its funding streams, WFP continued to engage with other international financial institutions, including the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Discussions identified areas of collaboration, namely agricultural production, social protection, policy dialogue and advocacy advancement with the Government around some areas of concern, including the ban on maize and fertilizer imports.

Efforts to enlarge the donor base and enhance advocacy resulted in the involvement of the private sector in fundraising initiatives for WFP's programmes. As a result, FEED [4] raised funding in donor capitals which helped to fill the funding gaps for the school feeding programme. For the first time, WFP also received individual donations from a Canadian

philanthropist to support the school feeding and nutrition programmes. Further, WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation on the Power of Procurement for Nutrition [5]. WFP also partnered with Kerry Group [6] for the strengthening of the milk value chain by working with smallholder farmers in Gitega province.

WFP as a strategic partner to the Government of Burundi played a key role in the development and finalization of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023 - 2027), aligned with the Government's priorities. The framework will guide the provision of support by the UN country team to the Government towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. Specifically, WFP coordinated the food systems pillar whose mandate was the development of a roadmap (priorities, implementation strategies, resource mobilization, and targets) that would guide food system-related activities and projects over the next five years.

WFP worked with the government line ministries, including the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock to advance the food systems agenda, the Ministry of Health to implement nutrition programmes, the Ministry of Education for the implementation of the school feeding programme, and the Ministry of Solidarity for the provision of lifesaving food assistance and broader social protection activities. The Government continued to finance the school feeding programme with USD 2.4 million. This is in line with WFP's strategy of transitioning school feeding to full government ownership.

CSP Financial Overview

In January and February 2022, WFP implemented its activities under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018-2022 and ICSP 2022-2024 from March to December with an annual requirement of USD 95.5 million. The available funding for 2022 was 102 million, representing a 107 percent funding level. Out of this funding, 36 percent (USD 37 million) was a carryover from 2021 as funding for ICSP 2018-2022. 21 percent of the available funding (over USD 20 million) was received at the end December 2022 as multi-year funding for food systems activities and will be part of the funds carried over to 2023.

In November, WFP revised its country portfolio budget which increased its 2022 budget by USD 4.2 million to enable the provision of on-demand services to partners on a full cost-recovery basis under strategic outcome 5.

The United States of America remained the biggest donor in 2022, providing 39 percent of all contributions. This underpins WFP's need for sustainable support from other donors. Funding levels for different activities varied and donor restrictions were increasingly applied to contributions. 89 percent of the allocated contributions in 2022 were earmarked mainly at activity and geographical levels, hindering the smooth implementation of activities such as nutrition treatment and school feeding. Despite the high level of activity and geographical earmarking, timely contributions from donors were crucial in enabling WFP to foster successful programming and optimally utilize the available resources. Flexible funding accounted for 11 percent of the total received contributions and allowed WFP to maintain uninterrupted assistance for activities that were facing resource constraints. In addition, WFP received multiyear contributions that enabled it to fill critical funding gaps and ensure continuity of assistance for nutrition and resilience activities.

Strategic outcome 1 (crisis response) was resourced at 79 percent against the annual need-based plan. WFP used the funds to continue to provide food assistance to refugees (Activity 1), and returnees and crisis-affected populations (Activity 2). While Activity 1 was well funded (at 117 percent), Activity 2 received only 33 percent of its annual requirements. Due to this funding landscape, the number of rations provided to internally displaced people, drought-affected households, and host communities was less than planned. Further, as the needs increased, WFP could not scale up assistance. For instance in Kirundo province, the multi-sectoral assessment identified more than 200,000 households vulnerable to food insecurity but only 70,000 households were assisted by WFP and other partners.

































Strategic outcome 2 was resourced at 83 percent against the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to provide an integrated nutrition package to children, pregnant and lactating women, and girls. Strategic outcome 3 was fully funded and supported productive asset creation, livelihood diversification, nutrition counselling, climate change adaptation, home-grown school feeding, and capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers and food value chain actors.





































Strategic outcome 4 (capacity strengthening to the Government and national actors) did not receive sufficient funding and was resourced at 16 percent of the needs-based plan. Strategic outcome 5, through a full cost recovery mechanism, was resourced at 91 percent and allowed WFP to provide on-demand supply chain and cash-based transfer services to humanitarian and development partners.

For resource mobilization strategies, WFP will continue diversifying and widening the donor base and funding sources through increased collaboration with in-country donors. In addition, WFP will attempt to maximize contributions from existing donors, continue to grow partnerships with the private sector, and explore new sources of funding.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	22,105,631	18,545,378	19,076,753	14,944,303
SO01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round	22,105,631	18,545,378	19,076,753	14,944,303
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	11,498,628	8,423,394	14,180,971	11,669,503
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees	10,607,003	10,121,983	4,895,781	3,274,800
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	11,130,286	7,994,988	11,413,257	5,717,437
SO02: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year	11,130,286	7,994,988	11,413,257	5,717,437
Activity 03: 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 and TB clients	11,130,286	7,994,988	11,413,257	5,717,437
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	28,141,011	24,857,583	52,664,424	15,408,005

SO03: Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024	 28,141,011	 24,857,583	 52,664,424	 15,408,005
Activity 04: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas	 21,420,296	 19,134,104	 25,537,404	 12,653,256
Activity 05: Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)	 1,142,924	 570,446	 19,744,970	 709,152
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households	 5,577,790	 5,153,031	 7,382,034	 2,045,596
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 14	 0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 3,967,822	 1,484,551	 650,744	 275,574
SO04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024	 3,967,822	 1,484,551	 650,744	 275,574
Activity 07: Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (Tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender responsive food and nutrition assistance, including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems , emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory action	 3,967,822	 1,484,551	 650,744	 275,574

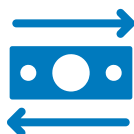
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 4,753,188	 210,457	 5,069,142	 699,554
SO05: The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and to respond to the needs and to emergencies through out the year	 4,753,188	 210,457	 5,069,142	 699,554
Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners	 4,753,188	 210,457	 5,069,142	 699,554
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 2,724,865	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 70,097,940	 53,092,958	 88,874,322	 37,044,875
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 6,834,058	 5,420,979	 6,331,223	 3,680,253
Total Direct Costs	 76,931,998	 58,513,938	 95,205,545	 40,725,129
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,661,501	 3,788,329	 4,620,397	 4,620,397
Grand Total	 81,593,499	 62,302,267	 102,550,807	 45,345,526

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round



WFP provided **5,391 mt of food** through unconditional food distributions to **201,060 refugees, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable food-insecure populations**



USD 4.7 million CBT distributed to beneficiaries out of **USD 7.7 million** planned.



92 percent refugee households (71 percent in 2021) have acceptable **food consumption score**

In line with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) activities under strategic outcome 1, WFP aimed to provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected populations in targeted areas to meet their immediate food and nutritional needs during a crisis. This strategic outcome had two activities which focused on refugee response (Activity 1) and assistance to severely food-insecure households, including internally displaced people and Burundi returnees (Activity 2). With funding of 79 percent against annual requirements, WFP reached 201,060 men, women, boys, and girls (70 percent of the target) [1] with food assistance consisting of 5,391 metric tons (85 percent of the target) of food and USD 4,690,343 (61 percent of the target) of cash based transfers.

Under Activity 1 (refugee response), WFP collaborated with UNHCR, Caritas, and Help a Child to deliver food assistance to refugees. WFP provided life-saving food assistance to 55,577 refugees (101 percent of the target) in camps and transit centres. In total, 3,739 mt of food (60 percent of the target) and USD 3.7 million were distributed. As a result, the proportion of refugee households with acceptable levels of food consumption increased to 92 percent against a target of 82 percent and from 71 percent in 2021. Additionally, the proportion of households adopting negative food consumption-related coping strategies reduced from 16 in 2021 to 12 in 2022, indicating an increase in the number of refugee households meeting their daily food needs.

Under Activity 2, WFP partnered with Caritas to support internally displaced people and Burundi Red Cross to support food-insecure people affected by floods. WFP provided a combination of unconditional in-kind and cash based transfers to over 145,483 beneficiaries who were affected by multiple climatic shocks, including rain deficit and localized torrential rainfall, and floods, in Kirundo, Ruyigi, Cibitoke, Bubanza, Muyinga Mutimbuzi and Kayanza provinces in line with the 2022 humanitarian plan. 1,652 mt of food and USD 956,532 were distributed in 2022 on a forecast of 234,000 beneficiaries, 3,784 tons and USD 4,952,800 cash. The percentage achieved against planned is 62 percent for beneficiaries, 19 percent for tonnage and 44 percent for Cash. Targets were not reached due the lack of resources.

WFP provided hot meals in transit centres and three months' rations to 18,083 Burundian returnees. Using SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary registration and management system, WFP introduced the cash based transfer modality to provide both cash and in-kind assistance to returnees, thus providing them with more choice, more flexibility, and means to complement in-kind assistance through the market. In total 544 mt of food and USD 212,431 were distributed to affected beneficiaries in 2022. Food assistance provided to Burundian returnees was crucial in meeting their basic food consumption requirements and concurrently supporting their reintegration.

Despite this assistance, there was a general increase in the proportion of people with poor food consumption scores due to socio-economic hardships brought about by an increase in food prices, crop failure, animal mortality, and crop diseases. Results from the most recent food security outcome monitoring in 2022 indicated that the proportion of assisted households consuming acceptable levels of food went down to 76 percent from 79 percent in 2021. Additionally, the joint UNHCR and WFP post-distribution monitoring reports showed that the three-month food package provided to returnees lasted for about two to four weeks as some of the beneficiary households were compelled to share food ration with the host community whose acceptable levels of food consumption score remained low across

the two years.

Following the gains in 2021, WFP continued to strengthen its engagements with the Government by enhancing its capacity for data collection, market monitoring, production of monthly bulletins, and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) as well as calculation of the minimum expenditure basket. This engagement will go a long way in strengthening Government capacity in early warning and early action detection, and evidence generation that informs program quality, advocacy, policy, and resourcing.

Following the successful rollout of the forecast-based-financing in 2021, WFP continued to engage the Burundi Red Cross (as a first responder), reaching 16,310 beneficiaries in flood-prone areas through cash based transfers amounting to USD 288,876. This unconditional resource transfer at the household level was to help mitigate the negative effects of flooding on the household's food security and nutrition. However, beneficiaries received the transfers in a food-insecurity context exacerbated by the continued lean season following delayed rainfall. Thus, while the assistance contributed to improving the food consumption of beneficiaries, the proportion of those beneficiaries with improved food consumption remained low compared to the baseline established in December 2021 in a more favorable food security context.

All activities implemented under this strategic outcome fully integrated gender as reflected with the Gender and Age Marker code of 3, indicating that gender considerations were made during the implementation and monitoring of activities. In addition, dignity, safety of beneficiaries, and disability and conflict sensitivity considerations were taken into account all along the project cycle.

In 2022, WFP faced major challenges and delays in the implementation of its activities, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. This was mainly due to the exacerbation of pre-existing issues, the compounded impact of COVID-19, and the global economic crisis impact. Despite the many restrictions, WFP was able to quickly adjust its programming and deliver the much-needed assistance without interruptions. However, the SBCC plan could not be rolled out in the refugee camps as planned. WFP will continue to work with the Government, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners to assess the humanitarian situation while advocating for diversified funding to respond to humanitarian needs.

Strategic outcome 02: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year



60 care groups and **60 Sunny Husband Schools** set up. **82,736 individuals** reached with **SBCC messages**



Adherence levels, at **98 percent**, remained above the **2022 targets**



Percentage of **children aged 6-23 months** who received a **minimum acceptable diet** increased from **10.6 percent** in **2021** to **14.1 percent** in **2022**



WFP partnered with **CNTA** and **BBN** to support the **production of local nutritious foods** to prevent **chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies**



Through a joint project with **UNICEF** and **FAO**, WFP supported the **production and distribution of 424 mt of fortified maize flour** in 4 provinces

In line with the National Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (2019-2023), strategic outcome 2 focuses on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevention of stunting by implementing a comprehensive package of complementary nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. The activity targets children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), and people living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. As per World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations, the MAM treatment is implemented in 11 health districts categorized as high levels of global acute malnutrition (above 10 percent).

Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 69 percent against the need-based plan. This represented an 11 percent decrease compared to 2021. The MAM treatment activity was the most affected with a funding shortfall of 62 percent. The shortfall prevented the expansion to other health districts where the malnutrition needs were increasing and also contributed to a shortage of specialized nutritious foods. The moderate acute malnutrition treatment was funded by the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance amid delays.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Health through the National Integrated Food and Nutrition Program and the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the Multisectoral Platform for Food Security and Nutrition (SEP/PMSAN) in the implementation of nutrition interventions. Through these partnerships, WFP was able to implement the moderate acute malnutrition treatment and stunting prevention through the national health system. Further, WFP supported the strengthening of multisectoral coordination by helping the SEP/PMSAN to conduct activities at a national level and establish coordination platforms at provincial levels, specifically in Ruyigi.

In light of the funding shortfalls and shortages of specialized nutritious foods experienced in 2022, WFP distributed 1,056 mt (38 percent of the target) of specialized nutritious foods to a total of 76,102 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (46 percent of the target). Under the prevention and treatment of moderate and acute malnutrition programmes within the host communities, 39,494 individuals were treated for moderate acute malnutrition and 36,608 received moderate acute malnutrition prevention support. As a coping measure and after reaching an agreement with the Ministry of Health, the programme prioritized malnourished children with moderate acute malnutrition treatment while the prevention support of malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls was shifted to social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions with a linkage to malnutrition prevention programmes.

The provision of nutrition interventions to refugees, such as the distribution of specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, was planned in 2022 but was not implemented due to funding shortages. WFP also experienced delays in purchasing specialized nutritious foods from the international markets due to supply chain-related challenges and the global economic crisis. This situation affected the enrolment of the vast majority of planned beneficiaries of the moderate acute malnutrition programme.

WFP partnered with international NGOs such as Concern Worldwide and We World-GVC through a German (KfW) funded nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programme for stunting prevention and building resilience. These NGOs have a solid field presence and expertise in implementing community-based nutrition interventions. Through these partnerships, a total of 60 care groups and 60 Sunny Husband Schools (1) were set up in Kirundo (23) and Karusi (37) as community platforms to promote nutrition messaging by sensitizing both women and men to promote optimal infant and young child feeding at the household level. WFP was able to reach 82,736 individuals out of the 280,000 planned target with SBCC messages, representing 30 percent of the planned beneficiaries. This low coverage was attributed to the lengthy preparatory activities for the mass media interventions which were meant to start in 2022.

Compared to the 2022 targets, the coverage of the moderate acute malnutrition treatment and stunting prevention was underachieved at 48 percent and 56 percent, respectively. The low achievement is attributed to funding challenges and specialized nutritious foods shortage. Despite the low programme coverage, the adherence levels remained above the 2022 targets (at 98 percent), depicting high quality programme implementation. This could be attributed to the intensive community mobilisation implemented by the cooperating partners, as well as regular follow-up through household visits.

In relation to the moderate acute malnutrition treatment outcomes, the programme reported a recovery rate of about 93 percent, default rate of 1.3 percent, a non-response rate of 5.8 percent, and a mortality rate of 0.3 percent within the SPHERE standards(2). These results confirm the effectiveness of the moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme.

Additionally, the programme showed a positive trend in the percentage of children aged 6-23 months who received a minimum acceptable diet from 10.6 percent in 2021 to 14.1 percent in 2022. While these results affirm the effectiveness of SBCC approaches on nutrition outcomes for children, no improvement was observed in the percentage of women of reproductive age having a minimum dietary diversity. This was partially due to the persistence of socio-cultural barriers including gender inequalities, food norms, food price inflation and low food production.

As part of the nutrition-sensitive interventions, WFP partnered with the National Center of Food Technology and the Burundian Bureau of Standardization and Quality Control. The aim was to support the production of local nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Capacity gaps of the mills were identified in terms of compliance with milling and fortification standards. Technical capacity strengthening activities to address the identified gaps were undertaken.

Additionally, through a joint project with UNICEF and FAO, WFP supported the production of fortified maize flour in Ngozi, Kayanza, Gitega, and Karusi provinces. A total of 424 mt of fortified maize flour was produced and sold in 2022 by the supported mills. In addition, through a revitalizing milk value chain project, 210 farmers were sensitized and trained on the best milking practices and milk consumption in Gitega province, Bugendana commune. Moreover, a social marketing campaign was conducted to promote milk consumption at the community level.

Through the power of procurement for nutrition initiative, WFP partnered with institutions³ to support the procurement of safe and nutritious food for the school meals programme as an entry point to the food systems framework. WFP provided technical support to smallholder farmers to optimize production along the maize and milk value chains. In addition, a joint roadmap was developed in consultation with the Government, private sector, and research institutions to guide the introduction of high-iron beans in the home-grown school feeding programme.

Additionally, nutrition-related SBCC was integrated into school feeding programmes through the development of communication materials to be utilized in nutrition school clubs. In the same vein, a school recipe guide based on local nutritious foods was developed and validated by government institutions for use in schools to promote the use of locally produced foods in schools. Capacity building was organised for teachers on nutrition education, reaching 1,677 teachers (1390 males, 287 females) throughout the country.

Gender and age considerations were fully mainstreamed into the nutrition programme, as reflected by the gender and age marker of 4. Nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions were implemented using a lifespan approach, supporting children under five years, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women as priority beneficiaries to break the intergenerational vicious cycle of malnutrition. Gender equality and women's empowerment were also addressed as key topics in the SBCC, including nutrition education sessions implemented in the communities.

Over the next two years, WFP will continue to advocate for government ownership and self-funding for moderate acute malnutrition treatment, given the decrease in external funding by partners. As nutrition-sensitive programmes, social protection, and resilience interventions are key in preventing malnutrition, WFP will continue to partner with the

Government and other stakeholders in their scale-up, advocacy, and resource mobilization strategies. Furthermore, WFP will emphasize strengthening community-led initiatives for the promotion of nutrition using existing community platforms and actors.

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024



4,595 mt (29% of the target) of food provided to **663,588** (95% of the target) **school-going children** in **850 schools** located in **7** provinces.



Retention rate **improved** from **90 percent** in 2021 to **91.8 percent** in 2022. Dropout rate **decreased** from **10 percent** in 2021 to **8.1 percent** in 2022.



WFP assisted **114** **smallholder farmer cooperatives** with **27,958** **members** (111% of the target)



Local purchases increased from **4,103 mt** in 2021 to **5,027 mt. USD 5 million** injected into the **local economy**



WFP reached 93,825 individuals out (of 110,000) from 18,865 households (75% led by women) with **USD 1,227,699 under assets creation and livelihoods**

Contributing to SDG 2.4 on sustainable food systems, activities under strategic outcome 3 seek to support vulnerable populations including school-age children, smallholder farmers, and food value chain actors to have access to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative food systems.

WFP worked with the Government, communities, international NGOs, and the private sector to strengthen food systems. This was done by investing in asset creation, value chain analysis, and capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers while increasing their access to improved technologies for better food production and post-harvest loss management. In addition, through the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP provided nutritious foods to pre-primary and primary school-aged children while supporting local procurement from the smallholder farmers for school meals program. WFP provided 4,595 mt (29 percent of the target) of food to 663,588 (95 percent of the target) school-going children in 850 schools located in seven provinces. The food included cereals (maize and rice), pulses (beans), vegetables, and UHT milk. Out of this, 2,569 mt of cereals and pulses were purchased directly from local smallholder farmers, while 2,026 mt of UHT milk were purchased from local smallholder farmers through a partnership with Modern Dairy Burundi, a private company specialized in milk processing from smallholder farmers. The food ration was complemented with vegetables grown in school gardens or brought by the community.

WFP also provided a complimentary package consisting of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) deworming, COVID-19 and early marriage/pregnancy awareness messages. WFP, in collaboration with the National Program of Nutrition and the National Directorate of School Canteens, developed communication materials on food diversity and hygiene. In total, more than 232 facilities were constructed, including energy-saving stoves, kitchens, water harvest collection points, and food storage facilities for better utilization and safety of meals. In line with environment and social safeguards, WFP constructed energy-efficient cooking stoves in schools. A previous study (introduction of fuel-efficient household stoves in Rural Burundi - early lessons learnt), showed that the use of these cooking stoves led to a reduction of firewood consumption by approximately 47 percent in school canteens. Frequency of firewood collection decreased from 4 - 6 times a week to less than 3 times (47 percent).

WFP collaborated with the private sector to provide UHT milk to 103,000 children twice a week in 103 schools, in partnership with Modern Dairy Burundi. As a result of the above activities, there was a general improvement in the key

education outcomes where attendance rate was at 96 percent surpassing 2022 target by 16 percent. The retention rate improved from 90 percent in 2021 to 91.8 in 2022 while the dropout rate decreased from 10 percent to 8.1 percent in 2022. In preparation to hand over the program to the Government, WFP continued to provide capacity strengthening on various topics including the organization of system approach for better education results second generation where two pillars, political framework and communities' roles to act beyond schools, moved from emerging to established rating between 2017 and 2022.

WFP accrued positive results from the home grown school feeding (HGSF) programme which increased access to nutritious and safe food for school-going children; increased access to primary school education by motivating children to attend school; and contributed to building resilience and economic empowerment of local smallholder farmers by providing a ready market. In 2022, according to WFP's local purchases statistics, a total of USD 896,000 was injected into the local economy by procuring from smallholder farmer cooperatives. This helped avert food shortages in schools brought by the increase in global food prices and the Government ban on cereals importation. WFP piloted the local decentralized procurement model for the HGSF in 50 schools. At the provincial level, 12 local farmers cooperatives were contracted to deliver 627 mt of rice, beans, and maize to feed 42,211 school-going children. As a result, the targeted schools had enough food for five months and did not experience pipeline breaks.

WFP collaborated with Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health and UNICEF. NGOs that WFP collaborated with included the World Vision International, Caritas, and Welthungerhilfe. Donors and the private sector collaborated to better support integrated home grown school feeding to leverage the broader food systems strategies. The focus was on biofortified beans, fortified whole grain maize flour, and milk value chains for a better resilient, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative food systems in Burundi.

In preparation to hand over the program to the Government, WFP continued to provide capacity strengthening on procurement procedures, review of the national school feeding policy, training on hygiene and nutrition, validation of the guide of menus, and schools' infrastructures maintenance and rehabilitation.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to scale up the local decentralized procurement model, while strengthening its collaboration with the Government in implementation of the phase 2 (2023-2027) of the national school feeding program. Phase 2 aims to strengthen government ownership toward universal coverage of school feeding by 2032. To scale up local decentralized procurement for home grown school feeding as part of food systems transformation agenda, WFP will leverage more partnerships with organizations working directly with smallholder farmers as agro-dealers and aggregators.

Asset creation and livelihood activity focused on ensuring that food-insecure households received livelihood support interventions, including asset creation, financial inclusion, and access to markets to improve their food security and resilience to climate shocks. WFP targeted vulnerable and food insecure households and households with pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and children aged 6 to 59 months to facilitate their access to nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition.

WFP reached 93,825 individuals out of 110,000 planned (85 percent of the target) in 18,865 households (75% led by women) with USD 1,227,699 of conditional cash-based transfers. This aimed at helping them meet food needs while contributing to long-term efforts towards enhancing food production, soil fertility management, and environmental protection. WFP provided technical support and sensitization sessions to beneficiaries to establish a total of 5,227 kitchen gardens and 7,031 compost pits at household level to increase access to vegetables. The aim was to improve availability of organic fertilizers to increase crop production and improve food diversity. In addition, 5,093 tippy taps and 7,371 shelves for drying dishes were constructed to enhance hygiene and sanitation.

At the community level, 40 km of contour lines were dug to reduce soil erosion and increase soil fertility and 50 km of roads were rehabilitated to facilitate access to social services including markets. In addition, beneficiaries were sensitized to join saving groups to strengthen their resilience capacities through access to financial services such as credit, savings, and training. In total 178 new village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) were established, representing 89% of the target. In total 283 VSLAs (including 235 old associations) were supported to improve their economic status. Further, members were trained on savings principles, loan management and entrepreneurship skills.

Despite these efforts, the activity continued to face persistent challenges such as the global food crisis, high country inflation, effects of COVID-19, and climatic shocks. This watered down the gains made in addressing food insecurity in the targeted households as manifested in other food security outcomes. WFP will work with other stakeholders to continue strengthening the resilience capacities of beneficiaries through livelihoods opportunities diversification.

Under Activity 5, WFP aimed to build the capacities of smallholder farmers on food systems to increase agricultural productivity, guarantee their food security and generate a marketable surplus from WFP programs or other potential markets to increase their household income.

The activity focused on capacity strengthening of cooperatives, technical support to smallholder farmers to reduce post-harvest losses, increase local farmer household income through local purchases for home grown school feeding

programme, agricultural digitization, milk value chain strengthening, and introduction of hydroponics systems in schools.

WFP assisted 114 smallholder farmer cooperatives comprising maize, milk, beans, and rice value chains. In total 27,958 members (111% of the target) were assisted. For the milk value chain, WFP provided training to 210 dairy farmers, 22 community animal health workers, 11 veterinarians, 10 milk collectors, 1 communal agronomist, 4 zone agricultural assistants, and 22 agricultural field monitors to improve milk production quality. Additionally, artificial insemination and feeding practices trainings were provided. Almost 200 tons of milk was sold to the private sector and the surrounding community, translating to \$214,000.00 pumped into the local economy, according to WFP's 2022 local purchase data. The private sector played a key role in processing milk for consumption in schools under the home grown school feeding.

Concerning the beans, rice, and maize value chains, the volume of purchases increased from 4,103 mt (without milk) in 2021 to 5,027 mt. This was achieved through buying from local traders and the decentralized procurement process which was piloted in 2022, translating to USD 5 million injected into the local economy. The increased tonnage in 2022 was enabled by the prioritization of local purchases over imported cereals. However, due to sub-optimal local production and increased market prices only 66 percent (5,027 mt against 7,571 mt target) of the target for local procurement was achieved.

With regards to key activity outcomes, the percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops increased from 30 percent in 2021 to 50 percent in 2022 (55 percent women). In addition, improved access to markets improved the monthly income of beneficiary households by 55.8% (26.3% for female-headed households). [1]

To contribute to post-harvest loss reduction, WFP provided 1,670 hermetic silos, 18,500 hermetic bags, 2,067 grain drying tarpaulins, and 100 moisture meters. According to the study conducted in December 2022, the rate of smallholder farmers' post-harvest losses was at 5 percent against a 4 percent rate in 2021 and a 1.5 percent target but lower compared to the regional average of 30 percent. To improve the rate, WFP plans to increase post-harvest management equipment and reinforce training in the short term and engage the private sector in the long-term.

To further increase and diversify food production, WFP rolled out the hydroponic smart agriculture system in 7 provinces to support the home grown school feeding. After the pilot set up in Kirundo province, equipment for 40 greenhouses was supplied and 15 were already installed in schools in 2022. Vegetable production started in one school with an average of 30 kg production per week.

Strategic outcome 04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024



Capacities of 280 people strengthened on **early warning, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory actions** under forecast-based financing



Capacities of 9 line ministries strengthened in the implementation of **food security and nutrition** programmes and other sectoral programmes



Capacity strengthening support provided to **6 national food security and nutrition policies, programmes, and system components**

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP aims to provide advisory and technical services, skills, and assets to the Government and national actors, the private sector, the Burundi Red Cross, and NGOs to strengthen national capacities, systems and services by 2024. The support covers areas such as supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems, emergency preparedness, early warning, and forecast-based anticipatory action. Strategic outcome 4 is in line with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, to provide targeted capacity building support to implement all the SDGs, including through South-South and triangular cooperation.

This strategic outcome was funded at 16 percent against the annual need and only allowed for the implementation of capacity strengthening activities relating to social protection, emergency preparedness, early warning, food security analysis, and forecast-based anticipatory action.

Throughout the year, WFP was able to provide capacity strengthening support to 6 national food security and nutrition policies, programmes, and system components, out of the 10 initially planned. These included support to the Government in developing the roadmap for the national food system (including its revision following the global food crisis); collaborating with Permanent Executive Secretariat of the Multisectoral Platform for Food Security and Nutrition (PMSAN) and the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) in the development of the roadmap for the new national food fortification strategic plan; and updating of the national school feeding policy. WFP also contributed to strengthening national emergency preparedness and early warning actions, including reinforcing the forecast-based action capacity of the Burundi Red Cross as the first responder during crises. Further, WFP provided training to the National Meteorological Institute on forecasting and food security monitoring systems.

WFP continued to support the Burundi Red Cross on early warning and anticipatory action as part of its commitments to the localization agenda. In 2022, WFP and the Burundi Red Cross remained the key actors leading the anticipatory action agenda in the country, with the initiative gaining momentum in the disaster risk reduction sector. The second phase focused on consolidating anticipatory action for floods and expanding the scope of anticipatory action to include drought. WFP engaged 280 people, communities, the Burundi Red Cross, and National Meteorological Institute, in capacity-strengthening on early warning, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory actions. Thanks to support from WFP and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), the Burundi Red Cross was able to develop the flood early action protocol in view of accessing its independent funding from the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC).

A forecast-based financing coordination committee was successfully established following extensive consultations with the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Management. The committee, which consisted of WFP, the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Management, the National Meteorological Institute, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the Burundi Red Cross, provided a technical and advisory framework for the anticipatory action initiative. A feasibility study for drought anticipatory actions was also conducted which formulated recommendations on how anticipatory action could be embedded into the current framework for drought management.

WFP provided technical support to national institutions in food security analysis, including early warning systems and emergency preparedness, which was critical in decision-making, informing regular updates on food security and livelihoods. These included training on analysis for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) to 16 organisations, data collection for early warning, and the production and dissemination of monthly bulletins on market monitoring and food security alert. Additionally, WFP supported the National Institute of Statistics of Burundi to initiate the realisation of a study on 'Socio-Economic Impacts of the Russo-Ukrainian Crisis and Prospects for Growth and Human Development in Burundi', due for release in 2023.

WFP facilitated several South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships to promote Burundi's progress toward achieving Zero Hunger. These included establishing agreements with ICPAC, the regional meteorological centre of excellence, to conduct technical capacity strengthening for the national institute towards producing improved forecasts and early warning. WFP also supported a learning exchange visit between Burundi and Ivory Coast government officials aimed at sharing knowledge, experiences, and best practices on multisectoral programme coordination. As a result, the capacities of nine-line ministries under the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the Multisectoral Platform for Food Security and Nutrition platform were strengthened in the implementation of multisectoral programmes of which food security and nutrition are critical components.

Key lessons were drawn from the anticipatory action initiative which gained visibility and momentum in the country over the past year. Concrete progress was made to ensure the forecast-based financing initiative was embedded into the broader disaster risk management cycle with key disaster risk reduction partners. Previous efforts for the institutionalization of the initiative paid off with the formalisation of the forecast-based financing coordination committee. Sensitization around the principle of anticipatory assistance, as noted as a challenge during the first phase (2020-2021), was made in 2022 thereby increasing understanding by the administration and progressively by communities.

Further, partnerships were noted as key and WFP will continue to collaborate with other disaster risk reduction actors to keep maximising mitigation efforts. WFP will further engage with the national platform to improve early warning dissemination and will provide complementary technical support to the National Meteorological Institute to enable it to produce national forecasts that can inform anticipatory action. This will ensure that stronger mitigation measures and preventive efforts are put in place.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP delivers institutional capacity strengthening in several areas, including social protection programme design and implementation, with a longer-term vision of "achieving sustainable and adaptive social protection systems".

WFP contributes to the current social protection agenda delivery through the programming and implementation of social safety nets projects including the school feeding program, nutrition activities and resilience-building interventions towards the most vulnerable communities.

In collaboration with the Government and the World Bank, WFP identified areas within the five components of the national social protection project Merankabandi (phase II) that could benefit from WFP's expertise and comparative advantage for their planning and delivery.

Areas identified for support include the scaling-up of delivery mechanisms of a basic safety nets system and the development of a national social registry. WFP will facilitate an exchange learning visit for Burundi government officials and other social protection actors to Nairobi to learn on the design, and operationalization of the social registry in Kenya. Through its expertise in providing food assistance to refugees, WFP is also well placed to advise on the design and operationalisation of the expansion of the Merankabandi project for both refugees and host communities.

In addition, WFP also contributed to the development of the social protection strategy (2023 - 2027) which is under approval process.

WFP leveraged its expertise in supply chain management, and provided training sessions on stock management to 36 individuals from Central Health Items Depot of the Ministry of Public Health and 14 health professionals across the health districts. The training focused on food stocks management, health items stocks management, and transport contracting based on training modules developed in 2021 with USAID funding. Some of the capacity-strengthening activities planned for 2022 were not implemented due to resource constraints.

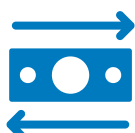
Strategic outcome 05: The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and to respond to the needs and to emergencies through out the year



WFP provided **103,452 liters** of **fuel** to **53 partners** (an increase from 13 partners in 2021)



WFP provided **storage services** and transportation of 6.6 million mosquito **nets** to UNDP under the Global Fund-funded project.



WFP's **SCOPE** platform was used by UNHCR to channel **USD 200,000** cash transfers to **10,228 households** in **5** refugee camps



The customer **survey** conducted in 2022 revealed that **96 percent** of **supported partners** were satisfied with WFP services

Strategic outcome 5, focused on crisis response, providing reliable shared services to humanitarian and development actors to respond to the needs of vulnerable people. Linked to SDG 17.16, activities under this strategic outcome aimed to support other humanitarian actors with efficient and effective supply chain services ensuring timely response to shocks. Activities under this strategic outcome were funded at 94 percent against the annual requirements. This included a full cost recovery basis from requesting organizations.

WFP provided logistics services which included the provision of fuel, storage, handling, and transport of non-food items. Prolonged and recurrent fuel shortages brought about by the global economic crisis resulted in high demand for fuel from partners. WFP provided fuel to 53 partners (an increase from 13 in 2021) on a full-cost recovery basis. This helped to avert shortages and supported partners to continue with their humanitarian activities. With its established strategic fuel reserve, WFP provided 103,452 liters of fuel (about double the amount provided in 2021) to UN agencies, NGOs, diplomatic representation, and development partners.

Solid logistical capabilities and expertise continued to position WFP as a lead supply chain partner to UN agencies, further bolstering existing partnerships and the common goal of achieving SDGs. WFP provided storage and stock management services to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as the transportation of 6.6 million long-lasting insecticidal treated nets under the Global Fund funded project. WFP availed storage space for UNDP in the logistics hubs in Ngozi, Bujumbura, and Gitega. In addition, long-lasting insecticidal treated nets were transported and delivered to 1,665 final delivery points located in 16 provinces of the country within two weeks. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Public Health, administrative authorities, and implementing partners during all phases of the implementation.

WFP's SCOPE platform was recognized by UN agencies as a key system to channel humanitarian cash assistance due to its efficiency, risk mitigation measures, coverage, and accountability. A total of USD 1.9 million was dispersed to 32,796 people across 16 provinces on behalf of UNDP as part of its malaria campaign. In addition, WFP's cash based transfer platform was used by UNHCR to channel USD 200,000 cash transfers to 10,228 households in five refugee camps for their energy project.

The customer survey conducted in 2022 revealed that 96 percent of supported partners were satisfied with WFP services and recommended that WFP expands its services to other provinces and sectors such as procurement and customs services. Considering the overall performance of strategic outcome 5, partnership index was evaluated at 16 against a target of 18.

Logistics services requests increased in 2022 and WFP will continue to strengthen its supply chain to ensure partners are adequately supported. In 2023, WFP will continue to expand and improve its on-demand logistics services and work to ensure partners have access to supply chain services to effectively respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations and those affected by shocks.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

According to the 2021 Gender Inequality Index, Burundi is ranked 127 out of 170 countries, denoting that gender equality remains a significant challenge. Land ownership is of major concern in a country where women constitute 55.2 percent of agricultural labor force and 80 percent of households' livelihood depend on agriculture. Social norms and other structural barriers further hinder the realization of women's full potential, with severe consequences on food and nutrition security, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

WFP remains committed to supporting the Government's effort in ensuring that every Burundian has equal opportunities, equal access to resources, and an equal voice in the decisions that shape their lives. Throughout the year, gender equality, and especially women and girls' empowerment considerations were systematically integrated into WFP's operational planning. Projects were designed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated using gender-sensitive lens, including the recording of gender disaggregated data.

Within emergency food assistance, monitoring data indicated that among the refugee population benefiting from food assistance, the proportion of households where women led in decision-making was 51 percent, joint decision-making by both men and women was 44 percent, and 5 percent for men only. The representation of women on food assistance committees within the refugee camps increased from 60 percent in 2021 to 67 percent in 2022.

WFP adjusted its operations to address feedback received through the complaint feedback mechanism (CFM) hotline. Of the feedback addressed through the CFM, 50 percent were from women, indicating women feel equally empowered to voice their concerns.

During the design of the asset creation and livelihood activities, WFP held consultations with targeted local communities. When women raised their preference for a specific need, such as kitchen gardening, WFP prioritized the creation of this asset in its resource allocation.

The community supervising committees supported by WFP for the coordination of resilience activities had equal representation between men and women, and 30 percent had women as presidents. Of the 18,865 households assisted through asset creation, 75 percent were women-led households.

Given the role of women in agricultural production and households food security, WFP partnered with FAO to support women farming cooperatives with seeds and intrants in the Karusi Province. While FAO provided seeds, WFP provided food during the lean season to prevent the consumption of seeds and allow the cultivation and harvest of crops. WFP continues to work with partners in promoting women's empowerment for increased agricultural productivity and food security.

Recognizing the disparity between women's involvement in decision making processes and real consensus in the ultimate decisions made, WFP is ensuring gender and protection assessments are completed and findings are incorporated to adjust activities. Qualitative studies will be strengthened going forward.

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 peaceful general elections in 2020, political violence has significantly decreased but sporadic human rights violations continue to be reported by independent sources. The subsequent intensification of voluntary repatriation coupled with the increase influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are resulting in competition over scarce resources, increasing the risk of land-related conflict in one of the tiniest but most densely populated countries in the world. In addition, there are several reports on high risk of gender-based violence in Burundi.

Through its interventions, WFP worked to mitigate these risks while ensuring safety and dignity of the people it serves.

WFP enhanced the safety of its beneficiaries by ensuring there was unhindered access to WFP programmes and that distributions were organized to take the minimum time possible to allow beneficiaries to get back to their homes in good time. Distribution sites were set near beneficiaries at the community level to reduce the distance walked by beneficiaries to receive assistance. In Kirundo for instance, food was delivered early in the morning and most of beneficiaries spent an average of one hour going to the distribution site to collect their entitlement and back to their homes. Women with children, pregnant and lactating women, and people with disability were prioritized in queues during distributions. Post-distribution monitoring results indicated that the proportion of targeted beneficiaries reporting having unhindered access to WFP refugee programmes was at 93 percent while the proportion of beneficiaries reporting having received WFP assistance without challenges was at 100 percent. Similar trends were observed among returnees, host communities, and internally displaced people.

To promote inclusion, WFP ensured that all the data collection tools, such as food security assessments, outcome, process, and activity implementation monitoring, included questions that assessed and tracked household and disability status. For instance, this helped WFP to know the number of people with special needs, including people living with disability, the elderly and pregnant women and girls in refugee camps and tailored its refugee assistance programming in food and cash distribution. This way, WFP utilized the results in the design and implementation of its activities to be responsive to the needs of people with special needs.

In addition, to enhance knowledge on protection mainstreaming, WFP took advantage of monthly stakeholders' food assistance coordination meetings to hold training sessions on special care for beneficiaries with special needs, including people living with disability, pregnant women, girls and the elderly. Thus, 11 sessions were held, reaching 23 cooperating partners staff (10 women and 13 men) in refugee camps. As a result of these capacity building sessions, the trained staff were able to prioritize and provide the needed support to the beneficiaries with special needs during and after the distribution of food assistance.

Through the community feedback mechanism (CFM), WFP was able to identify risks to both the affected populations and the Organization on time and introduce mitigation measures. Main risks identified included fraud and smaller size of entitlement. These risks were mitigated through a closer and tight monitoring of distributions, the introduction and dissemination of drastic measures against possible perpetrators and the regular calibration of scales. Feedback collected from beneficiaries was used to improve programme effectiveness. A total of 34 awareness creation sessions on CFM were conducted, reaching approximately 290,000 beneficiaries (147,900 women, 143,000 men). The sessions were conducted at the refugee, returnee, nutrition, and asset creation sites. WFP collected feedback from beneficiaries through a toll-free hotline, help desks situated at distribution sites, and other face-to-face channels.

A total of 3,773 community feedback cases were reported, of which 50 percent were from women. This was an increase from 46 percent in 2021. Of the cases reported, 27 percent were from the hotline, 44 percent from the helpdesks, and 29 percent were face-to-face. 91 percent of the cases were solved while the remaining 9 percent were still under review by the end of 2022. The cases received were related to quality, timeliness of assistance, and beneficiary entitlements.

The feedback received was systematically entered and tracked using a customer relationship management (CRM) platform. An automated escalation mechanism that sent alerts to respective activity managers ensured that cases were resolved on time, with particular attention to high-priority cases which were directed to WFP Country Director. By the end of 2022, 3,434 protection cases out of 3,773 had been resolved while 339 were pending resolution.

The hotline was one of the most preferred channels. However, the coverage was low as the CFM service desk could only receive free calls from only one mobile phone service provider. To address this, WFP expanded the CFM hotline service by contracting an additional free service provider.

Further, communication with beneficiary communities on the targeting criteria and entitlements was enhanced to address existing gaps. WFP ensured that most of the targeted community members participated in meetings organized to announce targeting criteria and publicly validated beneficiary lists by using community radios, church services and market channels. In addition, posters of entitlements were placed at distribution sites. However, it was noted that there was a general decline in the proportion of beneficiaries that were informed about WFP assistance as compared to the previous year. Notably these were those that were enrolled for nutrition prevention and asset creation and livelihood, whose nutrition-sensitive targeting was not easily understood by all the beneficiary communities. This may have partially contributed to the decline in the proportion of beneficiaries that reported having been informed of the programme to 33 percent in 2022 from 71 percent in 2021. WFP continued to work closely with the communities to reinforce their understanding of the objective of the different interventions, the targeting criteria and the importance of their valuable contribution.

Environment

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

In 2022, climate change continued to have an impact on the environment and livelihoods of the population in Burundi. There was a rise in the water levels of Lake Tanganyika and heavy rains and floods led to population displacement, loss of livestock, and destruction of crops. Burundi's energy consumption relies predominantly on biomass, with wood and charcoal covering 90 percent of the energy source utilized by households for stone fire cooking. As a result, the country suffers from one of the world's highest deforestation rates of about 9 percent per annum.

WFP has integrated environmental and social safeguards in all its activities.

Under the asset creation and livelihood activity, 40 km of contour lines were dug to contribute to soil erosion control, reduce soil fertility loss and prevent landslides. In addition, 7031 compost pits were established by community members to improve the productivity of farming land with organic fertilizer. Burundi implemented 40 pilot sites introducing a hydroponics climate-smart agriculture technique. This soilless greenhouse cultivation model uses up to 90 percent less water and 75 percent less space and offers a faster growth cycle than traditional agriculture. The field level agreements for the implementation of this Activity were screened for environmental and social risks, in line with the WFP environmental and social sustainability framework.

WFP facilitated the construction of improved institutional cookstoves in schools with canteens. In addition, WFP invested USD 539,450 in 115 schools (attended by 92,460 children) to build 75 energy-saving cooking stoves, 101 kitchens, 50 rainwater collection systems, and six food storage facilities. A study (introduction of fuel-efficient household stoves in rural Burundi - early lessons learnt) showed that the use of these cooking stoves has led to a reduction of firewood consumption by approximately 47 percent in school canteens.

In 2022, WFP worked with the National Direction of Energy, the National Direction of School Feeding, and the private sector to build additional institutional cookstoves and kitchens in 400 schools in 7 provinces under the Soleil Nyakiriza project. Furthermore, to support research and innovation, WFP partnered with the University of Burundi to build a prototype of the improved cook stoves at the University.

WFP supported climate-related advocacy efforts of the Government of Burundi at the 2022 Conference of Parties (COP27) Conference. As Chairman of the East African Community, the Burundian President raised awareness of climate-related challenges and advocated for durable solutions for the region.

In its efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of its operations, the WFP stopped the use of non-reusable plastic bottles and encouraged the use of digital signatures. In 2023, an environment efficiency and fuel consumption assessment will be conducted to increase the efficiency of the transport fleet and upgrade the office's electricity supply with renewable energy sources.

Extra Section



How Project Amata supports dairy farmers and helps feed vulnerable schoolchildren in Burundi

"I go to school on foot. It's a 45-minute walk from home," says Florence. "I used to walk back for lunch. Sometimes, I would find that there was no food left at home. So I'd go back to school without having eaten."

Traditionally, agriculture has been the backbone of Burundi's economy - and of family diets. Nine out of ten Burundians depend almost entirely on livestock and farming for their livelihoods. But high costs, limited access to tools and technologies, and scarce arable land mean families are often unable to feed themselves - let alone sell their produce.

Burundi has had to turn to external markets, where the global food crisis has sent prices rocketing.

For millions here - including students like Florence - hunger is a very real prospect.

That's why WFP is working with partners to improve the diets of struggling communities in Burundi. One way of doing so is by making milk more widely available.

"Burundi is a country where access and consumption of animal protein is still very limited," says Claude Kakule, Deputy Country Director for WFP in Burundi. "The milk value chain offers strong potential to improve the income and livelihoods of small-scale producers, while alleviating malnutrition among the vulnerable."

Global taste and nutrition company Kerry Group has been a key WFP partner in this area. Together, Kerry and WFP launched Project Amata - an ambitious initiative that aims to make milk more widely available across Gitega and beyond.

Building on the success of Project Leche, an earlier partnership project in Honduras, WFP and Kerry have been working with small dairy farmers, milk processors, distributors, and schools in Gitega to strengthen weak links across the value chain.

Today, Project Amata is bringing innovation and income opportunities for farmers, supporting healthier diets in schools and communities.

"By connecting local milk producers and collection centres with WFP's school feeding programme, this project is introducing fresh milk into schools and will help ensure the consumption of safe and nutritious food," says WFP's Kakule.

Despite challenges related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project is delivering for communities across Gitega. To date, 210 smallholder dairy farmers - with equal participation of women and men - have received training on a range of topics, including animal nutrition, artificial insemination, calf rearing, animal tagging, and more. This is helping them increase production sustainably.

These farmers and others have also sold almost 200 tons of milk under the project, boosting their incomes.

This locally sourced milk has become a key element in WFP's school feeding programme in the province.

For students, these meals can be life changing. "Now, I eat well - and am - well," says Florence. She can rely upon daily milk and food in school and doesn't need to walk home and back every day for lunch - an hour and a half round trip. Without them, she says, "I did not have enough energy to pay attention in class. It has helped me."

Regis Manyange, Regional Sales Director at Kerry, said: "Project Amata has been an impressive success so far. It has helped our local dairy farmers as they seek to improve productivity and expand milk production, while providing schoolchildren with an important daily source of protein."

Gerry Behan, Global President and CEO, taste and nutrition, Kerry said: "Project Amata has been an extremely worthwhile endeavour and we are proud to help deliver the excellent progress to date that has occurred in spite of the challenges of the global pandemic on the project's organizing efforts. Kerry is pleased and proud to work with the World Food Programme to partner in another excellent project, and we look forward to seeing even more impact from Project Amata."

WFP's Claude Kakule added: "Thanks to Kerry's Group financial and technical assistance, WFP is supporting small-scale producers and processors, increasing their skills, efficiency, and helping them gain access to valuable market opportunities. WFP Burundi is grateful to Kerry Group for this innovative and strategic partnership and is looking forward to strengthening and expanding this collaboration on similar food systems projects in the coming years."

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Eighty-nine percent of the allocated contributions in 2022 were earmarked at activity and geographic levels
- [2] WFP's beneficiary identity and benefit management system
- [3] These climatic hazards included flooding, landslides, and insufficient rainfall in the north and west Burundi.

Partnerships

- [1] Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Bubanza and Bujumbura provinces
- [2] Ngozi, Kayanza and Muyinga provinces
- [3] Karusi, Ruyigi, Kirundo, Rutana, and Muyinga provinces
- [4] FEED is a company supporting WFP's school feeding programme by fundraising on the sales of its products
- [5] The Power of Procurement for Nutrition leverages school feeding procurement as an enabler for better nutrition outcomes for school-aged children and a more efficient food system.
- [6] Kerry Group is an Irish food company specialized in agri-food industry

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The expected returnees did not show up as planned and, due to limited funding, the planned number of people affected by shocks could not be reached.

Strategic outcome 02

- (1) The Lighting mothers are community-based advocates for improved feeding and nutrition practices. The Sunny husbands are the male counterparts, based on the concept of positive masculinity.
- (2) The Sphere community sets standards for humanitarian action and promotes quality and accountability. The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), Food security and nutrition, and Shelter and settlement. See <https://spherestandards.org>

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Mid-term Evaluation of the Project for Strengthening Food And Nutrition Security In Burundi (2019-2022)

Strategic outcome 04

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index [EPCI Outcome

The Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index that was planned for December 2022 had to be postponed to January 2023 due to stakeholders unavailability. The evaluation aims at assessing the preparedness and response capacity of the National Platform for risk and disaster management.

Discussions with key UN partners have been ongoing throughout 2022 on how to best support the National Platform, in particular to strengthen the early warning systems. The agreed way forward is to formulate a joint UN support plan in this sense. This demand has also been formulated by the president of the National Platform.

Environment

- [1] <https://www.globalnature.org/en/themes---projects/sustainable-development---development-cooperation/cooking-stoves-burundi#:~:text=Wood%20and%20charcoal%20cover%2090,the%20world%27s%20highest%20deforestation%20rates>.
- [2] WFP environmental and social sustainability framework seeks to ensure that all WFP activities and interventions do not cause unintended harm to the environment and the people it serves,
- [3] Croix-Rouge-Burundi Quality Stoves) in 2017

Extra Section

Photo: Florence, one of 635,000 schoolchildren supported by WFP in Burundi.

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	%	5.5	4.2	4.8		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	49,857	46,021	95,878	184,750	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	445,949	411,646	857,595	1,034,575	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.5	3.6	4		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	26,033	13,461	39,494	39,494	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	51.9	59.7	55.8		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	26,591	10,017	36,608	36,608	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	14,799	12,109	26,908	26,908	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	604,105	481,037	80%
	female	674,895	514,614	76%
	total	1,279,000	995,651	78%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	44,872	22,446	50%
	female	44,183	22,098	50%
	total	89,055	44,544	50%
24-59 months	male	59,265	40,425	68%
	female	58,609	39,974	68%
	total	117,874	80,399	68%
5-11 years	male	222,397	191,392	86%
	female	215,804	189,907	88%
	total	438,201	381,299	87%
12-17 years	male	182,453	154,669	85%
	female	186,563	157,560	84%
	total	369,016	312,229	85%
18-59 years	male	86,529	65,594	76%
	female	160,396	97,995	61%
	total	246,925	163,589	66%
60+ years	male	8,589	6,511	76%
	female	9,340	7,080	76%
	total	17,929	13,591	76%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,104,660	908,067	82%
Refugee	55,000	55,577	101%
Returnee	70,200	20,368	29%
IDP	49,140	11,639	24%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	100,000	93,825	93%
Malnutrition prevention programme	90,000	36,608	40%
Malnutrition treatment programme	100,000	39,494	39%
School based programmes	700,000	663,588	94%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	289,000	201,060	69%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,239	1,072	48%
Corn Soya Blend	409	0	0%
Iodised Salt	93	78	84%
Lentils	0	406	-
Maize	2,668	201	8%
Maize Meal	4,050	0	0%
Rice	0	2,487	-
Split Peas	0	790	-
Vegetable Oil	589	358	61%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,538	746	49%
LNS	0	156	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,238	150	12%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	2,984	1,880	63%
Canned Fish	0	1	-
Iodised Salt	224	148	66%
Maize	11,192	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	923	-
Rice	0	376	-
Split Peas	0	194	-
Uht Milk	1,339	711	53%
Vegetable Oil	746	524	70%
Wheat Flour	0	1	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	7,724,700	4,690,343	61%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	742,500	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	3,080,000	1,403,575	46%
Value Voucher	900,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can 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 and transit centres					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	12,500	0
			Male	12,500	0
			Total	25,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	27,813	27,644
			Male	27,187	27,024
			Total	55,000	54,668
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	27,813	28,104
			Male	27,187	27,473
			Total	55,000	55,577
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,263	3,739
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,772,900	3,733,811
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	12,500	0
			Male	12,500	0
			Total	25,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	62,704	44,865
			Male	61,296	43,858
			Total	124,000	88,723
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	55,625	65,321
			Male	54,375	63,852
			Total	110,000	129,173
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,784	1,652
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,951,800	956,532

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: 01 : Refugees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs					
General Distribution					
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	360	360	
B: 01 : Refugees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs					
General Distribution					
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	60	25	
E*: 01 : Refugees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs					
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	10,000		

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	11,000	
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 02 : Shock-affected populations, IDPs, Burundi returnees and severely food-insecure populations (tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional and/or conditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs				
General Distribution				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	45	60
B: 02 : Shock-affected populations, IDPs, Burundi returnees and severely food-insecure populations (tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional and/or conditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs				
General Distribution				
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	75	51
E*: 02 : Shock-affected populations, IDPs, Burundi returnees and severely food-insecure populations (tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional and/or conditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs				
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	51,000	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	53,000	

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees/Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17	≤10	≤16	12.2			WFP
	Male	16	≤10	≤15	11.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤10	≤15	12			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≥10	≥2	5.06			WFP
	Male	0	≥10	≥1	2.74			programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥10	≥2	3.78			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥20	≥15	31.46			WFP
	Male	17	≥30	≥20	10.05			programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≥20	≥15	19.65			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	≥65	≥58	77.53			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥85	≥80	67.12			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥65	≥62	71.79			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	≤45	≤50	39.89			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≤40	≤45	49.77			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	≤45	≤50	45.34			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≤4	≤6	2.25			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤0	≤0	0.46			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤3	≤5	1.26			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≤3	≤5	2.81			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤3	≤5	0.91			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤3	≤5	1.76			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	≤45	≥48	55.06			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≤50	≥54	47.49			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≤45	≥48	50.88			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	≤31	≥36	20.22			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≤15	≥20	32.42			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤32	≥33	26.95			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≤77	≥80	65.73			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≤70	≥75	89.04			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≤77	≥80	78.59			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67	≥80	≥76	93.82			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥90	≥87	90.41			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥85	≥82	91.94			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≤20	≤20	5.62			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤10	≤10	9.59			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤15	≤15	7.81			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	=0	≤4	0.56			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=0	≤3	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	=0	≤3	0.25			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	83	≤50	≤56	75.28			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≤50	≤56	87.21			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≤50	≤56	81.86			WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16	≤12	≤16	19.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤12	≤17	17.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≤12	≤17	18.3			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≥7	≥5	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≥7	≥5	2		
	Overall	2	≥7	≥5	1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≥26	≥22	35		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≥35	≥30	35		
	Overall	23	≥28	≥25	35		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥55	≥50	45		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥65	≥60	54		
	Overall	50	≥60	≥55	51		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	≤53	≤53	78		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤43	≤44	70		
	Overall	49	≤46	≤47	73		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	=0	≤0	5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	=0	≤0	3		
	Overall	3	=0	≤0	4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≤3	≤6	6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤0	≤2	8		
	Overall	6	≤2	≤5	7		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≤40	≥42	22		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≤50	≥51	28		
	Overall	49	≤47	≥48	26		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52	≤45	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43	≤35	≥40	43		
	Overall	47	≤40	≥45	46		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	≤71	≥72	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69	≤65	≥68	57		
	Overall	71	≤70	≥70	57		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51.1	≥60	≥55	48		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.1	≥72	≥67	63		
	Overall	59.6	≥70	≥64	58		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39.9	≤35	≤37	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.5	≤25	≤28	28		
	Overall	32.9	≤26	≤30	31		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤5	≤8	14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.4	≤3	≤5	9		
	Overall	7.5	≤4	≤6	11		

Food Expenditure Share	Female	83	≤70	≤75	77			WFP
	Male	80	≤70	≤77	79			programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≤70	≤77	79			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community/FbF - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20	≤16	≤18	19.1			WFP
	Male	17.9	≤15	≤16	17.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	18.4	≤15	≤17	18			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≥12	≥8	4.42			WFP
	Male	9	≥14	≥12	4.96			programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥14	≥11	4.77			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	≥40	≥38	51.47			WFP
	Male	44	≥50	≥48	50			programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥48	≥45	50.53			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥80	≥78	44.85			WFP
	Male	77	≥85	≥80	42.56			programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≥80	≥78	43.39			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≤15	≤17	47.79			WFP
	Male	16	≤15	≤15	47.93			programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≤15	≤16	47.88			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	≤0	3.68			WFP
	Male	0	=0	≤0	1.65			programme
	Overall	0	=0	≤0	2.38			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	≤0	3.68			WFP
	Male	1	=0	≤0	3.31			programme
	Overall	1	=0	≤0	3.44			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	≤73	≤75	47.79			WFP
	Male	75	≤71	≤73	47.11			programme
	Overall	75	≤71	≤73	47.35			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≤20	≤22	51.47			WFP
	Male	23	≤15	≤20	55.79			programme
	Overall	24	≤20	≤22	54.23			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	≤60	≤62	44.85			WFP
	Male	55	≤50	≤52	46.69			programme
	Overall	58	≤52	≤55	46.03			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87.78	≥90	≥90	58.82			WFP
	Male	85.54	≥90	≥88	59.51			programme
	Overall	86.02	≥90	≥88	59.26			monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.22	≤10	≤10	33.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.62	≤10	≤12	35.12		
	Overall	12.53	≤10	≤12	34.39		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤0	8.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.85	=0	≤0	5.37		
	Overall	1.45	=0	≤0	6.35		
Food Expenditure Share	Female	61	≤55	≤60	64		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≤35	≤40	63		
	Overall	46	≤40	≤44	63		
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18	≤14	≤16	21.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤14	≤16	21.5		
	Overall	19	≤15	≤17	21.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥2	≥5	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥5	≥5	4		
	Overall	2	≥2	≥5	3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	≥40	≥35	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≥48	≥45	38		
	Overall	35	≥45	≥39	45		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	≥60	≥55	64			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66	≥72	≥70	46			
	Overall	59	≥62	≥60	56			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	≤34	≤32	67			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≤31	≤30	72			
	Overall	33	≤33	≤31	69			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤0	5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	≤0	6			
	Overall	1	=0	≤0	5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤2	≤3	7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤2	≤5	7			
	Overall	6	≤2	≤3	7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≤64	≥63	31			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≤64	≥65	24			
	Overall	65	≤65	≥64	28			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49	≤40	≥45	31			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	≤28	≥30	49			
	Overall	40	≤38	≥40	39			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	≤58	≥62	43			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≤50	≥50	55			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	≤53	≥58	48			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≥60	≥56	43.12			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	≥80	≥77	59.41			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥70	≥67	52.22			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	42	≤40	≤40	44.41			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤20	≤20	28.54			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≤30	≤30	35.55			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	=0	≤4	12.46			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	=0	≤3	12.06			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	=0	≤3	12.24			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	29	≤23	≤27	44.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤25	≤30	40.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≤25	≤30	42.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17	≤10	≤15	19.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤10	≤13	17.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤10	≤14	18.3			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≥8	≥5	5.6			WFP
	Male	6	≥15	≥10	6.77			programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥15	≥10	6.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	≥50	≥45	35.2			WFP
	Male	44	≥50	≥45	41.73			programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥50	≥46	39.64			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	66	≥67	≥68	35.2			WFP
	Male	63	≥70	≥65	35.72			programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥67	≥65	35.55			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	32	≤25	≤28	38.4			WFP
	Male	34	≤20	≤25	43.61			programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤20	≤25	41.9			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	4			WFP
	Male	3	=0	≤0	9.02			programme monitoring
	Overall	2	=0	≤0	7.42			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	3	=0	≤0	1.6			WFP
	Male	3	=0	≤0	2.63			programme monitoring
	Overall	3	=0	≤0	2.3			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	65	≤67	≥67	56			WFP
	Male	60	≤65	≥65	49.62			programme
	Overall	62	≤65	≥65	51.7			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	≤33	≥33	60.8			WFP
	Male	34	≤30	≥35	55.26			programme
	Overall	34	≤33	≥35	57.03			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	≤50	≥55	63.2			WFP
	Male	53	≤50	≥55	55.64			programme
	Overall	53	≤50	≥54	58.06			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	81	≥87	≥82	80.53			WFP
	Male	79	≥85	≥80	73.4			programme
	Overall	79	≥85	≥81	76.14			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	≤13	≤16	17.49			WFP
	Male	18	≤15	≤17	23.71			programme
	Overall	18	≤15	≤17	21.32			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	≤2	1.98			WFP
	Male	3	=0	≤2	2.89			programme
	Overall	3	=0	≤2	2.54			monitoring

Food Expenditure Share	Female	61	≤51	≤56	47	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≤45	≤50	47	
	Overall	57	≤47	≤52	47	

Strategic Outcome 02: Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: 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 and TB clients						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	15,000 15,000	0 0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	22,320	9,858	
			Male	22,680	10,017	
			Total	45,000	19,875	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	37,275	13,298	
			Male	37,725	13,459	
			Total	75,000	26,757	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	20,000 20,000	16,733 16,733	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,000 25,000	12,737 12,737	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,775	1,052	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	742,500	0	

Output Results				
Activity 03: 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 and TB clients				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 03 : Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, PLHIV and TB clients (Tier 1) receive adequate & timely nutrition-dense food and social behaviour change communication aimed at treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	150	151
A: 04 :Boys and girls aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and PLW/G (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from an integrated nutrition prevention package including access to specialized nutritious food or cash, quality care, gender-responsive SBCC to improve their nutrition status				
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	40	38
B: 03 : Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, PLHIV and TB clients (Tier 1) receive adequate & timely nutrition-dense food and social behaviour change communication aimed at treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	1,500	559
B: 04 : Boys and girls aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and PLW/G (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from an integrated nutrition prevention package including access to specialized nutritious food or cash, quality care, gender-responsive SBCC to improve their nutrition status				
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	1,300	491
E*: 03 : Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, PLHIV and TB clients (Tier 1) receive adequate & timely nutrition-dense food and social behaviour change communication aimed at treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
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	20,000	8,000
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	80,000	25,846
E*: 04 : Boys and girls aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and PLW/G in targeted areas benefit from an integrated nutrition prevention package including access to specialized nutritious food or cash, quality care, gender-responsive SBCC to improve their nutrition status				
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	20,000	12,940
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	60,000	35,950
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	Individual	100,000	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: 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 and TB clients								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	0	≥20	≥10	4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥80	≥70	48		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	48		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	48		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: MAM Treatment/Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	1.5	<15	<15	1.3		Secondary data
	Male	1.5	<15	<15	1.3		Secondary data
	Overall	1.5	<15	<15	1.3		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.2	<3	<3	0.3		Secondary data
	Male	0.2	<3	<3	0.3		Secondary data
	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0.3		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	4.1	<15	<15	5.8		Secondary data
	Male	4.1	<15	<15	5.8		Secondary data
	Overall	4.1	<15	<15	5.8		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.2	>75	>75	92.6		Secondary data
	Male	94.2	>75	>75	92.6		Secondary data
	Overall	94.2	>75	>75	92.6		Secondary data
Target Group: Prevention of Stunting - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	2	≥20	≥10	2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	10.6	≥20	≥12	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.6	≥20	≥12	14.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.6	≥20	≥12	13.5		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	82.05	≥85	≥85	56	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.05	≥85	≥85	56	
	Overall	82.05	≥85	≥85	56	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	48	≥66	≥66	98.61	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.4	≥66	≥66	98.89	
	Overall	47.9	≥66	≥66	98.87	

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	25,050	0	
			Male	24,950	0	
			Total	50,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	24,900	21,148	
			Male	25,100	21,063	
			Total	50,000	42,211	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,970	9,937	
			Male	5,030	10,056	
			Total	10,000	19,993	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	318,720	322,441	
			Male	321,280	321,154	
			Total	640,000	643,595	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	16,485	4,759	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	900,000	143,820	
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	50,568	47,445	
			Male	49,432	46,380	
			Total	100,000	93,825	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	10,000	0	
			Total	10,000	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,080,000	1,259,755	

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 05 : Pre-primary and primary school children (Tier 1) benefit equitably from home-grown school feeding to access healthy diets and to improve school retention (Linkage to SDG 4).				
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	10	6
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	850	850
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	100	850
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.7: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	110	95
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	500	235
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Individual		942
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.3.4: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	160	110
B: 05 : Pre-primary and primary school children (Tier 1) benefit equitably from home-grown school feeding to access healthy diets and to improve school retention (Linkage to SDG 4)				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	12,400	1,303.15
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	80	27
E*: 05 : Pre-primary and primary school children (Tier 1) benefit equitably from home-grown school feeding to access healthy diets and to improve school retention (Linkage to SDG 4)				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	270,000	1,677
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	280,000	287
N*: 05 : Pre-primary and primary school children (Tier 1) benefit equitably from home-grown school feeding to access healthy diets and to improve school retention (Linkage to SDG 4)				
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	%	100	37
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	10
Activity 05: Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: 06 : Smallholder farmers (Tier 1) and value chain actors (Tier 2) benefit equitably from improved access to technologies and enhanced skills to increase their productivity and access to markets (Linkage to SDG 12)				
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	

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	100	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	Individual	30,000	
F: 06 : Smallholder farmers (Tier 1) and value chain actors (Tier 2) benefit equitably from improved access to technologies and enhanced skills to increase their productivity and access to markets (Linkage to SDG 12)				
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	30,000	26,908
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	Individual	23,000	15,601
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual		210
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	10	30
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.63: Number of Village facilitators trained	Individual		28
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.9: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	100	114
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: 07 : Food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households (Tier 1) receive gender-transformative livelihood support interventions, including assets, financial inclusion and access to markets, to improve their food security and resilience to shocks (Linkage to SDG5, SDG 13, SDG 15)				
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	45,000	62,208
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		82.01
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	5,000	5,093
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km		150.51
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	2,500	5,127
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	2,500	4,061
E*: 07 : Food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households (Tier 1) receive gender-transformative livelihood support interventions, including assets, financial inclusion and access to markets, to improve their food security and resilience to shocks (Linkage to SDG5, SDG 13, SDG 15)				
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	5,000	

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	6,000	
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Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	0	≥90	≥80	96.87			Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥80	96.6			Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	96.78			Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	7	≤5	≤5	8.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤5	≤5	8.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	8.1			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	93	≥95	≥95	91.88			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥95	≥95	91.85			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	91.87			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholders - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥50	≥30	28			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥30	22			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	50			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.3	≥20	≥15	8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	≥20	≥15	8.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.3	≥20	≥15	10.4			WFP programme monitoring

Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	2.01	≤1	≤1.5	5			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	3,290,332	≥5,000,000	≥4,000,000	2,417,138.3			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	5,153	≥6,000	≥6,000	3,072.96			Secondary data

Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9	≤8	≤8	16.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤8	≤9	14.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤8	≤9	15			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥80	≥75	41.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥80	≥75	61.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥80	≥75	57.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≤20	≤22	50.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤20	≤22	32			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤20	≤22	35.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	=0	≤3	7.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	=0	≤3	6.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	=0	≤3	6.9			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Assets creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0	≥60	≥50	71			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	82			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	80			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34	≥50	≥40	18.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥40	≥30	22.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≥40	≥31	21.4			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	30	≤25	≤28	35			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≤25	≤27	42.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤25	≤28	40.7			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	=0	≤2	9.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=0	≤3	7.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	=0	≤3	7.9			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤25	≤30	37.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43	≤35	≤40	28.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≤35	≤38	30			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	89	≥90	≥90	0			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (Tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender responsive food and nutrition assistance, including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems , emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory action					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: 08 : Food insecure populations (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced Government and partners' (Tier 2) supply chain management capacity to deliver adequate and timely and equitable assistance.					
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			42
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			1
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	55		20
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	2		0
C: 09 : People in Burundi (Tier 3) benefit from national institutions (Tier 2) that receive technical assistance to coordinate, develop and implement effective, gender-transformative national nutrition, food security and social protection strategies, policies and programmes					
Emergency preparedness activities					
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			1
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
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		1
G: 10 :Vulnerable people (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened Government capacity for food security and nutrition analysis and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms for timely and appropriate humanitarian & development interventions					
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
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	%	30		75
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

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (Tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender responsive food and nutrition assistance, including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems , emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory action

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government and National Actors - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	8	≥15	≥10	7			Secondary data
Target Group: National Institutions - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.2	≥3	≥3				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Feeding Programme - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	2	=4	≥3	3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: South-South and triangular Cooperation - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥5	≥1	2			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and to respond to the needs and to emergencies through out the year - Crisis Response

Output Results				
Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: 12 :Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from WFP supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, humanitarian and development partners, enabling efficient food and non-food assistance for development and emergency programmes				
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	20	54
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	%	100	100
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	3,000	10,355

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Cooperating Partners - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Procurement Service								

Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	27		WFP programme monitoring
User satisfaction rate	Overall	95	=100	=100	75.6		WFP programme monitoring

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 and transit centres								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	60	≥70	≥60	67			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	34	≥85	≥65	44			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	4	=5	≤5	5			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	62	≤10	≤30	51			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	33.86	≥60	≥50	32.71			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	17.24	≤10	≤10	11.97			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	48.9	≤30	≤40	55.32			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	33.86	≥60	≥39	40.5			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	17.24	≤10	≤15	14.1			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	48.9	≤30	≤46	45.4			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	34	≥90	≥80	42			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	19	=0	≤0	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	47	≤10	≤20	38			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 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 and TB clients								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - 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	11	≥70	≥60	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 men	Overall	1	=0	=0	1			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	88	≤30	≤40	79				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Prevention of Stunting - Location: Burundi - 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	8	≥95	≥95	11				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	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	89	≤5	≤5	89				WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
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	68	≥80	≥70	43.35				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	≤10	≥10	29.92				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	29	≤10	≤20	26.73				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Assets creation 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	65	≥70	≥66	60				Secondary data

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 and transit centres								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees-Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.1			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99			
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	66	=100	=100	94.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	=100	=100	91.8			
	Overall	71	=100	=100	93.2			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	87.77	=100	=100	93.08			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.39	=100	=100	96.34			
	Overall	92.63	=100	=100	95.21			

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.28	=100	=100	96.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.72	=100	=100	96.34	
	Overall	99.53	=100	=100	96.7	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	91.01	=100	=100	99.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.06	=100	=100	99.59	
	Overall	92.16	=100	=100	99.47	
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Mutimbuzi / Gatumba - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	87.77	≥100	≥90	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.39	≥100	≥97	95	
	Overall	92.63	≥100	≥94	95	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.28	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.72	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	99.53	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	91.01	≥100	≥94	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.06	≥100	≥96	97.8	
	Overall	92.16	≥100	≥95	98.8	
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	97.7	
	Overall	96	=100	=100	98	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.2			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.6			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.5			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: 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 and TB clients

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	81	=100	=100	95.5			WFP
	Male	92	=100	=100	95.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=100	=100	95.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.8			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.3	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	99.6	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	99.4	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Prevention of Stunting - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	91.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	90			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	100	=100	=100	87.86			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	84.93			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	85.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.29			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.83			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.72			WFP programme 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 and transit centres

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees-Camps - 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	81	≥100	≥83	80			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	≥100	≥80	68			
	Overall	80	≥100	≥82	74			

Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	98			WFP programme monitoring

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	19.67	≥60	≥50	43.85			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.02	≥60	≥50	47.15			
	Overall	17.87	≥60	≥50	46.01			

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	8	≥20	≥10	6.13			WFP programme monitoring
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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	28	≥80	≥70	93.1				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥80	90.1				
	Overall	50	≥90	≥80	91.4				
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100				WFP programme monitoring
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	72	≥80	≥75	18				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	≥85	≥80	30				
	Overall	76	≥85	≥80	26				
Activity 03: 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 and TB clients									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity:									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	6				WFP programme monitoring
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	73	≥80	≥75	40				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥65	≥60	32				
	Overall	61	≥70	≥65	34				
Target Group: Prevention of Stunting - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	10				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Prevention of Stunting - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting									

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	23	≥50	≥30	29				WFP
	Male	10	≥50	≥20	22				programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥50	≥30	23				WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	57	≥70	≥60	12.43			WFP programme monitoring
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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	100	=100	=100	32.14			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	33.39			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	33.15			WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Assets creation participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/ Irene Nduwayezu

Smallholder farmer household supported by WFP resilience-building activities,
Kirundo Province, Burundi

World Food Programme

Contact info

Housainou Taal

housainou.taal@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

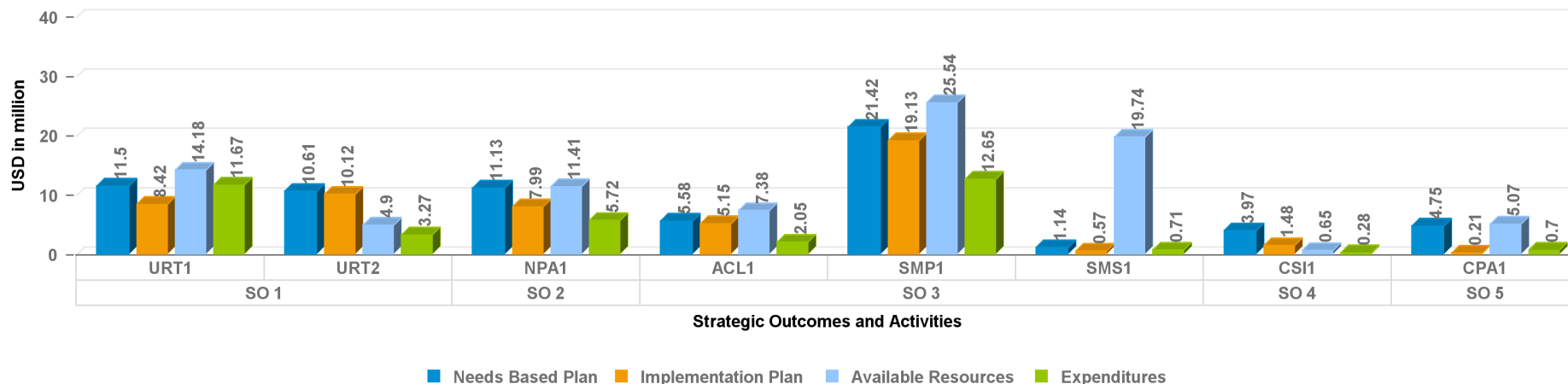
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round
SO 2	Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 3	Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024
SO 4	Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024
SO 5	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and to respond to the needs and to emergencies through out the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners
CSI1	Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (Tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender responsive food and nutrition assistance, including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems, emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory action
NPA1	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 and TB clients
SMP1	Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas
SMS1	Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)
URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres
URT2	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	11,498,628	8,423,394	14,180,972	11,669,503
		Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees	10,607,003	10,121,984	4,895,782	3,274,800
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			22,105,631	18,545,378	19,076,753	14,944,304
2	Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year	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 and TB clients	11,130,286	7,994,988	11,413,258	5,717,438
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,130,286	7,994,988	11,413,258	5,717,438

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024	Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households	5,577,790	5,153,032	7,382,034	2,045,596
		Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas	21,420,297	19,134,105	25,537,405	12,653,257
		Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)	1,142,925	570,447	19,744,971	709,152
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	15	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			28,141,012	24,857,583	52,664,425	15,408,006

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024	Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (Tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender responsive food and nutrition assistance, including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems , emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory action	3,967,822	1,484,551	650,744	275,575
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,967,822	1,484,551	650,744	275,575
8	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and to respond to the needs and to emergencies through out the year	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners	4,753,189	210,457	5,069,143	699,554
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)			4,753,189	210,457	5,069,143	699,554
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,724,865	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,724,865	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			70,097,940	53,092,958	91,599,188	37,044,876
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,834,058	5,420,980	6,331,223	3,680,254
Total Direct Costs			76,931,998	58,513,938	97,930,411	40,725,129
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,661,501	3,788,329	4,620,397	4,620,397

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			81,593,500	62,302,268	102,550,808	45,345,527



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

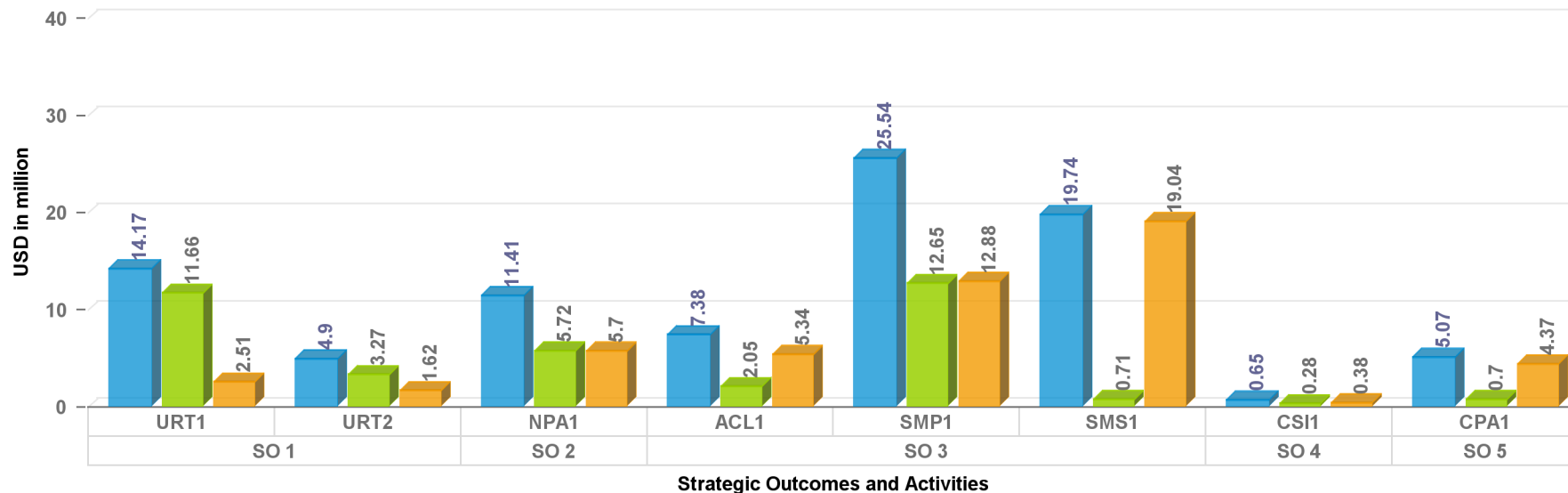
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round
SO 2	Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 3	Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024
SO 4	Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024
SO 5	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and to respond to the needs and to emergencies through out the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners
CSI1	Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (Tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender responsive food and nutrition assistance, including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems, emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory action
NPA1	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 and TB clients
SMP1	Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas
SMS1	Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres
URT2	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees	10,607,003	4,895,782	0	4,895,782	3,274,800	1,620,981
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	11,498,628	14,170,164	0	14,170,164	11,658,695	2,511,469
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			22,105,631	19,065,945	0	19,065,945	14,933,496	4,132,450
2	Children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and TB clients in the targeted provinces have improved nutritional status throughout the year	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 and TB clients	11,130,286	11,413,258	0	11,413,258	5,717,438	5,695,820
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,130,286	11,413,258	0	11,413,258	5,717,438	5,695,820

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024	Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)	1,142,925	19,744,971	0	19,744,971	709,152	19,035,818
		Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households	5,577,790	7,382,034	0	7,382,034	2,045,596	5,336,438
		Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas	21,420,297	25,537,405	0	25,537,405	12,653,257	12,884,148

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable populations, including school aged children and food value chain actors in Burundi have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024	Non Activity Specific	0	15	0	15	0	15
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			28,141,012	52,664,425	0	52,664,425	15,408,006	37,256,419
5	Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024	Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to Government, Private Sector, Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (Tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender responsive food and nutrition assistance, including supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems , emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory action	3,967,822	650,744	0	650,744	275,575	375,170
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,967,822	650,744	0	650,744	275,575	375,170

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

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and to respond to the needs and to emergencies through out the year	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners	4,753,189	5,069,143	0	5,069,143	699,554	4,369,589
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)			4,753,189	5,069,143	0	5,069,143	699,554	4,369,589
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,724,865	0	2,724,865	0	2,724,865
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,724,865	0	2,724,865	0	2,724,865
Total Direct Operational Cost			70,097,940	91,588,380	0	91,588,380	37,034,068	54,554,312
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,834,058	6,331,223	0	6,331,223	3,680,254	2,650,969
Total Direct Costs			76,931,998	97,919,603	0	97,919,603	40,714,322	57,205,281
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,661,501	4,675,672		4,675,672	4,675,672	0
Grand Total			81,593,500	102,595,274	0	102,595,274	45,389,993	57,205,281

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