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Burundi

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2024

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Overview

Recurrent climatic hazards such as floods and landslides coupled with limited capacity for emergency preparedness by the Government, internal displacements, and significant influxes of repatriated individuals are hindering Burundi's efforts to achieve sustainable food security, adequate nutrition, and economic growth. Moreover, the country is hosting asylum seekers and refugees escaping violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The refugees predominantly rely on food and nutrition assistance from Humanitarian actors for their sustenance. Increased inflation, rising fuel prices and frequent fuel shortages have led to a continual increase in the cost of essential commodities, exacerbating food insecurity among the most vulnerable populations. Food insecurity keeps deteriorating over time with an estimated 5.4 million people (41.2 percent of the population) classified as food insecure [1].

In 2023, **WFP collaborated with the Government of Burundi to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition** through the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan. WFP's initiatives in food assistance and nutrition, carried out in partnership with various humanitarian and development actors, positively impacted the lives of 1.3 million food-insecure people (51 percent female, 49 percent male). In all programmes, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable groups including people with disability. In 2023, approximately 169,000 people with disability (51 percent female, 49 percent male) received unconditional food and/or cash assistance.

Working towards SDG 2, WFP effectively delivered humanitarian food and nutrition assistance to more than 350,000 people affected by crises and assisted 25,000 returning Burundians. Despite financial and operational challenges, WFP continued to meet the daily food needs of over 56,000 refugees in camps. To stretch limited resources but maintain uninterrupted assistance, WFP implemented 30 percent ration cuts for refugees from April to December 2023.

Under *MERANKABANDI* social protection programme, most vulnerable households affected by cumulative effects of the climatic and economic crises received emergency food assistance. In addition, under the cash-for-jobs component, part of the Congolese refugees in Burundi were integrated into the national social protection system and extension to all refugees is planned.

The school feeding programme enhanced education outcomes [2] for over 667,000 students, augmented incomes for more than 4,500 smallholder farmers supplying assisted schools and injected USD 3.6 million into the local economy.

Resilience-building activities benefited over 116,000 individuals providing households and communities with productive assets and fostering economic inclusion for 10,000 individuals of whom 71 percent were women. Nutrition interventions reached 78,000 beneficiaries with vital nutrition support. To ensure sustainability, WFP supported the Ministry of Health to devise a roadmap for the Government's ownership of the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme. WFP integrated nutrition throughout its programmes, emphasizing social behavior change communication to maximize impact on nutrition indicators.

In pursuit of SDG 17, WFP provided advisory and technical support, expertise, and resources to the Government, 34 national entities, the private sector, the Burundi Red Cross, and 14 NGOs in various domains. These included emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory measures, gender equality, supply chain management, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, and sustainable food systems. The support aimed to facilitate timely and effective humanitarian interventions. Furthermore, amidst recurrent fuel shortages, WFP ensured the continuity of operations for 29 humanitarian and development partners by delivering over 178,000 liters of fuel to them.

Burundi is committed to integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into state planning instruments, policies, and projects. However, according to the 2021 United Nations Common Country analysis, Burundi is lagging in achieving 11 of the 17 SDGs, with progress stagnating on SDGs 2 and 17. Challenges such as slow structural transformation to spur development, declining agricultural productivity, inadequate human capital for supporting economic progress, and the economy's susceptibility to economic shocks pose significant obstacles to SDG attainment.

Regarding access to food, an estimated 2.3 million people experienced severe food insecurity during the peak of the April-May lean season in 2023. This represents a substantial increase compared to the 2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), with the number of people in "emergency" food insecurity more than doubling to 100,000 - the highest in years. WFP assists the Government in addressing food insecurity by providing humanitarian food assistance to the most vulnerable and by implementing household and community resilience-building initiatives. Additionally, WFP supports the Government in strengthening social protection in the country.

Ending malnutrition remains a formidable challenge in Burundi, with the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 remaining alarmingly high at 56 percent [3]. WFP contributes to combatting chronic malnutrition by

integrating nutrition in all its programmes and by supporting food fortification initiatives.

The stability of food supply systems is threatened by climate shocks, land degradation, poor agricultural practices, and unsustainable resource management. This situation has led to a dependence on food imports, exposing local food markets to external shocks and price fluctuations. In alignment with the food systems pillar of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), WFP will continue to collaborate with the **Government and supports its commitment to fostering an intensive and modernized agriculture, promoting agricultural markets, and implementing a road map for strengthening food systems in Burundi.**

Education and literacy levels remain low in rural areas, especially among women, with 32 percent of women being illiterate compared with 19 percent of men. Despite the Government's abolishment of school fees in 2012 and its allocation of 19.5 percent of its budget to education [4], completion rates are declining for primary (62 percent) and lower secondary (28 percent) schools while they are rising for upper secondary (27.5 percent). **The national school meals agenda has progressed in policy formulation, community engagement, and implementation.** However, the Government requires additional support in local procurement to enhance smallholders' market access and refine the programme implementation strategies.

Regarding policy coherence, the Government has developed various policies and programmes for poverty reduction. These include the national agricultural investment plan, national employment policies, energy, and industrialization strategies and national social protection. Efforts have also been made in health, nutrition, and education, including school meals. However, ineffective coordination mechanisms and a lack of up-to-date and reliable data hinder policy implementation.

1,276,710

Total beneficiaries in 2023



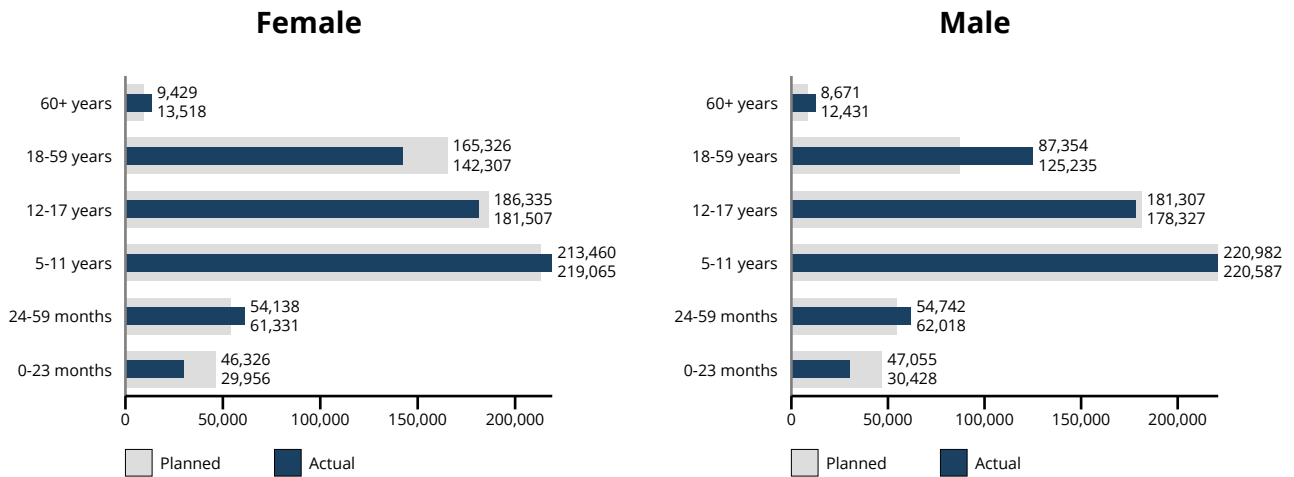
51% female



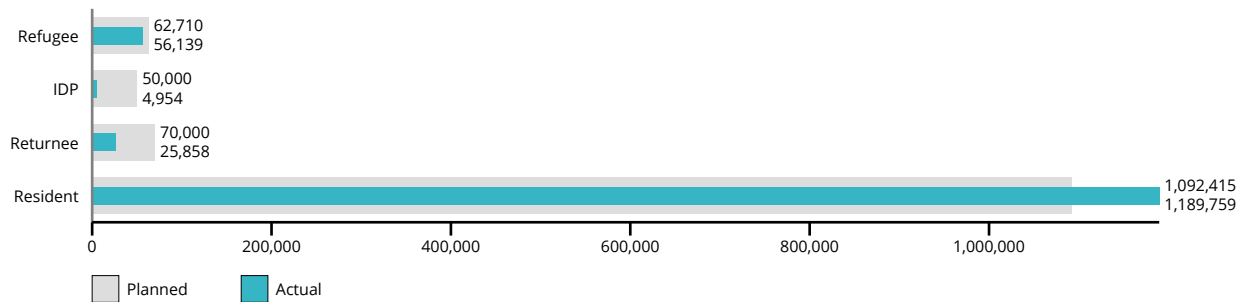
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 168,936 (51% Female, 49% Male)

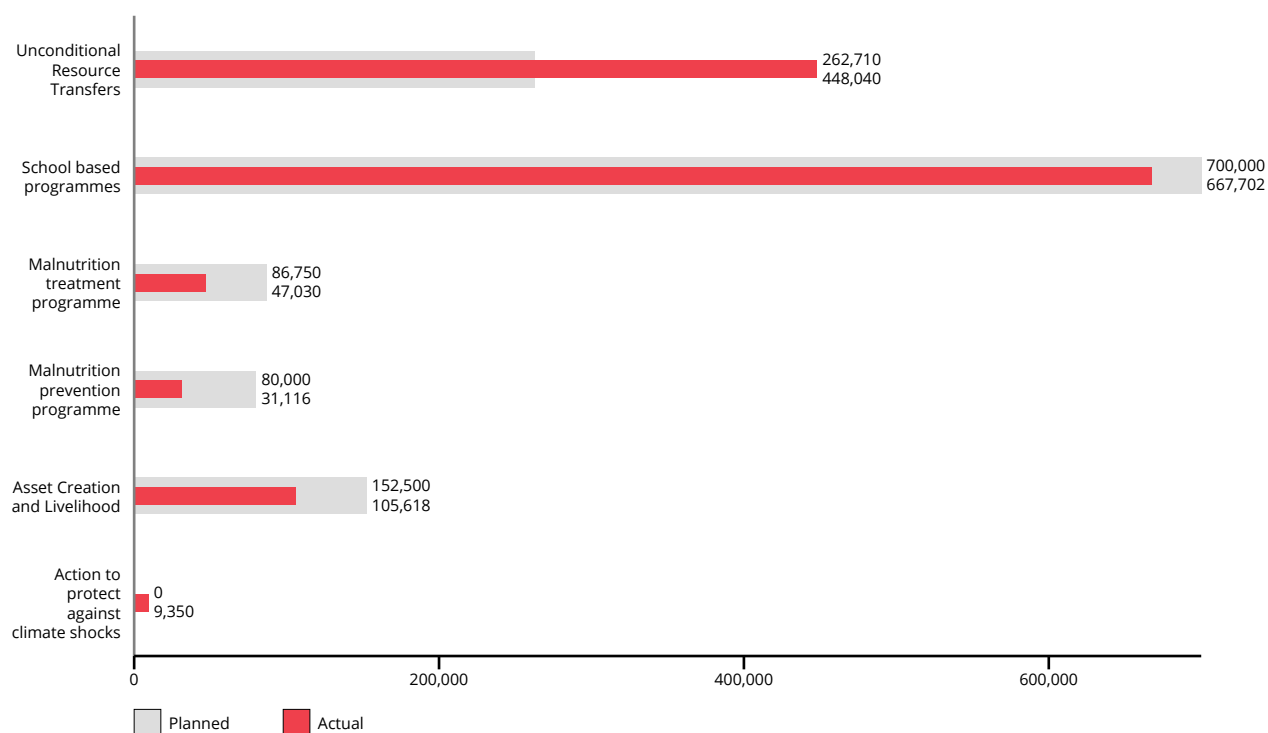
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



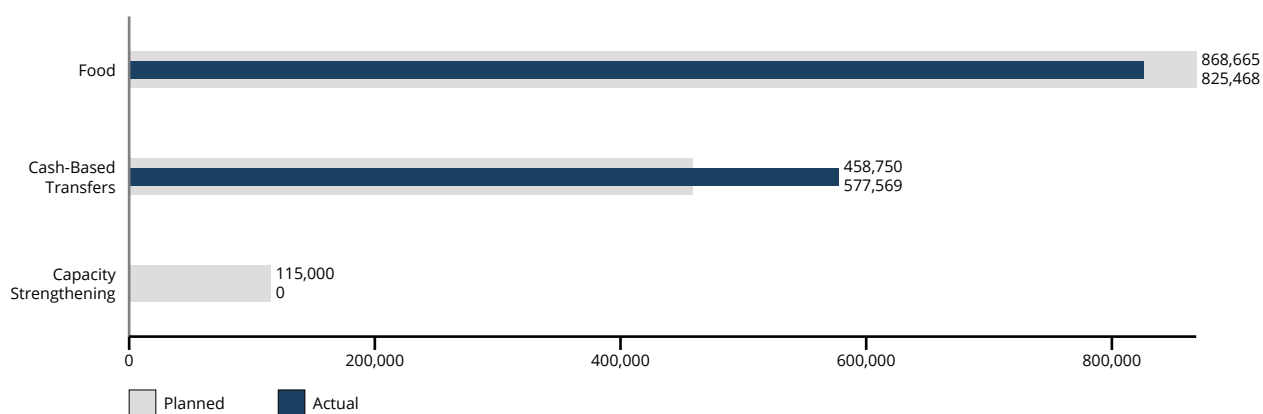
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



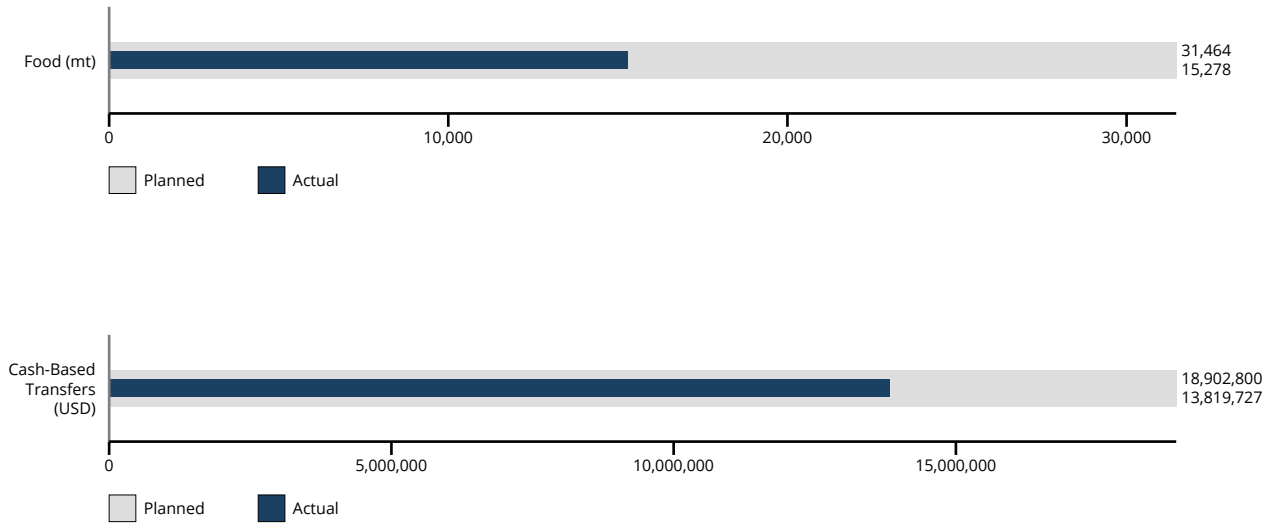
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



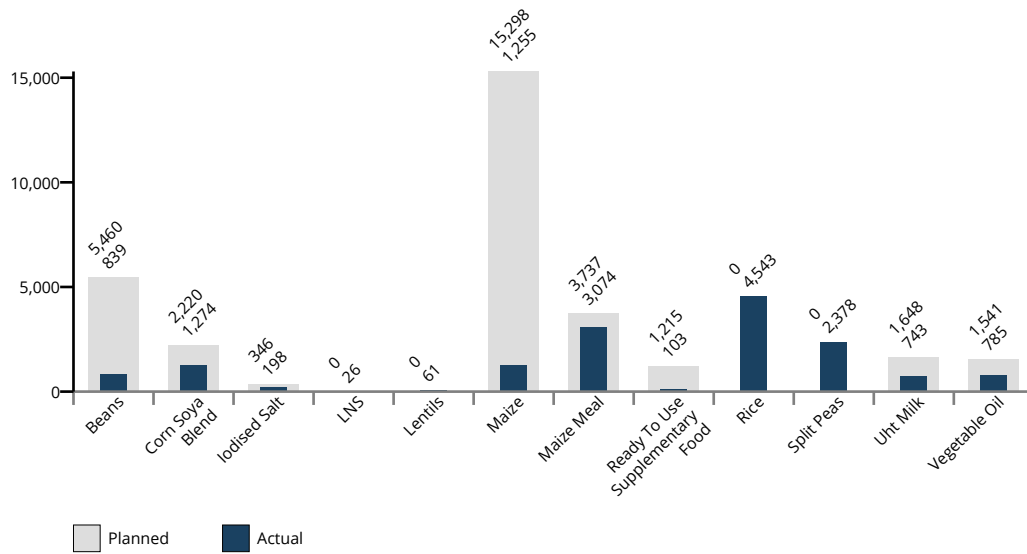
Beneficiaries by Modality



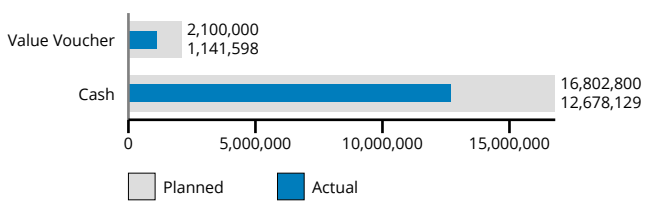
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Burundi, a landlocked country in East Africa, is home to around 12.5 million people (56 percent women), growing at an annual rate of 2 percent [1]. The country is vulnerable to recurrent climatic hazards like floods, landslides, and droughts, which worsen rural livelihoods and displace populations. Over 80 percent of the population is employed in

agriculture, which is hit by the effects of climate change, inflation, fuel scarcity, land degradation and productivity and limited access to affordable agricultural inputs. These factors, combined with food supply chain challenges, have created food and nutrition insecurity, impacting the broader food systems ecosystem.

Burundi hosts approximately 85,000 refugees residing in camps and urban areas [2] and more than 2,000 asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), fleeing violence and armed conflict. The volatile and increasing insecurity in North and South Kivu and the strong presence of non-state armed actors in this eastern part of DRC have caused the influx of refugees. Currently, WFP only assists 57,000 refugees hosted in five camps managed by the UNHCR in partnership with the Government.

In addition, 280,000 Burundians live as refugees in neighboring countries (mainly Tanzania, Rwanda, and Uganda). Due to the improvement in the political situation in Burundi and the tripartite agreement established in 2017, the number of returnees continued to increase. Returnees resettle in the northern and eastern provinces, already affected by high food insecurity and chronic malnutrition, thus increasing the risk of tensions within communities. With the signing of a new tripartite agreement in May 2023 between UNHCR, the Government of Burundi, and the Republic of Tanzania to promote voluntary return, the number of returnees is expected to increase in 2024.

Persisting macroeconomic challenges, including the continuous depreciation of local currency and the double-digit inflation rate of 28.3 percent, combined with increasing fuel crisis and shortages, have caused a surge in the prices of basic food commodities beyond the reach of many, consequently increasing food insecurity of the most vulnerable. As of November 2023, prices of all basic foodstuffs remained well above the average for the same period over the past five years and for the year 2022. According to the November 2023 Consumer Price Index bulletin, the inflation rate for food products was 40.5 percent.

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) carried out in 2023 across Burundi indicates deteriorating food security over time, with an estimated 5.4 million people (41.2 percent of the population) classified as food insecure, an increase from 32 percent in 2014. Of this, 32 percent are moderately food insecure, while 8.9 percent are severely food insecure. In five provinces (Kirundo, Muramvya, Ruyigi, Bururi, and Kayanza), more than 50 percent of the population is food insecure, with Kirundo province having the highest prevalence (74 percent).

Chronic malnutrition remains a concern in Burundi, increasing from 48.8 percent in 2014 to 55.9 percent in 2023, with five provinces having rates above 50 percent. The key drivers of malnutrition are multi-dimensional, underscoring the need for multisectoral approaches. These drivers include deteriorating food insecurity, poor diets, diseases, limited access to health and nutrition services, suboptimal maternal, infant, and young feeding practices, and poor access to water and sanitation.

The levels of education and literacy remain low in rural areas, particularly among women, 32 percent of whom are illiterate compared with 19 percent of men. The national school meals agenda has advanced in policy, community involvement, and implementation.[3] The government needs further support on local procurement to facilitate smallholders' market access and refine the programme implementation strategy.

Burundi's National Development Plan (2018-2027) overarches economic transformation as a key pillar for sustainable development and growth. Significant progress has been made in health, nutrition, and education, including school meals. The Government has developed policies and programmes for poverty reduction, including the national agricultural investment plan, national employment policies, and energy and industrialization strategies. However, policy implementation is hampered by ineffective coordination mechanisms and a lack of up-to-date and reliable data. The plan also emphasizes human capital development and social protection, focusing on enhancing community resilience.

WFP's operations in Burundi fall under the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, aimed at providing relief to crisis-affected populations, rebuilding livelihoods, and strengthening food systems. Contributing towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focused on meeting the food requirements of refugees, returnees, and people affected by shocks through unconditional cash and food transfers. Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to support the Government's efforts in addressing acute and chronic malnutrition. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP and partners worked to enhance access to and contribute to healthier, nutritious, resilient, sustainable, and gender-transformative local food systems that benefit a wide range of vulnerable populations in Burundi. These include school-age children, agri-food value chain actors, namely smallholder farmers, traders, food processors, national inspection, standards, and regulatory agencies.

Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcomes 4 focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions and partners in the supply chain, food security, nutrition analysis, forecast-based anticipatory actions, and emergency preparedness and response. In addition, WFP provided technical support to the Government to coordinate, develop, and implement effective, gender-transformative national nutrition, food security, and social protection strategies, policies, and programmes. For instance, in 2023, WFP provided technical assistance to the government to establish a national social registry and implement the national flagship programme, Merankabandi, which integrates refugees into social protection programmes. Through Strategic Outcomes 5, WFP provided on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to the Government, development, and humanitarian partners to enable

them to reach people needing humanitarian assistance.

WFP continued to engage with the United Nations' sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) and other UN agencies in the implementation of activities. This year, following the launch of the new UNSDCF, which started in January 2023, WFP started formulating its new Country Strategic plan, which will start in 2024. The new CSP, developed in consultation with UN agencies, the Government, partners, and beneficiaries, builds on progress and lessons learned during the last two years while aligning WFP priorities with the UNSDCF.

Risk management

WFP has robust risk identification, tracking, and mitigation mechanisms within its operations. In 2023, WFP identified several residual risks, including climatic hazards, the persistent impact of the Ukrainian crisis, massive displacements (such as Burundians returning from exile and people fleeing the eastern DRC crisis), and risks related to the economic crisis and inflation. Despite WFP taking measures to mitigate the impact of these risks, some risks materialized in 2023. These included repetitive fuel shortages and the domestic economic crisis aggravated by high price inflation and reduced funding; these are expected to persist in 2024 and require sustainable mitigation measures.

WFP managed these risks by revising existing strategies and mitigation measures, advocating for additional resources to meet the needs of the vulnerable, and increasing awareness among the affected population to reduce the impact. WFP regularly monitored risks that had not materialized; for instance, the precarious situation in DRC still poses a risk for increased displacements. This risk persists and is expected to increase as the crisis in eastern DRC escalates. WFP continued to collaborate with other UN agencies for updates. In 2023, mitigation measures included strengthening context monitoring, emergency early warning systems, and ensuring minimum preparedness measures are in place for different functional units. In addition, WFP updated standard operating procedures to facilitate the implementation of mitigation measures in line with WFP policies and guidelines.

To safeguard against sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, and corruption risks together with issues related to gender and protection, WFP has implemented a range of mitigation actions, including awareness sessions, embedding of safeguarding and Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption clauses in agreements, and continued improvements to community feedback mechanisms.

Lessons learned

WFP leverages evidence and knowledge to make programmatic adjustments and improvements. WFP evaluated local decentralized procurement for HGSF in partnership with the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation Research Group. The study compared the centralized procurement model, where food commodities are imported, with local decentralized procurement piloted in 45 schools. Findings show that the number of feeding days in the decentralized model significantly increases, delivery time is reduced from 4 to 1 month, and the time for food safety and quality testing is shortened to 8-15 days compared to 4-6 weeks in the centralized model.

Based on the successful pilot of the decentralized model, the Ministry of Education and WFP decided to gradually scale up the new local decentralized procurement model to 50 percent of the schools currently assisted in the school feeding programme by 2027.

Country office story



© WFP/Elie Kayogoma
Ms Odette Ntirampeba in her shop

WFP's Smallholder Agricultural Market Support project is changing lives

WFP's project supporting smallholder farmers by strengthening their capacities and connecting them to markets has been a godsend for Odette Ntirampeba and her family. This is her story.

Mrs. Odette Ntirampeba welcomes us with a smile. She seats us in chairs on the verandah of her house, a modern home with large windows and a sliding main door, all painted green. The whole compound exudes cleanliness. Further out in the compound, a Toyota Ractis is parked in excellent condition. "Kaze iwacu (Welcome to my place)," she tells us in Kirundi, the local language. She offers us some lemonade, which we happily accept. She then introduces us to her three children, all dressed up. Was it for the occasion?

Mrs Odette is a member and president of the Girumwete Dukore cooperative in Bujumbura province, Mutimbuzi district. WFP supports this cooperative as part of its project to support smallholder farmers and connect them to markets by helping them reduce post-harvest losses and upgrade their food products to marketable standards. The cooperative joined the programme in 2013, when it was launched, and we wanted to find out how Odette's life has changed since she started working with the WFP.

"I can't find appropriate words to describe the benefits I've earned from WFP's support programme for smallholder farmers and our connection to markets", she says. Thanks to the programme, she no longer has to worry about her family's needs. In fact, since joining the programme, the cooperative has signed various contracts to supply WFP with foodstuffs, including rice, beans and maize.

"Over the years, I have made savings and applied what the programme has taught us about financial management. Thanks to the income I've earned, I've been able to build this house and buy the car you see over there," she says. And we get it!

At the same time, we learned that before joining the WFP programme, each cooperative member sold their surplus produce individually. Sometimes, the buyers did not pay or paid late or in installments. As a result, the members could not make plans and did not dare to produce much.

In addition to a house with water and electricity and a car, Mrs. Odette has managed to increase her acreage by buying and renting fields to increase her agricultural production; she has opened a shop selling essential products and has bought livestock, including a dairy cow, goats and chickens, and she regularly pays school fees for her children studying in private universities.

In 2023, with the launch by WFP of the pilot decentralized purchasing programme for school feeding, Girumwete Dukore cooperative was the only one selected to supply schools with school canteens in Bujumbura and Bubanza because of its good performance. This programme has improved rapid payment and job creation (transport, handling).

"Even our neighbors benefit from the project because they come to work for us and earn money to support their families. We pay taxes and inject money into the national economy," she adds.

The smallholder agricultural market support project aims to promote increased production and agricultural productivity, guarantee food security, and boost beneficiaries' incomes. Targeting the seven provinces of Bujumbura, Bubanza, Cibitoke, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi, and Gitega, the smallholder agricultural market support project seeks to enhance food security and income for 24,000 beneficiaries by 2023. This project connected farmers to markets, increasing agricultural production and enhancing food security in localized food systems.

Programme performance

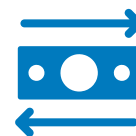
Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round



Over **438,000** refugees, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable food-insecure populations reached with **food and nutrition assistance**.



5,498 MT of unconditional food assistance distributed.



USD 10.4 million in CBT distributed to beneficiaries.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Burundi aimed to ensure that crisis-affected people could better meet their urgent food and nutrition needs. WFP provided unconditional food and cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centers, Burundian returnees, IDPs, host communities, and vulnerable populations affected by climatic shocks.

Humanitarian Food Assistance to Refugees

Despite being sufficiently funded, late confirmations, long lead time for in-kind donations, and challenges related to import permits contributed to frequent pipeline breaks, hampering the smooth implementation of activities. To stretch limited available resources and maintain uninterrupted assistance, WFP implemented 30 percent ration cuts for refugees for both in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) from April to December 2023.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, Community Development and Public Security, UNHCR, Caritas, and Help a Child, provided over 56,000 refugees with approximately 4,500 MT of in-kind food and USD 3.5 million in cash-based transfers to increase refugees' access to food.

WFP also collaborated with the Government, Caritas, and Red Cross to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to over 25,000 Burundian returnees in transit centers and a three-month one-off package of cash worth USD 148,000 and 664 MT of in-kind food assistance to help them reintegrate into their communities. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted among the assistance recipients showed an improvement of 12 percentage points in the proportion of those consuming adequate food.

A Monitoring survey conducted in refugee camps in July 2023 indicated deteriorating food security outcomes, with 46 percent of refugees consuming adequate food, a decrease compared to 92 percent in 2022. Further, households at risk of food insecurity increased from 7.8 percent in 2022 to 44 percent in 2023. This situation is attributed to ration cuts introduced in April due to limited resources and increased food and fuel prices. Food inflation reached 36 percent in July 2023 compared to 25 percent in July 2022.

The follow up monitoring conducted in December 2023 showed a slight improvement, with the proportion of households consuming adequate food increasing from 46 percent in July to 50 percent in December. This was mainly attributed to the introduction of Mobile Money Transfers, where refugees were integrated into social protection, and increased ration sizes from November.

In line with the 2023 Humanitarian Plan, WFP has provided a combination of unconditional in-kind and CBT to over 350,000 beneficiaries who were affected by multiple climatic shocks, including rain deficit and localized torrential rainfall and floods in eight provinces (Kirundo, Ruyigi, Cibitoke, Muyinga, Bujumbura, Rumonge, Ngozi and Bubanza) with funding from the World Bank (under the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC), Japan and UNCERF. The food assistance contributed to improving the food security of the beneficiaries. However, food security indicators remained below the set targets (58 percent) because distributions happened during the lean season while the beneficiaries were already in a dire situation. The monitoring carried out in December among the assisted beneficiaries indicated that 43 percent consumed adequate food.

Strengthening Anticipatory Action in Burundi

WFP and the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) continued to be at the forefront of implementing anticipatory actions. WFP has strengthened the capacity of BRC in early warning, early action and multi-hazard anticipatory system for the last two years, contributing to increased capacity to respond. In 2023, WFP provided technical support to the National Meteorological Institute (IGEBU) to strengthen national capacities in early warning, resulting in more tailored weather forecasts which were used to activate anticipatory actions. In November 2023, anticipatory actions were activated in Rumonge and Muhuta districts. Following the activation, WFP distributed USD 145,000 anticipatory cash in envelop to over 9,000 people in affected areas. This assistance has supported communities to take mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the floods.

WFP contributed to response coordination as co-lead alongside the Food Security Cluster (FSC) and liaised with the National Platform for Disaster Risk Prevention to track and streamline the implementation of assistance to displaced persons, including coordinating assistance with UNHCR for returnees.

Lessons Learned

As lessons learned, the timing and flexibility of funding confirmation is critical in emergency response and determines the success of activity implementation. To improve the effectiveness of food assistance in saving lives with decreasing resources, it is essential to categorize and target the most vulnerable refugees.

Gender Integration

All activities implemented under this strategic outcome fully integrated gender as reflected with the Gender and Age Marker code of 4, 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 considered throughout the project cycle.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food-insecure households, including internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



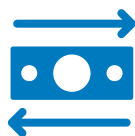
More than **78,000** beneficiaries reached through **prevention and treatment of malnutrition programmes**.



MAM Treatment: **95 percent** recovery rate, **0.2 percent** death rate, **3.7 percent** non-response rate, and **0.8 percent** default rate.



WFP supported the production of over **3,400 MT** of fortified flour by local millers



More than **USD 244,000** disbursed to beneficiaries through **cash-based transfers**.



WFP supported **364** farmers in **improving the milk value chain**, enhancing their capacities.

Strategic Outcome 2 centered on improving the nutritional well-being of vulnerable populations in Burundi, with a particular emphasis on children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/Gs), and individuals living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB). Through a comprehensive strategy, it merged nutrition-focused interventions with broader resilience-building efforts, all within the framework of a holistic food systems approach. By adopting a food systems approach, the initiative facilitated improved access to nutritious food among vulnerable communities.

Malnutrition Prevention Support

Securing 79 percent of the required annual funding, a notable 37 percent increase from 2022, was instrumental in bolstering Government initiatives against malnutrition. Collaborating with the Government, WFP implemented targeted nutrition activities, addressing the challenges of malnutrition. These efforts were seamlessly integrated with socioeconomic interventions and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) to advocate for a healthy diet. WFP also provided technical support to the Government and local actors while engaging with the private sector to improve food fortification, in line with Government efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies among vulnerable communities. These interventions directly contributed to SDG 2 (target 2.2), reaching 78,000 beneficiaries with vital nutrition support.

In 2023, a moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme was implemented in host community areas around refugee camps with global acute malnutrition rates between 5 and 9 percent. Over 47,000 women and children, including 31,700 children under five, received 908 MT of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), marking a 19 percent increase in beneficiaries compared to 2022. The MAM treatment programme yielded positive results, as reported by data from health centers, showcasing its effectiveness in treating malnutrition. Performance indicators for the MAM treatment programme exceeded SPHERE standards and National Protocol thresholds, with a 95 percent recovery rate, 0.2 percent death rate, 3.7 percent non-response rate, and 0.8 percent default rate. This success underscored the heightened capacity of health centers and the efficacy of the nutrition assistance programme.

WFP continued to provide technical support to the Government as part of its strategies to strengthen national capacities. WFP supported the Ministry of Health through the National Integrated Programme for Feeding and Nutrition (PRONIANUT) to develop a roadmap for the Government's ownership of the MAM treatment programme. The roadmap will assist in implementing local alternative solutions for MAM treatment.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health, Concern Worldwide, and GVC to implement prevention of acute malnutrition activities in four provinces (Karusi, Kirundo, Rutana, and Ruyigi) with the highest chronic malnutrition rates, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 5-9 percent, or other aggravating factors. Over 31,000 PBW/Gs and children under two years received specialized nutritious foods. In 2023, WFP reached half of the beneficiaries assisted in 2022; this situation is attributed to recurrent fuel challenges in the country that hampered timely transportation. Intensive community mobilization, facilitated by partners, ensured robust participation in the programme. Monitoring results indicated that 94 percent of beneficiaries participated in more than three distributions, with women showing higher attendance than men.

During lean seasons, WFP distributed USD 244,441 in cash-based transfers (CBT) to 7,849 vulnerable households. This targeted support, based on economic and socio-demographic vulnerability criteria, prioritized households with internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, children with severe or moderate acute malnutrition, and households headed by a person with a disability. The CBT modality aimed to boost access to nutritious foods for supported households.

Under the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022-2023, people living with HIV and TB benefited from nutrition-integrated intervention to enhance their socioeconomic capacities. Nine out of the 21 VSLAs in the Busoni and Bugabira districts received support to establish hydroponic greenhouses for vegetable production. Revenue generated from these ventures increased purchasing power and access to nutritious food.

Social Behaviour Change Communication component in Malnutrition Prevention

WFP incorporated a robust Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) component, reaching 75,000 individuals with messages promoting positive behavior change in infant and young child feeding (IYCF), kitchen gardening, CBT, and fortified foods. This represented an impressive 167 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

In Bugendana district, Gitega province, WFP, with support from the Kerry Group, improved the milk value chain by enhancing the capacities of 364 farmers. This initiative, addressing safety and quality in milk production, facilitated the purchase of milk for the school feeding programme. SBCC approaches were employed to educate school-going children on the nutritional benefits of milk and stimulate demand.

The global and regional economic crisis exacerbated vulnerabilities, as evidenced by reduced purchasing power and food access among supported households. Food security outcome monitoring revealed a decline in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet, from 13.5 percent in 2022 to less than 6 percent in 2023, emphasizing the critical need for ongoing intervention.

Formative research conducted in locations with joint stunting prevention and resilience projects identified barriers and social norms affecting optimal nutrition practices. Interviewed households reported that household priorities, such as health costs and school fees, often took precedence over purchasing diverse nutritious foods due to perceived high costs. Women, constituting 78 percent of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and Income Generating Activity (IGA) participants, faced increased burdens, with limited support from spouses and inadequate financial resources hindering access to diverse nutritious diets for young children.

The findings from this research will guide the development of an integrated SBCC strategy. As a next step, WFP is launching an SBCC and gender transformative campaign, focusing on a media approach to address information gaps and local perceptions contributing to the prevalence of chronic malnutrition.

Fortification - Adding Essential Micronutrients to Food

Under integrated projects funded by France, Germany, Rockefeller, and Switzerland for the prevention of chronic malnutrition and resilience building at community levels, WFP, in collaboration with partners, implemented capacity-strengthening activities to boost the production, access, and consumption of safe, nutritious, and fortified local products.

WFP enhanced the capacity of the National Centre of Food Technology (CNTA) and the Burundian Bureau of Standardization (BBN) in food technology, inspection, and testing, facilitating the production of locally fortified foods to prevent malnutrition. Social behavior change communication approaches and training were delivered to communities and households to promote the consumption of fortified foods. Additionally, fortified foods were purchased for school meals through decentralized local procurement models as part of the nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding.

WFP collaborated with CNTA and BBN to strengthen the capacities of 78 food processors, particularly flour millers. By providing food fortification equipment and premix- blends of minerals and vitamins, WFP supported the production of over 3,400 MT of fortified flour by local millers. Consultations with GAIN were initiated to facilitate local processors' procurement of premix at the local market.

Technical support was extended to three medium-scale millers, focusing on food safety and quality to meet standards for supplying food to WFP. This support optimized and upgraded the production and certification process of fortified

whole-grain maize flour supplied to schools in Bujumbura. Plans are underway to expand support to ten medium-scale millers in five provinces in 2024.

Gender Integration

A gender lens was seamlessly integrated into resilience and malnutrition activities, tailoring them to support women's livelihoods. WFP implemented capacity-strengthening activities for five women's cooperatives, focusing on the production of fortified flour. Women represented a significant percentage of lead farmers trained in WFP's resilience programme, emphasizing their pivotal role.

Partnerships

WFP signed an agreement with the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), comprising private agri-business actors. This collaboration aimed to promote innovative and sustainable initiatives addressing malnutrition in Burundi. WFP provided support to strengthen the capacity of SBN, kick-start network activities, and promote awareness of its roles and objectives in Burundi.

Gender Age Marker

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, supporting children under five years, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women as priority beneficiaries to tackle malnutrition at its roots. SBCC sessions also included nutrition education implemented in the communities.

Challenges

Despite concerted efforts, the December 2023 CFSVA survey indicated a persistently high prevalence of chronic malnutrition at 56 percent in Burundi, underscoring the urgency for increased funding and multi-sectoral approaches to address underlying determinants of chronic malnutrition. WFP continued to advocate for increased funding while collaborating with partners to implement and achieve sustainable solutions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated nutrition-specific and nutrition-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 tuberculosis clients	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



8,377 MT of food provided to over 667,000 school-going children in 874 schools



Schools with WFP support exhibited a 5.1 percent higher graduation rate, a 1.5 percent lower repetition rate, and a 3.6 percent lower dropout rate.



A total of 128 smallholder farmer cooperatives (24,000 people, 55 percent women) reached.



USD 5 million injected in local economy through local purchase from smallholder farmers through centralized and decentralized procurement initiatives.



WFP reached over 116,000 individuals with USD 1.7 million under assets creation and livelihoods.

Strategic Outcome 3 closely aligns with SDG 2.4, aiming to develop healthier, more resilient, and gender-transformative food systems for vulnerable populations such as school-age children, smallholder farmers, and food value chain actors. WFP worked with the government, communities, international/local NGOs, and the private sector to contribute to food systems transformation by supporting asset creation, feasibility studies on targeted value chains, and capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers while increasing their access to improved technologies for better food production, processing, and post-harvest loss management. Further, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, promoted a nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme by linking smallholder farmers with schools to meet the demand for home-grown school meals.

Pre-primary and primary school children benefit equitably from healthy diets

An integral component of WFP's strategic plan is the Home-grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programme, serving as a crucial gateway to enhance food systems. This initiative fosters essential linkages between smallholder farmers and school markets, ensuring that schoolchildren have access to locally sourced nutritious meals. It operates as both a safety net and a catalyst for improved educational outcomes. The school feeding programme was implemented in 874 schools in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, World Vision International, Caritas, and Welthungerhilfe.

The school feeding activity secured 90 percent of the annual funding requirements, successfully reaching over 95 percent of the target. More than 667,000 school-going children benefited from the distribution of 8,348 MT of nutritious food. However, due to operational constraints such as fuel shortages, limited food processing capacity, and extended lead times for food safety and quality testing, each child received 106 nutritious meals out of the originally planned 160. More than 10 percent of the food consumed in schools was procured from 12 smallholder farmers' cooperatives through the Local Decentralized Procurement Model, where WFP channeled resources to the government to source food locally, injecting USD 1,472,718 into the local economy.

WFP provided fortified whole grain to approximately 191,000 children in 314 schools and 400 MT of milk purchased from local smallholder farmers through a partnership with Modern Dairy Burundi, a private company specialized in

milk processing. A feasibility study on the decentralized fresh milk procurement system from milk collection centers recommended that milk be supplied in stainless steel cans to preserve the quality and safety of the milk. Cost analysis with the current centralized distribution model shows that the unit price for pasteurized fresh milk was lower in the decentralized model. The decentralized model will be piloted in 2024 to improve the quality and safety of the milk.

Regarding infrastructure, WFP equipped 184 schools with over 745 facilities, including 561 energy-efficient cooking stoves, kitchens, shelters, and water harvest collection points. This initiative aims to increase safe access to fuel and energy and ensure environmental and social safeguards.

A study on the return on investment of school feeding conducted in collaboration with Harvard University, demonstrated the impact of WFP-supported schools on education outcomes. Schools with WFP support exhibited a 5.1 percent higher graduation rate, a 1.5 percent lower repetition rate, and a 3.6 percent lower dropout rate. A 20 percent increase in consumption correlated with approximately two additional years of education. Moreover, school meals contributed to social protection, accounting for an average of 8 percent of household consumption expenditures and up to 14 percent of household food consumption.

Continuing its strategic focus, WFP evaluated local decentralized procurement for HGSF in partnership with the World Bank Development Evaluation (DIME). The study compared the centralized procurement model, where food commodities are imported, with the local decentralized procurement model. Preliminary results indicated that the number of meals per day in the decentralized model was significantly higher than in the centralized model, reaching nearly 100 percent of school days from March to June 2023. The duration of food delivery decreased from 4 months to 1 month compared to the traditional centralized model. Sales to schools generated approximately 60 percent of revenue for 9 out of 12 smallholder farmers' cooperatives.

However, national average attendance and retention rates decreased by 2 percent and 5 percent respectively compared to 2022. This is mainly due to the overall deteriorating socio-economic context which also affected the household's living conditions. Nevertheless, WFP-supported schools demonstrated an average of 2 percent better attendance rates than the national average.

Moving forward, WFP will continue supporting the Government in fulfilling its commitments to the School Meals Coalition. The emphasis will be on gradually scaling up the local decentralized procurement model for home-grown school feeding, contributing to the broader agenda of food systems transformation.

Improved access to technologies and capacity development to smallholder farmers and food value chain actors

WFP aimed to improve access to technologies and build the capacities of smallholder farmers and food value chain actors. Across seven provinces, WFP collaborated with selected partners to enhance productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality and safety, and facilitate access to reliable markets for surplus production.

Leveraging its convening role as the United Nations' food systems lead agency, WFP engaged multiple stakeholders in agriculture, food security, and nutrition to empower beneficiaries. Capacity-strengthening interventions included training and promoting best agricultural practices, the adoption of improved agricultural inputs, and post-harvest handling innovation. Local purchases for Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) and scale-up of hydroponics systems in schools and communities provided extended support on market linkages.

In collaboration with 128 cooperatives, WFP supported more than 24,000 smallholder farmers (55 percent women) working on beans, rice, and maize value chains. Post-harvest loss management, market linkages, and training on best agricultural practices contributed to a reported increase in the production of nutritious crops from 50 percent in 2022 to 70 percent in 2023. Further analysis indicates that the percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems reached 70 percent.

The volume of beans, rice, and maize purchased by WFP decreased from 5,027 MT in 2022 to 3,575 MT in 2023 due to suboptimal local production and increased market prices. This volume of food procured from smallholder farmers represented 43 percent of the total food procured for the school feeding programme and 23 percent of the total tonnage purchased by WFP for all its programmes. By purchasing food from smallholder farmers, WFP injected over USD 3.6 million into the local economy.

WFP distributed 1,000 hermetic silos, 20,000 hermetic bags, 13,000 grain-drying tarpaulins, 88 electronic scales, and 149 moisture meters to smallholder farmers resulting in a notable reduction of post-harvest losses from 5 percent in 2022 to 0.5 percent in 2023[1].

To augment food production, WFP introduced the hydroponic smart agriculture system in seven provinces, setting up nine greenhouses in Bujumbura and Bubanza provinces and six in Cibitoke province. These greenhouses produced 1.5 MT of fresh vegetables consumed by more than 9,500 school children. An additional ten greenhouses were established in host communities around refugee camps.

Nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support

Gender-transformative Asset Creation and Livelihood support interventions were implemented in eight provinces. These interventions aimed at enhancing food security and resilience to shocks. They included gender-transformative asset creation, financial inclusion through village savings and loan associations, income-generating activities, and market access. Shocks included sudden loss of livelihoods due to violent rains and flooding as well as drought in some areas of the country.

Fully funded against annual requirements, these interventions reached 116,000 vulnerable individuals, representing 89 percent of the planned target. Supported households received conditional cash-based transfers and participated in the creation of productive assets. Thanks to these Initiatives, communities were equipped with 6,048 kilometers of drainage canals and 11,578 kilometers of irrigation canals mitigating flooding impact, and beneficiaries produced 106,824 m³ of compost which they used to restore the fertility of the soil. In addition, communities gained easy access to social infrastructures by rehabilitating 400 kilometers of feeder roads. In addition, over 9,000 beneficiaries participated in village saving and loan associations and were able to access USD 125,425 in loans and made USD 137,445 in savings.

Prioritizing women's participation, WFP held community consultations to ensure women's and men's specific needs were considered. Women highlighted the necessity for childcare provisions and desired activities closer to their homes to mitigate protection risks. Consequently, WFP established asset sites near WASH facilities and women's residences.

To promote economic inclusion, WFP partnered with cooperating partners to establish 538 new Village Savings and Loan Associations, totaling 888 with 9,982 members. Of these, 71 percent were women. The associations facilitated access to financial services, enabling households to venture into new economic activities such as income-generating activities, small trades, and financially-oriented agriculture and livestock projects. For instance, beneficiaries procured 6,518 heads of livestock, increasing their financial capacities and access, cultivated approximately 262 hectares, and easily accessed agriculture inputs due to increased financial capacity.

Compared to 2022, food security outcomes improved for beneficiaries engaging in asset creation and livelihood activities. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption levels increased from 57.5 percent to 61 percent. Beneficiary testimonials underscored the transformative impact, with increased livestock ownership and agricultural productivity leading to enhanced food security and livelihoods.

Village Savings and Loan Association groups are recognized as an essential entry point to formal financial services. WFP is bolstering its engagements with UNCDF to identify innovative and scalable financing models. The ultimate objective is to empower vulnerable groups and increase access to affordable financial services from financial institutions such as the Women's Investment and Development Bank (BIDF) and the Youth Investment Bank (BIJE).

WFP's multifaceted approach to Strategic Outcome 3 yielded tangible results in fostering resilient, gender-transformative food systems. By collaborating with diverse stakeholders, leveraging innovative solutions, and prioritizing the needs of vulnerable populations, WFP continues to make significant strides towards achieving SDG 2.4 and contributing to broader food systems transformation agendas.

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

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of four, WFP fully integrates gender and age into implementing resilience-building activities. WFP encouraged women to register as heads of households in the SCOPE system to ensure women are recipients of food/cash entitlements. In addition to awareness-raising sessions on family dialogue and gender-based violence, beneficiaries received financial literacy training to build their skills to participate in the Village Savings and Loan Associations. WFP also considered gender and age aspects in the implementation of school feeding and support to smallholder farmers as reflected by the gender and age marker code of 3.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary- and primary-school-age children (tier 1) in targeted areas	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide improved access to technologies and capacity development to smallholder farmers (tier 1) and food value chain actors (tier 2)	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food-insecure and at-risk-of-food-insecurity households	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

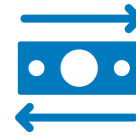
Strategic outcome 04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024



A total of **350** individuals **trained** on early warning, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory actions.



20 organizations (Government, NGOs, local communities) trained on data collection for early warning and food security alerts.



Over **9,000** people received **cash transfers under the Anticipatory Action**

Capacity Strengthening to the Government and National Actors

In line with WFP's core mandate of contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17.9, and through South-South and triangular cooperation, WFP provided advisory and technical support, expertise, and assets to the Government and national actors, the private sector, the Burundi Red Cross and NGOs. This support aimed to strengthen national capacities, systems, and services in emergency preparedness, early warning, forecast-based anticipatory measures, gender and protection, supply chain, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, and sustainable food systems to enable timely and effective humanitarian assistance.

Emergency Preparedness

Strategic Outcome 4 was funded at 48 percent of the annual requirements. Albeit having limited resources, WFP collaborated with the National Meteorological Institute (IGEBU) and Burundi Red Cross to strengthen emergency preparedness, early warning systems, and anticipatory actions in Burundi. These investments have proven vital in saving lives and protecting the livelihoods of vulnerable populations by providing timely weather predictions and forecasts to allow communities and partners to take timely action before floods. In addition, WFP offered technical support during the development of four national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components out of the nine initially planned. These policies and strategies include the Strategic Plan for Food Fortification in Burundi, the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023, the National Integrated Programme for Food and Nutrition (PRONIANUT) and the National Roadmap for Strengthening Food Systems in Burundi. They will strengthen the government's institutional framework to advance progress on achieving Zero Hunger and other SDGs.

At the beginning of the year, WFP conducted the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) exercise with the Government and partners to evaluate the preparedness and response capacity level of the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Management. Findings highlight that although critical DRM structures are in place, there are significant gaps at the policy, institutional, and operational levels, particularly for preparedness. These findings allowed to define priorities for capacity strengthening of the National Platform.

Early Warning and Anticipatory Actions

As part of its commitments to advancing localization, WFP strengthened the capacity of key local and national actors on early warning and anticipatory action. In 2023, the initiative gained visibility and momentum in the country, drawing national and regional UN agencies' attention and securing strong buy-in from national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) authorities. A total of 350 individuals (from communities, BRC, and IGEBU) were trained on early warning, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory actions. Thanks to additional contributions of 1.5 million Euros from the EU/ECHO, WFP expanded the project to new geographical areas and further supported national authorities including anticipatory plans.

Since 2020, WFP has been providing technical assistance to the BRC in early warning and anticipatory action. Specifically, WFP collaborated with the Red Cross Red Crescent, Climate Centre, and the IGEBU to develop an Anticipatory Action Plan for floods. Ongoing technical support from WFP and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) has enhanced the IGEBU's capacity to generate more reliable weather forecasts. The dissemination of seasonal warnings on the El Nino phenomenon to all humanitarian actors, along with weekly forecasts, supported timely preparedness actions. These actions included geographical targeting to identify high-risk areas, market analysis to determine appropriate cash transfer values, and household targeting and registration to establish lists of beneficiaries for anticipatory assistance. Additionally, WFP and the Burundi Red Cross collaborated to broadcast early warning messages to over 10,000 people in Rumonge and Muhuta districts. Subsequently, WFP provided cash-based transfers, totaling USD 81.4 per household, to over 9,000 individuals, addressing basic food and

essential needs and mitigating the adverse effects of flooding.

In addition to the flood response, WFP organized a national workshop attended by the Minister of Agriculture and UN and NGO key partners to identify relevant anticipatory action to protect people from water deficits experienced during the lean season and to set triggers for action. As an outcome of this workshop, draft anticipatory action SOPs for water deficits were developed; review and approval are ongoing.

WFP provided technical support to national institutions in food security analysis. These included training on food security data collection and analysis for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) to 20 organizations (Government, NGOs, local communities), data collection for early warning, and the production and dissemination of monthly bulletins on market monitoring and food security alerts. Additionally, WFP supported (technically and financially) the National Institute of Statistics of Burundi to implement a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), which involved the ministries of Health and Agriculture.

Capacity Strengthening on Social Protection

WFP continued to strengthen institutional capacity in several areas, including for the social protection agenda, by programming and implementing social safety nets projects. Through the World Bank funding, the Ministry of Solidarity provided USD 3.8 million to WFP for refugees' integration into the flagship national social protection programme, *Merankabandi*, and capacity strengthening to enhance social protection systems. In addition, WFP supported the Government in establishing a national social registry and integrating refugees into the registry. The project intends to identify other policy gaps related to refugees and host communities and finance technical assistance to develop adequate policies to close these gaps. This support allowed WFP to leverage its expertise in social protection while working with the Government, the Ministry of Solidarity, and ONPRA, as well as local NGOs (CARITAS) and other UN agencies, including UNHCR. This new partnership has also allowed WFP Burundi to submit a pledge to UNHCR's December 2023 Global Refugee Forum, a multi-stakeholder pledge for refugee inclusion into social protection systems.

Local Centralized Procurement

To enable the Government to generate evidence in policy formulation, WFP, in collaboration with Harvard University and World Bank Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), supported the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research to conduct studies on "Value for Money" and "Impact Evaluation" for school feeding. The impact evaluation compared centralized and decentralized procurement models for school feeding and revealed that the decentralized model was more cost efficient. The school feeding return on investment study reported better education outcomes in WFP supported schools in comparison to schools without school meals.[1]

WFP also supported the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research in designing a simplified tendering guide for local procurement to support the scale-up of local decentralized procurement for Home-grown School Feeding. In addition, WFP offered technical support to the Ministry of Education for participating in the launch of the sub-regional network on the school meals coalition in Burundi and the School Meals Coalition Global Summit in Paris. Furthermore, WFP supported the government to develop 12 commitments for school feeding with the plan to have universal coverage by 2032.

To support the Ministries of Agriculture and Education in supervising smallholder farmers and to monitor the decentralized procurement model of the school feeding programme, WFP donated 60 motorbikes and a vehicle worth USD 338,000.

South to South Triangular Cooperation

WFP facilitated several South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships to promote Burundi's progress toward achieving Zero Hunger. These included supporting a one-month visit for four technical staff from the Burundi national meteorological institute to Nairobi in ICPAC offices, the regional meteorological centre of excellence. The four staff received in-depth training and coaching on flood and impact-based forecasting, resulting in improved weekly forecasts that could inform anticipatory action ahead of predicted flood risks linked to the El Nino phenomenon. As part of its support to enhance national early warning systems, WFP also supported the exchange visit of the president of the national DRM platform in Madagascar, where key learning was drawn from their surveillance and warning ways of working. A roadmap for strengthening Burundi's capacity in the domain was then developed following the exchange visit.

WFP also facilitated an experience-sharing visit on implementing a single social registry in Kenya for a delegation from the Ministry of Solidarity. The purpose of this mission was to learn from the successful approach that the Government of Kenya, in collaboration with WFP, has taken to make its single social registry operational and to share the lessons learned and its operating mode. At the end of the visit, the participants concluded the need to improve the legal and institutional framework in Burundi by referring to that in Kenya and put in place legal instruments that will make it easier to make the single social registry operational in Burundi.

Lessons Learnt

As anticipatory action initiatives are gaining more visibility and buy-in from key partners in the country, the need to invest more in capacity strengthening is crucial, particularly around setting up functional early warning mechanisms that can systematically inform early action. The implementation of activities planned under this Strategic Outcome took into account the gender aspect as evidenced by the gender and age marker code of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to the Government, the private sector, the Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender-responsive food and nutrition assistance, including in respect of supply chains, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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 **178,121 liters** of fuel to **29 partners**, a 72 percent increase in the quantity of fuel distributed compared to last year



WFP stored **8,109** bales of insecticidal nets for UNDP, **100 MT** of Non-Food Items (NFIs) for the World Bank and **10,000 MT** of fertilizers for FAO.



The customer survey conducted in 2023 revealed that **95 percent** of supported partners were satisfied with WFP services

Strategic Outcome 5 aimed to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Burundi and humanitarian and development partners to reach the most vulnerable populations and respond effectively to their needs. WFP provided logistics and supply chain services, on-demand emergency telecommunications, shared information technology, and cash transfer services to the humanitarian and development community. This support contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 17.16, which seeks to enhance global partnership.

Activities under this strategic outcome received funding of USD 5 million, including a USD 2 million carry over from 2022, against the annual requirement of USD 1.8 million. The funding included funds generated on a cost recovery basis from partners who paid for services provided by WFP, such as logistical services such as transport, storage, and supply chain activities in Bujumbura.

Provision of Supply Chain Services to the Humanitarian Community

To facilitate humanitarian response, WFP supported humanitarian agencies by strategically positioning fuel stocks and addressing transportation, storage, and procurement requirements for various Non-Food Items (NFIs). WFP successfully delivered 178,121 liters of fuel to 29 partners, marking a 72 percent increase in distribution compared to the 103,452 liters provided in 2022. Furthermore, WFP played a pivotal role in transporting and distributing items on behalf of a local partner (CAPAD), including 20,000 hermetic bags, 500 silos, and 7,500 drying tarpaulins. Additionally, WFP offered storage for 8,109 bales of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) as part of UNDP's malaria prevention campaign, handled 100 MT of Non-Food Items (NFIs) for the World Bank, and facilitated the transportation of 10,000 MT of fertilizers for FAO.

Monitoring conducted during the month of March 2023 indicated that 95 percent of partners were satisfied with the fuel delivery service provided by WFP, while 60 percent of respondents recommended this service be extended to Gitega and Ngozi field offices. In this respect, an evaluation of the fuel infrastructure is planned for these two localities in 2024. Further findings indicated that 86 percent expressed the need for WFP to diversify its services to cover transport, storage, and procurement. Based on this finding, WFP was able to diversify its services by the end of 2023 to incorporate the recommended services in its package of humanitarian response.

Cash-Based Transfer Services

Through the cash transfer service, WFP supported UNHCR to transfer USD 1 million to over 10,000 refugee households in five camps (Bwagiriza, Kinama, Musasa, Kinama, Nyakanda) from March to July. The unrestricted cash transferred on behalf of UNHCR was meant to enable refugees to purchase briquettes to contribute to environmental conservation measures. UN partners have recognized WFP's cash transfer services as the best in efficiency and accountability. WFP gained donor's trust for other refugees' cash programme with more contributions from the World Bank in 2023.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared information technology services to government, development and humanitarian partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Burundi ranks 35 out of 146 on the Global Gender Gap Index 2023² and 187th of 191 on the Gender Inequality Index 2021³ based on reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market statistics. Unequal access to rights, resources, and opportunities poses a risk of exclusion for the population. Women and girls live in a predominantly rural society with a lack of access to land ownership, education, and decision-making power, which reinforces their poverty, vulnerability, and food insecurity. For instance, the 2023 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis highlighted that food insecurity is higher in female-headed households (49.3 percent) than in male-headed households (38.4 percent).

Both men and women are involved in farming as a significant source of livelihood. However, 33.8 percent of women are directly involved alone in agriculture compared to 4.3 percent of men. This situation puts pressure on women burdened with homemaking and child-rearing.

Burundi has made significant progress in promoting gender equality by contributing to policy frameworks and legislation. This legislation includes the Decree Nr. 100/084 2020, which outlines the Mission, Organization, and Functionality of the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender, the National Gender Policy 2012-2025, the Law on Prevention and Protection of Victims of Gender-Based Violence 2016, and the Burundi Gender Equality Profile 2023. These policies demonstrate the Government's commitment to promoting gender equality. However, there is room for improvement in effectively implementing and monitoring these policies.

In 2023, WFP continued mainstreaming gender equality into vulnerability targeting and implementation of its activities. In the distribution of food, priority was given to single women-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with children under the age of 5, people living with disabilities, and adolescent girls to shorten the time spent on the distribution site.

Furthermore, WFP is actively involved in inter-agency platforms geared towards gender equality and women empowerment, such as the United Nations Gender and Human Rights Working Group, GBV Protection Sub-Cluster Working Group, and the Working Group on Gender and Gender-Based Violence of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender. Through these platforms, WFP has provided inputs on the integration of gender components within context analyses, contributed to the inter-agency Gender and Equality Markers (GEM) analysis, the drafting of the new Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) on GBV in Emergencies, and supported awareness-raising initiatives such as the International Women's Day. These efforts aimed at strengthening government capacity in GEWE and contributing to covering significant gender data gaps in Burundi. In addition, WFP is participating in the new United Nations inter-agency initiative, 'Education Plus Programme,' in collaboration with UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, and UNAIDS. This initiative will help inform WFP's work and strengthen the framework for promoting girls' education in Burundi under an integrated package to enhance girls' education.

WFP has increased its staffing capacities to strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts throughout all activities. Proposed actions include reviving the Gender Results Network (GRN) to implement a Gender, Protection, and Disability Inclusion Action Plan in 2024, increasing awareness raising of staff and partners, organizing brown-bag sessions on gender-related topics such as gender-based violence (GBV) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and develop training focused on gender equality, amongst other interventions.

With WFP support, a supply chain market assessment investigated the pros and cons of the current cash-in-hand modality and determined the feasibility of the e-voucher modality for the refugee assistance programme. The evaluation revealed that introducing e-vouchers can allow households to buy a variety of preferred food commodities.

Representation of women in decision-making within WFP interventions remains strong. To support gender equality, WFP ensured a 50 percent representation of each gender in local complaint management committees, which are part of WFP's community feedback mechanism. Among IDPs, refugees, and returnees, women continue to make up 50 percent or more of committees, boards, and other decision-making entities regarding food assistance.

Ensuring equal involvement in decision-making among women and men in household utilization of in-kind and cash-based assistance remains a significant challenge due to the perception of gender roles among assisted communities. Data collected from post-distribution monitoring of emergency operations in the provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga show that in 39 percent of supported households, decisions regarding the use of cash entitlement were made by women, 22 percent by men, and 39 percent by both men and women. As much as possible, WFP designated women to receive and pick up the food rations and cash, serving as heads of the households. Moreover, at the food distribution sites, WFP ensures that priority lanes are set up for households headed by women, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with disabilities, and the elderly to reduce their burden when collecting their entitlements.

Going forward with the new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2027, WFP emphasizes adopting gender transformation into the design, implementation, and monitoring of its programmes. A gender analysis will be conducted to understand and address the diverse needs of women, men, girls, and boys in various situations, such as Emergency Preparedness and Response, Climate Change, and social inclusion. Following the 2023 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), WFP plans an intra-household qualitative gender assessment in the first quarter 2024. The evaluation will be conducted in 6 provinces in all regions of Burundi. It will provide insight into how WFP will strengthen the capacity for staff and partners to efficiently target gender inequalities for gender transformative programming in line with the beginning of the new Country Strategic Plan.

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

WFP remained committed to prioritizing the safety and dignity of affected people, the principle of doing no harm, and ensuring meaningful access to its food assistance programmes. The increased voluntary repatriation of the Burundian population from Tanzania in 2023, the internal displacement caused by climate-change-related disasters, the influx of asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the subsequent lack of housing continue to pose multiple risks for women, men, boys, and girls in diverse situations. Additionally, discrimination and harmful practices against persons with disability and albinos remain a challenge. Gender-based violence (GBV) is a persistent issue, especially intimate partner violence and other forms of GBV linked to negative coping strategies such as survival sex and child marriage.

Being cognizant of such protection risks, WFP continues to strengthen the capacity of its staff and partners in mitigating GBV, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and do-no-harm principles. In 2023, WFP designated a new senior focal point and alternates on PSEA and refreshed staff knowledge on zero tolerance for inaction on SEA. WFP equally engages in the PSEA Network Burundi with UNFPA and other UN agencies to promote PSEA. As part of preparations to launch the Campaign 'Together We Say No' in 2024, WFP, in collaboration with IOM, started developing a concept note. The initiative will reach out to frontline workers and partners that engage with displaced communities, refugees, and voluntary returnees to sensitize on risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and identifying its risk mitigation measures.

WFP put the beneficiaries at the center of its operation to ensure assistance is provided in a safe and dignified way. Across the programmes, beneficiaries reported they did not experience any safety concerns. In the refugee operation, 99 percent reported being treated respectfully, while 95 percent indicated they did not experience barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. Comparable positive outcomes were also noted in the nutrition programmes. WFP strives to locate distribution sites within 5 km of beneficiaries' residences to mitigate protection risks associated with beneficiaries traveling long distances.

WFP strengthened its commitment to Accountability to Affected People (AAP) through consultations with affected people, sharing information, and through its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). For instance, WFP and cooperating partners coordinated meetings before general food distributions to inform the affected population of the schedule, selection of beneficiaries, the composition of the in-kind ration or amount of the transfer, and commodity prices. For asset creation activities, consultations were carried out with communities from targeted zones to identify assets to build or rehabilitate and yield more positive results in the long run, such as relevance, sustainability, and engagement. Specific measures were established at distribution sites, taking into account the diverse needs of women and men while ensuring safeguarding spaces and tailored solutions. For instance, following feedback from persons with special needs and from women concerning the distance of one distribution site, which could expose them to risks, WFP changed the site's location to support them in returning home safely. With the arrival of the new Protection and AAP Officer, WFP will be following up on consultations and the creation of a Community Engagement Action Plan.

A robust CFM has facilitated people served to share feedback and complaints on WFP activities. The CF uses three communication methods: the WFP toll-free hotline, community engagement, and help desks. WFP's hotline system allowed beneficiaries to provide feedback or complaints without putting themselves at risk and without any cost. The contact number was displayed on posters and banners at each distribution site and supported schools. Efforts are underway to display it in all assisted health centers nationwide. Beneficiaries were regularly informed on WFP channels available for reporting irregularities or concerns regarding project implementation. A total of 5,526 community feedback cases were reported (a 2 percent increase compared to 2022), of which 52 percent were from women. Through the customer relationship management (CRM) platform, automated escalation mechanism sent alerts to respective activity managers, ensuring cases were treated according to set priority timelines, with particular attention to high-priority cases (fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation, and abuse). Monthly, quarterly, and annual CFM operational and case management reports are shared with activity managers and Senior Management for consideration, accountability and oversight, and for informing operational decision-making as relevant.

In 2023, WFP promptly identified risks to the affected people and introduced mitigation measures. The main risks identified included fraud and the quality of food. These risks were mitigated through closer and more regular monitoring, regularly calibrating scales used, and prompt reporting and escalation of suspected cases and incidents. Feedback collected from beneficiaries helped to improve programme effectiveness. WFP and partners conducted 177 awareness creation sessions on CFM, reaching 290,000 beneficiaries. The sessions were conducted at the refugee, returnee, nutrition, and asset creation sites.

The WFP hotline continues to be the most preferred feedback channel, with 2,639 calls received. By November 2023, the coverage included the two mobile phone service providers in Burundi, permitting the affected population to reach WFP throughout all projects. Of the cases reported, 40 percent were from the hotline, 33 percent from the helpdesks, and 27 percent were face-to-face. Eighty-seven percent of the cases were solved, while the remaining 13 percent were under review by the end of 2023.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Burundi faces significant environmental challenges, including unsustainable development and utilization of croplands and hills, deforestation, soil quality deterioration due to environmental degradation, improper use of pesticides, as well as floods and landslides triggered by the topography and various natural processes that are accelerated by human activities

The rapid population growth averaged 3.3 percent per year over the past four years, and an over-reliance on a strained agricultural sector have given rise to new environmental challenges, including biodiversity loss and natural disasters, as part of the more significant effects of rapid climate change in Burundi. These factors further exacerbate an ever-growing dependence on natural resources for energy, infrastructure, and industrialization.

The 2017 Country Environmental Analysis report, commissioned by the World Bank, highlighted substantial environmental harm attributed to deforestation and land degradation, water pollution, and indoor air pollution. Specifically, these factors resulted in economic losses amounting to 4 percent, 3.8 percent, and 3.6 percent of the GDP in 2014, respectively. The report unveiled that the estimated annual cost of environmental degradation in Burundi reached USD 376 million, equivalent to 12 percent of the GDP in 2014.

WFP contributed to implementing the Government's plans for environmental restoration, conservation, and adaptation to climate change. This was achieved through resilience-building, forecast-based financing, and emergency response activities in provinces such as Kirundo, Karusi, Ruyigi, Rutana, Muyinga, Bubanza, Cibitoke, Ngozi, Kayanza, Bujumbura, and Rumonge. Using labor-intensive methods for sustainable land management, WFP contributed to maintaining 152 hectares of land, rehabilitating and/or constructing 6,048 kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes, restoring 11,578 kilometers of irrigation canals, and producing 15,876 m³ of compost for soil fertility restoration.

To mitigate the negative impact of firewood collection on the environment, WFP continued implementing Safe Access to Fuel and Energy for Food Security programme where communities and schools were assisted with fuel-efficient stoves. WFP-assisted schools also benefited from briquets as alternative fuels and participated in reforestation activities as a contribution to restoring the environment.

Beyond the programmatic activities, WFP is progressively putting in place measures to reduce the impact of in-house operations: It has contracted the services of a local waste management operator, which takes care of all WFP's waste. Furthermore, the quantity of carbon-dioxide (CO₂) emitted by each WFP's car is systematically recorded, and CO₂ emission is regularly assessed to take relevant action as necessary.

In compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and its Sustainability Framework, WFP ensured that activities under the country strategic plan do not cause unintended harm to the environment and people. In 2023, some of the construction activities were subjected to an environmental and social risk screening and management/mitigation measures were put in place. The environmental and social screening was restricted to certain construction contracts due to staff mobility, as a significant number of personnel trained in cooperating partner management had transitioned to other assignments. A new team was engaged to oversee cooperating partners in 2023, and moving forward, it will diligently oversee the environmental and social screening for all contracts involving cooperating partners.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Burundi successfully launched an Environmental Management System (EMS) in November 2023, in line with WFP's sustainability commitments outlined in the global Environmental policy. EMS is a corporate framework aimed at improving the environmental performance of an organization by identifying, managing, and reducing environmental impacts from in-house operations in a systematic way.

To reduce energy-related carbon emissions and increase affordable access to clean energy, WFP has taken steps to transition from fossil fuel reliance into renewable energy use. This has involved a data-driven approach to developing a feasible decarbonization strategy for its premises in the country. To improve the quality of energy data and enable evidence-based decision-making, WFP conducted comprehensive energy audits in WFP premises in Bujumbura. These audits detailed the energy infrastructure, consumption patterns, and potential energy enhancements in those locations. Data from the audits was used to make an application to the Energy Efficiency Programme, an internal funding mechanism that targets clean energy and energy efficiency projects. The application proposes installing a solar system at the Bujumbura Country Office to reduce diesel generator use and meet energy needs in both an affordable and sustainable manner.

To implement long-term sustainable management systems, WFP Burundi has initiated the process of engaging with local recyclers to manage waste generated in its operations. So far, visits have been made to local e-waste and plastic recyclers, and WFP looks forward to establishing official recycling agreements to increase its recycling rates and contribute to environmental improvement by diverting waste from landfills.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Programme Integration

WFP Burundi Interim Country Strategic Plan ICSP 2022-2024 contributes to SDG target 2.2 of ending all forms of malnutrition. To address the underlying causes of malnutrition, nutrition integration was embedded across activities. As part of malnutrition prevention strategies, efforts were directed towards promoting the use of locally produced fortified foods to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition. WFP provided capacity strengthening to 94 local food processors and millers to increase the production of fortified flour. In total, more than 3,400 MT of fortified flour was produced. Using the SBCC approach, communities were sensitized to promote the consumption of healthy diets. Over 4,500 individuals targeted under the CBT interventions were reached with Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) messaging. Messages focused on the use of cash received to purchase fortified flour and fish as a good source for animal protein.

Collaboration with the private sector and strengthening the capacity of small-scale farmers and food processors was pivotal in increasing the use of locally produced foods in schools, benefiting more than 667,000 school-aged children. Through decentralized models, more than 2,500 MT of fortified maize meal was produced by local millers, and nearly 400 MT of milk was purchased for consumption in schools. In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Health to develop school meal recipes that entailed using locally produced foods. This support aligns with WFP's local procurement model, which seeks to promote locally produced foods in schools.

WFP, jointly with UNWOMEN, implemented a project to combat acute and chronic malnutrition by promoting the distribution and consumption of healthy and nutritious processed local products. The intervention entailed social behavior change actions to promote good use of cash-based transfers. Beneficiaries participated in nutrition sensitization sessions where they were encouraged to consume local nutritious foods and were given cash to procure them. The project targeted vulnerable households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls or children under two years, covering the window of opportunity of 1,000 days. A total of 3,825 households in three provinces (Bubanza, Muyinga, and Ruyigi) could purchase 74,203 kg of nutritious composite flours through conditional CBT.

Under the smallholder farmers' support activities, WFP, in partnership with ISABU, a national institution mandated to carry out agricultural research- rolled out the hydroponic smart agriculture system for fruits and vegetable production at schools and surrounding communities to improve access to nutritious and diverse diets. Similar support was provided to nine out of 21 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), mainly composed of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls living with HIV/AIDS.

People Integration

With financial support from KFW, WFP integrated nutrition with resilience activities as one of the strategies to prevent chronic malnutrition in Karusi, Kirundo, Rutana, and Ruyigi provinces. Households supported under the nutrition programme, were linked with Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) to enhance their socio-economic capacities by expanding communal land to increase production and income generation through the sale of produce. Additionally, through the asset creation activities, households were supported to establish kitchen gardens and were provided with agricultural inputs and technical skills on agricultural best practices.

With 2022- 2023 UBRAF financial support, 9 out of 21 VSLAs, mainly composed of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, benefited from equipment support for hydroponic cultivation in two districts classified as IPC phases 3 or 4 (Bugabira and Busoni). This support aimed to enable the associations to produce vegetables all year round. Part of the production was used for consumption by vulnerable groups to meet their nutritional needs, and the other part was for their socio-economic strengthening.

WFP provided training to its staff and partners on SBCC approaches. The trained WFP staff comprised five nutrition focal points from three field offices. Additionally, cooperating partners, including personnel from Concern Worldwide, World Vision, and Health Entrepreneurs engaged in the execution of nutrition programmes, underwent the training. The National Integrated Programme for Food and Nutrition (PRONIANUT), the Ministry of Health's nutrition arm also received training on SBCC approaches. These trainings aimed to increase knowledge and capacity and enabled the WFP and partners to conduct SBCC formative research to identify barriers to adopting good nutrition

practices. The findings from this research have been used to develop SBCC strategies and activities, such as campaigns. The new integrated SBCC strategy will be implemented across all activities, mainly to promote the production of nutritious foods through food systems activities and the consumption of nutritious diets. WFP staff also participated in an HIV/AIDS and Nutrition boot camp that impacted the design of the Country Strategic Plan by ensuring the integration of nutrition and HIV/AIDS in its design.

Partnerships

In line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP established and strengthened strategic and operational partnerships with varied partners including the local government, donors, UN agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, local and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the media. These partners were engaged in advocacy, resource mobilization, coordination, and implementation.

The Government of Burundi remained a core entity in designing and implementing WFP activities. WFP collaborated with the Government line ministries, including the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock, to advance the food systems agenda and the Ministry of Health to implement nutrition programmes. School feeding was a key priority to the Government, and WFP remained a partner of choice in the implementation of nutrition-sensitive Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). Notably, the Government affirmed its commitment to school feeding by increasing its financial contribution from USD 2.4 million to USD 4.4 million. Additional resources will continue to be pursued, recognizing the potential of HGSF in improving human capital, food systems, and overall nutrition of children.

Gearing up advocacy efforts on food and nutrition security, WFP supported the Office of the First Lady in organizing the fourth High-Level Women Leaders Forum on the Fight against Malnutrition. Leveraging the South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP facilitated an experience-sharing mission in Senegal for a high-level delegation from Burundi led by the First Lady of Burundi. The visit offered opportunity for knowledge sharing on the school feeding programme and its contribution to the agriculture sector, food systems and nutrition. Additionally, WFP also facilitated an experience-sharing visit in Kenya for the Ministry of Solidarity to learn from the successful development and operationalization of Kenya's single registry. The African Union selected Burundi to host the 2024 African Day of School Feeding; WFP is leading in supporting the Government in organizing the event.

Strong partnership with the donor community was crucial in implementing WFP's programmes. Thus, WFP continued to strengthen its cooperation with existing traditional donors while nurturing new partnerships, particularly with the private sector. WFP also engaged new donors, including Italy, to diversify its donor portfolio and increase funding for projects that faced resource challenges, such as refugee assistance.

Thanks to generous multiyear contributions from the Governments of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany (KfW), and Monaco, WFP could sustain the implementation of the HGSF, smallholder agricultural market support, resilience-building, and nutrition prevention activities. The flexibility of unearmarked resources from donors such as Canada and Germany (GFFO) allowed WFP to reallocate resources based on operational gaps and requirements, particularly for humanitarian activities.

To diversify its funding sources, WFP bolstered its engagement with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). WFP is also part of a consortium of 12 UN agencies that have applied for joint funding from AfDB to strengthen communities' resilience to climate change and gender-sensitive food systems.

WFP's partnership with the World Bank was vital in strengthening Burundi's social protection sector. As a partner of choice to the Government, WFP implemented two components of the World Bank's *Merankabandi II* social protection programme. Under the emergency project, WFP received approximately USD 17 million from the World Bank to provide cash-based transfers to food-insecure populations affected by climatic shocks. In addition, through the Ministry of Solidarity, which leads on social protection, WFP also received contributions of USD 3.8 million from the World Bank to support the integration of refugees into the Government's flagship social protection programme (*Merankabandi*) as well as capacity strengthening to enhance social protection systems. Through these engagements, WFP has leveraged its expertise in social protection and efficient systems, strengthening its collaboration with the Government, the Ministry of Solidarity and ONPRA, local NGOs CARITAS, and other UN agencies, including UNHCR. This new partnership has also allowed WFP Burundi to submit a pledge in UNHCR's December 2023 Global Refugee Forum, a multi-stakeholder pledge for refugee inclusion into social protection systems. If materialized, the funding will allow the extension of the social protection project for refugees to other refugee camps in Burundi.

WFP Burundi continued to broaden its donor base by harnessing its partnership with the private sector, particularly in food systems and nutrition. In 2023, WFP received USD 587,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation on the Power of Procurement for Nutrition and from the Mastercard Foundation on school feeding.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the ICSP 2022-2024: Burundi, Canada, China, European Union, FEED, France, Germany, Global Partnership for Education, Japan, Katherine Rowlinson, Kerry Group, Mastercard Foundation, Monaco, Netherlands, Rockefeller Foundation, Russia, Switzerland, United States of America, UNCERF, World Bank, World Vision UK.

Focus on localization

Of the 48 cooperating partners implementing WFP activities in Burundi, 37 were local partners, a 105 percent increase compared with 2022. These include Government and civil society organizations and local NGOs. WFP worked towards galvanizing its localization efforts by enlarging its portfolio of local partners and investments in capacity strengthening. WFP strengthened the capacities of 34 government institutions, aiming to increase sustainability and ownership in line with its handover strategy. In partnership with IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), WFP strengthened the capacity of the National Meteorological Institute (IGEBU) to produce more reliable weather forecasts and Burundi Red Cross on early warning, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory actions.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

To maximize results, WFP sought complementarity with other UN agencies through joint programming. WFP worked with UNICEF on a nutrition-sensitive resilience-building project funded by Germany (KfW) in four provinces. Under the project, WFP implemented cash transfers for vulnerable households, provided Specialized Nutritious Foods, and supported food fortification, while UNICEF provided basic health services at the health center level and promoted Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

In addition, WFP worked with UN Women on a project aiming to combat malnutrition by consuming fortified flour and highly nutritional local products. While WFP supported the processing and access of nutritious foods at the household level, UN Women promoted the improvement of social behavior, food and nutrition practices, and gender equality.

WFP also worked with UNICEF to support the school feeding programme and promote hygiene in assisted schools in Kirundo Province. Furthermore, WFP, FAO, UNAIDS, and UNICEF combined efforts to combat malnutrition through multisectoral interventions in Ngozi, Kayanza, and Muyinga provinces. As part of WFP's service provision, WFP stored 8,109 bales of Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for UNDP as part of its campaign against malaria.

WFP partnered with 48 cooperating partners, including international and National Non-Governmental organisations (INGOs). These partners were selected based on their comparative advantage and how well they complemented WFP's activities. For instance, under the resilience-building projects, World Vision International provided financial education focusing on gender-sensitive financial management using approaches already accepted by the community. This capacity strengthening particularly benefited beneficiaries supported through village savings and loan associations. All the cooperating partners, including international and local organizations, were selected through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP), which simplified the due diligence and PSEA verification.

Financial Overview

Since the commencement of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in 2022, WFP has secured 95 percent of the required resources. In 2023, WFP received USD 118 million in contributions; of this, 48 percent were balances carried forward from 2022. Activities focused on crisis response accounted for 46 percent of the overall funding in 2023, compared to 54 percent for resilience building.

WFP conducted a budget revision to reduce the ICSP period by ten months to ensure the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2027) is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) timeline (2023-2027). The revision decreased the overall budget from USD 262.2 million to USD 200.8 million. This revision, however, increased the 2023 budget by 1.4 percent to continue providing on-demand services to partners on a full-cost recovery basis.

In 2023, WFP continued expanding its donor base and resource mobilization strategies, including strengthening its engagement with international financial institutions (IFIs). WFP received 40 percent of its funding from the World Bank, channeled through the Government, 15 percent from the United States, and 10 percent from Germany.

Earmarking of contributions from donors remained a challenge, with 87.6 percent of WFP Burundi's contributions earmarked at the activity level. This led to delays in implementing activities and ration cuts, specifically in the refugee operation. Five percent of the donations were flexible multilateral funding, partially covering critical funding gaps under refugees, nutrition and asset creation, and livelihood support assistance.

Where donor agreements allowed, WFP relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms. Advanced funding supported eleven percent of contributions received in 2023. It helped to support critical gaps to address mainly emergency responses in Burundi.

Timely procurement of commodities from WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility at optimal prices reduced lead time, accelerated delivery, and enabled the procurement of commodities from the regional and international markets in situations where they were unavailable in local markets or when local market prices were not favorable.

Strategic Outcome 1 focusing on ensuring crisis-affected people could better meet their urgent food and nutrition needs was fully funded with available resources exceeding 2023 requirements. WFP used the funds to address food gaps for refugee households relying solely on humanitarian assistance, returnees, and crisis-affected populations. While the refugee operations were 90 percent funded, the in-kind and cash contributions were received towards the end of the year. To stretch limited available resources and maintain uninterrupted assistance throughout the year, WFP implemented 30 percent ration cuts for refugees. Activity targeting returnees and crisis-affected populations was fully funded. Similarly, most of this funding was received in the last quarter, including USD 17.7 million from the World Bank to support the social safety net. Subsequently, the late confirmation of this contribution resulted in a reduced expenditure of only 48 percent in 2023.

Strategic Outcome 2, comprising two sub-activities, namely the prevention of chronic malnutrition and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, was 79 percent funded. More than half of the resources available were carryovers from the previous year. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activity was not implemented in the first two months of the year due to the late arrival of the in-kind contribution (specialized nutritious foods) received late in 2022. As a result, the activity was suspended for two months. The Strategic Outcome had low expenditures (45 percent) due to the delayed implementation of activities and procurement of equipment for the fortification.

Resilience activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were fully resourced. More than half of the resources were from 2022, and the remaining half were from the Government of Burundi, the World Bank, World Vision UK, Netherlands, AFD, China, and Monaco. Operational challenges, including fuel price increases, low capacity of local millers, and import permit issues, led to slower implementation and lower-than-expected expenditure levels (54 percent).

































Strategic Outcome 4 for strengthening capacities, systems, and services of Burundi's government and national actors needed more funding. Thanks to Japan and European ECHO contributions, it was resourced at 48 percent of the needs-based plan which significantly affected WFP's ability to strengthen Government and national actors capacities and systems.


























On-demand-service provisions activities under Strategic Outcome 5 were fully funded and allowed WFP to play a vital role in mitigating the impact of fuel shortages and providing cash-based transfer services to humanitarian and development partners. Demand for services was inherent to the surge in fuel prices, which directly impacted the fuel's availability in the country; a new agreement with UNHCR for cash distributions and received funds to support in-country logistics for vaccine distribution and relief and development programmes.

Overall, the limited resources available to respond to the alarming humanitarian situation and delays in the confirmation of contributions limited the scope of the operations, particularly the assistance to the refugees, the returnees, and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition that could not be fully implemented.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	23,956,960	17,528,955	35,927,367	17,297,437
SO01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, IDPs, refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round	23,956,960	17,528,955	35,927,367	17,297,437
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	13,713,963	10,901,475	12,302,019	10,161,407
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees	10,242,997	6,627,480	23,361,503	7,136,030
Non-activity specific	0	0	263,844	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	13,237,281	7,213,532	10,473,727	4,683,639
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	13,237,281	7,213,532	10,473,727	4,683,639
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	13,237,281	7,213,532	10,473,727	4,683,639

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 34,949,614	 22,741,591	 35,791,111	 19,272,192
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	 34,949,614	 22,741,591	 35,791,111	 19,272,192
Activity 04: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas	 26,425,562	 16,718,073	 23,892,429	 14,130,123
Activity 05: Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)	 1,059,329	 1,029,244	 2,188,594	 1,181,251
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households	 7,464,722	 4,994,273	 9,710,087	 3,960,818
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 3,429,918	 1,417,746	 1,645,442	 640,370
SO04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024	 3,429,918	 1,417,746	 1,645,442	 640,370
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	 3,429,918	 1,417,746	 1,645,442	 640,370

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 1,809,545	 369,403	 5,010,332	 3,152,386
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	 1,809,545	 369,403	 5,010,332	 3,152,386
Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners	 1,809,545	 369,403	 5,010,332	 3,152,386
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 16,737,722	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 77,383,320	 49,271,229	 105,585,704	 45,046,026
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,185,297	 5,419,927	 9,340,247	 4,876,448
Total Direct Costs	 85,568,618	 54,691,157	 114,925,951	 49,922,474
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 5,431,898	 3,528,272	 2,958,879	 2,958,879
Grand Total	 91,000,516	 58,219,430	 117,884,831	 52,881,354

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 2023 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

[2] A study on the return on investment of school feeding, conducted in collaboration with Harvard University demonstrated the impact of WFP-supported schools on education outcomes. Schools with WFP support exhibited a 5.1 percent higher graduation rate, 1.5 percent lower repetition rate, and a 3.6 percent lower dropout rate.

[3] Ending malnutrition remains a great challenge in Burundi because of the malnutrition's multifaceted factors including chronic food insecurity, hygiene, poor feeding practices, poor health facilities and inadequate resources among others.

[4] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Burundi country page.

Operational context

[1] World Bank. Data on Burundi

[2]<https://data.unhcr.org/fr/documents/details/106027#:~:text=UNHCR%27s%20operation%20in%20Burundi%20supports,are%20registered%20in%20our%20database.>

[3] Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research and WFP. 2022. Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) report and action plan (unpublished).

Strategic outcome 01

CSP Output 02: 02 : 1,141,598 dollars under Activity 2 (URT2), were distributed through value voucher while It was not planned in NBP

CSP Output 02: 02 : output indicator category B : The CO did not have the planning figures for this indicator at the beginning of the year.

Strategic outcome 02

CSP Output 02: 02 :

* output indicator category B : The CO did not have the planning figures for this indicator at the beginning of the year.

Strategic outcome 03

CSP Output 5. A.4.2: The planning figure was USD 2,100,000 while the actual is supposed to be USD 1,474,821. The two values are misaligned in the data table due to erroneous recording of values under different modalities. This is attributed to the fact that under school feeding activity, WFP provided cash to schools to purchase food from cooperatives while children received food (in-kind).

CSP Output 07: 07 : The are no actual data because the 2 categories of beneficiaries (CH/PLWG) were removed under ACL activity.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The graduation rate in basic education was 5.1 percent higher in WFP supported schools, while repetition rate and dropout rate were lower by 1.5 percent and 3.6 percent respectively.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

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	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number			1,018,959	1,002,165
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number			85,147	99,246
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					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			28,288	28,288
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number			36,577	36,577

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	600,111	629,026	105%
	female	675,014	647,684	96%
	total	1,275,125	1,276,710	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	47,055	30,428	65%
	female	46,326	29,956	65%
	total	93,381	60,384	65%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	54,742	62,018	113%
	female	54,138	61,331	113%
	total	108,880	123,349	113%
5-11 years	male	220,982	220,587	100%
	female	213,460	219,065	103%
	total	434,442	439,652	101%
12-17 years	male	181,307	178,327	98%
	female	186,335	181,507	97%
	total	367,642	359,834	98%
18-59 years	male	87,354	125,235	143%
	female	165,326	142,307	86%
	total	252,680	267,542	106%
60+ years	male	8,671	12,431	143%
	female	9,429	13,518	143%
	total	18,100	25,949	143%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,092,415	1,189,759	109%
Returnee	70,000	25,858	37%
IDP	50,000	4,954	10%
Refugee	62,710	56,139	90%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	9,350	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	152,500	105,618	69%
Malnutrition prevention programme	80,000	31,116	38%
Malnutrition treatment programme	86,750	47,030	54%
School based programmes	700,000	667,702	95%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	262,710	448,040	170%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,919	392	20%
Corn Soya Blend	521	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	80	57	71%
Lentils	0	61	-
Maize	2,020	992	49%
Maize Meal	3,737	3	0%
Rice	0	2,483	-
Split Peas	0	1,136	-
Vegetable Oil	656	375	57%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,699	1,274	75%
LNS	0	26	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,215	103	8%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	3,541	447	13%
Iodised Salt	266	141	53%
Maize	13,278	263	2%
Maize Meal	0	3,071	-
Rice	0	2,060	-
Split Peas	0	1,242	-
Uht Milk	1,648	743	45%
Vegetable Oil	885	410	46%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	9,739,800	9,220,950	95%
Value Voucher	0	1,141,598	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,079,000	244,378	12%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,984,000	3,212,801	64%
Value Voucher	2,100,000	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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 01 : Refugees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	31,713	28,388
			Male	30,997	27,751
			Total	62,710	56,139
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	31,713	28,388
			Male	30,997	27,751
			Total	62,710	56,139
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	6,066	4,564.52
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,627,800	3,458,122
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	20,640,000	37,946,196
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	568	2,491.87
Activity 02: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 02: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		1,141,598
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	101,136	202,904
			Male	98,864	198,347
			Total	200,000	401,251
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	101,136	198,175
			Male	98,864	193,726
			Total	200,000	391,901
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		4,729
			Male		4,621
			Total		9,350

A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	2,866	934.06
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,112,000	5,762,828
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number		281,850
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	16,410,000	16,797,994
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	168	108.22

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: 01 : Refugees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	28,000	33,244
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	28,000	33,244

CSP Output 01: 01 : Refugees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Maize meal)	General Distribution	%		

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Rice)	General Distribution	%		100
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	42,800	55,470
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	42,800	55,470

CSP Output 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	18,000	9,350

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.2	≤10	≤10	15.4	WFP
	Male	11.7	≤10	≤10	16.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤10	≤10	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93.82	≥94	≥95	49.69	WFP
	Male	90.41	≥96	≥92	49.49	programme monitoring
	Overall	91.94	≥95	≥93	49.58	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.62	≤6	≤5	28.3	WFP
	Male	9.59	≤4	≤8	27.55	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.81	≤5	≤7	27.89	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.56	=0	=0	22.01	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	22.96	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.25	=0	=0	22.53	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.06	≥8	≥8	2	WFP
	Male	2.74	≥6	≥6	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.78	≥7	≥7	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.06	≤54	≤54	31	WFP
	Male	47.49	≤46	≤46	28	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.88	≤49	≤49	30	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.88	≤38	≤38	67	WFP
	Male	49.77	≤48	≤48	71	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.34	≤44	≤44	69	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.53	≥80	≥80	33	WFP
	Male	67.12	≥70	≥70	34	programme monitoring
	Overall	71.79	≥75	≥75	34	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.22	≤20	≤20	56	WFP
	Male	32.42	≤30	≤30	52	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.95	≤25	≤25	54	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.25	=0	=0	11	WFP
	Male	0.46	=0	=0	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.26	=0	=0	12	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.46	≥37	≥37	16	WFP
	Male	10.05	≥15	≥15	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.65	≥25	≥25	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.73	≤63	≤63	71	WFP
	Male	89.04	≤85	≤85	68	programme monitoring
	Overall	78.59	≤75	≤75	70	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.81	=0	=0	13	WFP
	Male	0.91	=0	=0	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.76	=0	=0	14	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤6	≤6	6.29	WFP
	Male	0	≤6	≤6	7.65	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤6	≤6	7.04	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤4	≤4	2.52	WFP
	Male	0	≤4	≤4	4.59	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤4	≤4	3.66	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤60	≤60	72.33	WFP
	Male	0	≤60	≤60	68.88	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤60	≤60	70.42	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥30	≥30	18.87	WFP
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	18.88	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	18.87	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Host Community - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Cash, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.1	≤17	≤18	19.1	WFP
	Male	17.9	≤15	≤16	18.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.3	≤16	≤17	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48	≥52	≥58	42	WFP
	Male	63	≥67	≥70	47	programme monitoring
	Overall	58	≥60	≥67	43	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38	≤35	≤32	37	WFP
	Male	28	≤25	≤24	42	programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤30	≤25	44	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤13	≤10	25	WFP
	Male	9	≤8	≤6	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤10	≤8	13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥3	1	WFP
	Male	2	≥10	≥7	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥5	≥5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	≤20	≤22	27	WFP
	Male	28	≤25	≤25	37	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤25	≤25	34	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	≤75	≤75	72	WFP
	Male	70	≤65	≤68	60	programme monitoring
	Overall	73	≤70	≤70	64	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥55	≥55	26	WFP
	Male	54	≥70	≥65	30	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥55	≥55	28	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	≤45	≤45	64	WFP
	Male	43	≤30	≤35	65	programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≤45	≤45	65	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	=0	=0	10	WFP
	Male	3	=0	=0	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	=0	=0	7	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	≥40	47	WFP
	Male	35	≥40	≥40	38	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≥40	≥40	41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	≤57	≤57	49	WFP
	Male	57	≤55	≤55	57	programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤56	≤56	55	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	≤3	4	WFP
	Male	8	≤5	≤5	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤4	≤4	4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤40	≤40	34.47	WFP
	Male	25	≤26	≤26	23.89	programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤30	≤30	27.55	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤22	≤22	16.3	WFP
	Male	15	≤22	≤22	17.63	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤22	≤22	17.18	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤18	≤18	29.79	WFP
	Male	19	≤27	≤27	34.94	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤23	≤23	33.15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	41	≥20	≥20	19.44	WFP
	Male	41	≥25	≥25	23.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥25	≥25	22.12	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.1	≤15	≤15	0	WFP
	Male	21.5	≤15	≤15	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	≤15	≤15	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.12	≥50	≥50	0	WFP
	Male	59.41	≥65	≥65	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.42	≥58	≥58	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44.41	≤40	≤40	0	WFP
	Male	28.54	≤25	≤25	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.55	≤32	≤32	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12.46	≤10	≤10	0	WFP
	Male	12.06	≤10	≤10	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.24	≤10	≤10	0	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥5	≥5	0	WFP
	Male	4	≥8	≥8	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥6	≥6	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≤30	≤30	0	WFP
	Male	24	≤22	≤22	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≤26	≤26	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≤65	≤65	0	WFP
	Male	72	≤70	≤70	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≤68	≤68	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≥65	≥65	0	WFP
	Male	46	≥50	≥50	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥60	≥60	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≤50	≤30	0	WFP
	Male	49	≤45	≤46	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤35	≤35	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤5	≤5	0	WFP
	Male	6	≤5	≤4	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51	≥55	≥55	0	WFP
	Male	38	≥40	≥40	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	≤40	≤40	0	WFP
	Male	55	≤50	≤50	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≤45	≤45	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤5	≤5	0	WFP
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.2	≤18	≤18	18.8	WFP
	Male	17.9	≤16	≤16	15.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.3	≤17	≤17	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80.53	≥85	≥85	62.38	WFP
	Male	73.4	≥80	≥80	70.95	programme monitoring
	Overall	76.14	≥82	≥82	68.42	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.49	≤15	≤15	16.83	WFP
	Male	23.71	≤20	≤20	14.52	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.32	≤18	≤18	15.21	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.98	=0	=0	20.79	WFP
	Male	2.89	=0	=0	14.52	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.54	=0	=0	16.37	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.6	≥10	≥9	2	WFP
	Male	6.77	≥12	≥10	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.4	≥10	≥10	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	≤55	≤55	31	WFP
	Male	49.62	≤48	≤48	28	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.7	≤50	≤50	29	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.4	≤35	≤36	67	WFP
	Male	43.61	≤40	≤42	71	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.9	≤40	≤40	69	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.2	≥43	≥40	45	WFP
	Male	35.72	≥45	≥40	58	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.55	≥45	≥40	54	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.8	≤55	≤57	45	WFP
	Male	55.26	≤50	≤53	34	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.03	≤50	≤55	37	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤2	≤3	10	WFP
	Male	9.02	≤2	≤7	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.42	≤5	≤5	9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.2	≥45	≥40	38	WFP
	Male	41.73	≥50	≥46	42	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.64	≥45	≥42	41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.2	≤55	≤59	61	WFP
	Male	55.64	≤50	≤53	56	programme monitoring
	Overall	58.06	≤55	≤57	57	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	=0	≤1	1	WFP
	Male	2.63	=0	≤1	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.3	=0	≤1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤15	≤13	14	WFP
	Male	0	≤15	≤10	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤12	12	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤15	≤12	15	WFP
	Male	0	≤10	≤10	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤10	13	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤30	≤47	48	WFP
	Male	0	≤25	≤53	55	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤20	≤51	53	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥40	≥28	23	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥27	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥27	22	WFP programme monitoring

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					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: 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 behavior change communication aimed at treatment of moderate acute malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	32,305	15,759
			Male	32,695	15,949
			Total	65,000	31,708
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	21,750	15,322
			Male		
			Total	21,750	15,322
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,564	908.29
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,564	908.29
CSP Output 04: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	22,320	12,380
			Male	22,680	12,580
			Total	45,000	24,960
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	35,000	6,156
			Male		
			Total	35,000	6,156
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,350	494.57
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,079,000	244,378

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,350	494.57
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Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	21,750	13,814

CSP Output 03: 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 behavior change communication aimed at treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	126	121

CSP Output 04: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	45,000	75,142
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	21,500	26,000

CSP Output 04: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	39	39

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	4	≥10	≥10	4	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.3	≤15	≤15	0.83	Secondary data
	Male	0.3	≤15	≤15	0.83	Secondary data
	Overall	0.3	≤15	≤15	0.83	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1.3	≤3	≤3	0.22	Secondary data
	Male	1.3	≤3	≤3	0.22	Secondary data
	Overall	1.3	≤3	≤3	0.22	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.8	≤15	≤15	3.76	Secondary data
	Male	5.8	≤15	≤15	3.67	Secondary data
	Overall	5.8	≤15	≤15	3.71	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	92.6	≥75	≥75	95.23	Secondary data
	Male	92.6	≥75	≥75	95.23	Secondary data
	Overall	92.6	≥75	≥75	95.23	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	48	≥50	≥50	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≥50	≥50	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥50	≥50	49	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Prevention of Stunting - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	2	≥10	≥10	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	56	≥70	≥70	46	Secondary data
	Male	56	≥70	≥70	46	Secondary data
	Overall	56	≥70	≥70	46	Secondary data

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	98.61	≥66	≥66	97	WFP
	Male	98.89	≥66	≥66	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.87	≥66	≥66	94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	30.6	≥50	≥50	51.8	WFP
	Male	32.3	≥50	≥50	52	programme monitoring
	Overall	31.45	≥50	≥50	51.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	12.5	≥23	≥23	9.9	WFP
	Male	11.6	≥23	≥23	12.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.05	≥23	≥23	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	0	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	≥15	≥15	5	WFP
	Male	5.9	≥15	≥15	6.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.55	≥15	≥15	5.9	WFP programme monitoring

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
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Output Results

Activity 04: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: 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).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		1,474,821
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	4,970 5,030 10,000	10,824 10,954 21,778
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	343,620 346,380 690,000	323,608 322,316 645,924
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	19,618	8,376.52
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,100,000	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,151	1,478.08

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

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: 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)

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	65,739 64,261 130,000	53,408 52,210 105,618
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	Children	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	4,960 5,040 10,000	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	20,000 20,000	

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,984,000	1,737,980
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Other Output

Activity 04: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	678,000	665,431
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	65
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	16	10.4
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	700,000	665,431
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	860	874
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	4,536	4,536

CSP Output 05: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	School feeding (on-site)	Number	798	780

CSP Output 05: 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).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	993	561
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	860	874

B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Maize meal)	School feeding (on-site)	%		30.19
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		

Activity 05: Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	35	35
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	27	27
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,500	13,408
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18,500	13,092
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,500	13,408
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18,500	13,092

F.16: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.16.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	130	120
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	62	62
F.18: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.18.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	130	120
F.19: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.19.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	130	120
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,804	12,326
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8,316	12,034
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	126	128
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	21,088	21,088
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13,149	13,149
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,500	13,408
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18,500	13,092

CSP Output 06: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	15,200	26,500
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	15,200	0

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

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	15,000	87,474
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	15,000	150,000

CSP Output 07: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	15,825	16,686
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	240	152.36
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	157	400
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km		6,048

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km		11,578
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.10: Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated (using concrete/masonry etc.)	Food assistance for asset	Number	5,654	5,662
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.12: Number of household and/or public latrines constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	6,452	6,313
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Food assistance for asset	Number	15,876	106,824

CSP Output 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual		22,568
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	US\$		125,425
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	US\$		137,445

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Burundi / School Children / SMP1 / SF_ONS - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	4	≥6	≥6	1.56	Secondary data
	Male	7	≥6	≥6	1.27	Secondary data
	Overall	5	≥6	≥6	1.52	Secondary data
Target Group: School Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Attendance rate	Female	96.87	≥98	≥98	91.12	Secondary data
	Male	96.6	≥98	≥98	92.74	Secondary data
	Overall	96.78	≥98	≥98	91.85	Secondary data

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	91.88	≥95	≥95	90.44	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	91.85	≥95	≥95	88.75	
	Overall	91.87	≥95	≥95	89.49	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholders - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	5	≤1	≤2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	70	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	50	≥60	≥60	70	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	2,417,138.3	≥10,000,000	≥5,000,000	3,618,303.73	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	2,417,138.3	≥5,000,000	≥3,000,000	2,536,816.23	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥1,000,000	≥1,000,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥1,000,000	≥1,000,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥3,000,000	≥2,000,000	1,081,487.5	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	3,072.96	≥10,000	≥6,000	3,574.59	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	3,072.96	≥3,000	≥3,000	2,805.78	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥2,000	≥1,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥2,000	≥1,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥3,000	≥1,000	768.82	WFP programme monitoring

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.5	≤10	≤20	18.1	WFP	
	Male	18.8	≤10	≤17	18	programme monitoring	
	Overall	19.3	≤10	≤18	18	programme monitoring	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	6	≥10	≥10	3	WFP	
	Male	11	≥15	≥15	7	programme monitoring	
	Overall	10	≥15	≥15	7	programme monitoring	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≥50	≥45	48	WFP	
	Male	46	≥67	≥65	63	programme monitoring	
	Overall	45	≥63	≥61	61	programme monitoring	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39	≤45	≤48	52	WFP	
	Male	37	≤28	≤30	32	programme monitoring	
	Overall	39	≤32	≤34	34	programme monitoring	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤5	≤7	0	WFP	
	Male	17	≤5	≤5	5	programme monitoring	
	Overall	16	≤5	≤5	5	programme monitoring	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤26	≤26	11	WFP	
	Male	27.43	≤24	≤24	19	programme monitoring	
	Overall	26.97	≤25	≤14	18	programme monitoring	

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17.05	≤16	≤16	14	WFP
	Male	15.26	≤14	≤14	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.59	≤14	≤14	17.76	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.2	≤30	≤33	46	WFP
	Male	35.19	≤33	≤30	44	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.62	≤33	≤33	44.53	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	25.76	≥30	≥27	29	WFP
	Male	22.13	≥27	≥30	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.82	≥28	≥28	19.71	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥50	60	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	56	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	56	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
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						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 09: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	2	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	50	50	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 08: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	3	
CSP Output 10: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	83.33	
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CSI - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	7	≥10	≥10	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Gouvernement - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
SABER school feeding index	Overall	1.6	≥3	≥3		Joint survey
Target Group: Institutional capacity strengthening activities - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2	Secondary data
Target Group: National actors social protection - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)						
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	Overall	100	>100	>100	100	WFP survey
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.b) Emergency Assistance Planning - Cash based transfers	Overall	100	>100	>100	100	WFP survey
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	Overall	63	>60	>50	50	WFP survey
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	Overall	0	>60	>70	0	WFP survey
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	Overall	50	>70	>60	63	WFP survey
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	Overall	73	≥84	≥83	73	WFP survey

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
Other Output					
Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 11: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT		644.6

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Cooperating Partners - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Food Procurement Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	75.6	=100	=100	98	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥75	≥50	96.93	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥75	≥50	96.93	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥75	≥50	96.93	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥80	≥80	92.87	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	92.87	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	92.87	Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	1.82	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	59.2	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	44	≥55	≥50	46	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	51	≤40	≤45	49	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	55.32	≥60	≥60	145	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	11.97	≤10	≤10	61	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	32.71	≤30	≤30	142	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	42	≥60	≥50	45	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	20	≤10	≤15	22	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	38	≤30	≤35	34	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20	≥85	≥80	17	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	1	=0	=0	7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	79	≤15	≤20	76	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Prevention of stunting - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	11	≥50	≥20	57	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	89	≤50	≤80	38	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	43.35	≥70	≥55	64	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	29.92	≤10	≤20	4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	26.73	≤20	≤25	32	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	61,374	=81145		72,736	Secondary data
	Male	58,968	=77963		69,884	Secondary data
	Overall	120,342	=159107		142,620	Secondary data

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.9	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	98.98	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.44	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94.9	=100	=100	97.48	WFP
	Male	91.8	=100	=100	92.86	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.2	=100	=100	94.93	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.92	=100	=100	96.85	WFP
	Male	96.34	=100	=100	92.47	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.7	=100	=100	93.99	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.23	=100	=100	93.7	WFP
	Male	99.59	=100	=100	88.28	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.47	=100	=100	90.16	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93.08	=100	=100	92.91	WFP
	Male	96.34	=100	=100	90.79	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.21	=100	=100	91.53	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	98.5	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.2	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.6	=100	=100	98.76	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	99.12	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.4	=100	=100	97.03	WFP
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	95.02	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	95.61	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.75	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.26	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.15	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95.5	=100	=100	88.75	WFP
	Male	95.5	=100	=100	97.79	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.5	=100	=100	95.73	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Prevention of stunting - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.86	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.73	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	91.2	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.08	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.85	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.08	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.47	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	≥100	≥90	100	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	≥90	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	=128687	=128,687	107,028	Secondary data
	Male	0	=125796	=125,796	104,624	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=254483	=254,483	211,652	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	=100	=100	57.23	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	53.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	55.21	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0		≥95	44.07	WFP
	Male	0		≥95	45.22	programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥95	44.83	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	18	≥50	≥50	21.78	WFP
	Male	30	≥50	≥50	47.72	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≥50	≥50	40.06	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥100	≥100	27.5	WFP
	Male	0	≥100	≥100	42.44	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	39.03	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Prevention of Stunting - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥95	≥95	96.04	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	96	
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	96.02	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥85	≥85	85.43	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥85	≥85	86.43	
	Overall	0	≥85	≥85	85.58	

Cover page photo © WFP/Fredrik Lerneryd

Students eating lunch provided through WFP school meals programme at Gatovu school, Muyinga province, Burundi.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Arduino Mangoni

arduino.mangoni@wfp.org

Financial Section

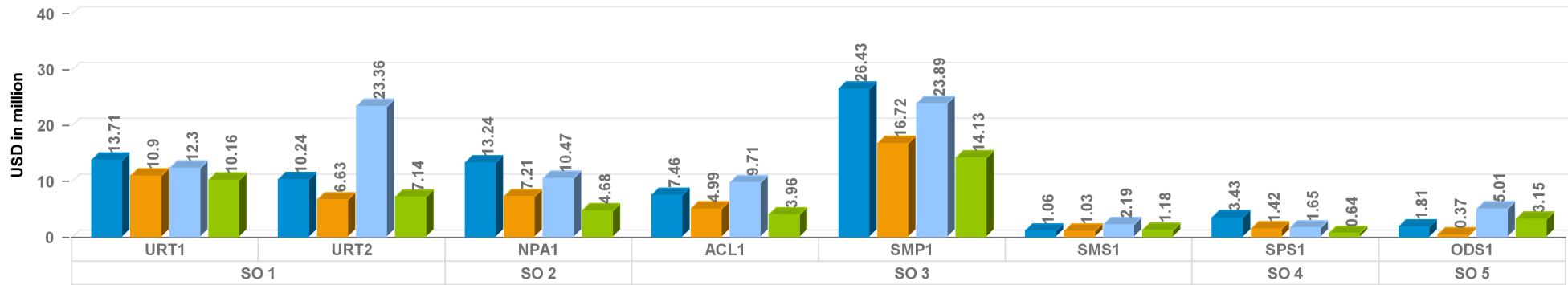
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres
SO 1	URT2	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees
SO 2	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
SO 3	ACL1	Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households
SO 3	SMP1	Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas
SO 3	SMS1	Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)
SO 4	SPS1	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
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners

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Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	10,242,998	6,627,480	23,361,504	7,136,030
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	13,713,963	10,901,475	12,302,019	10,161,407
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	263,845	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			23,956,961	17,528,955	35,927,368	17,297,437
2.2	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	13,237,281	7,213,532	10,473,728	4,683,639
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,237,281	7,213,532	10,473,728	4,683,639

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Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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)	1,059,329	1,029,244	2,188,595	1,181,251
		Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households	7,464,723	4,994,274	9,710,087	3,960,818
		Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas	26,425,562	16,718,074	23,892,429	14,130,123
Subtotal 2.4)	SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		34,949,614	22,741,592	35,791,111	19,272,193

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Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	3,429,918	1,417,747	1,645,443	640,370
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,429,918	1,417,747	1,645,443	640,370
17.16	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	1,809,546	369,404	5,010,332	3,152,386
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,809,546	369,404	5,010,332	3,152,386
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,737,722	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	16,737,722	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			77,383,320	49,271,230	105,585,704	45,046,026
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,185,298	5,419,928	9,340,247	4,876,449
Total Direct Costs			85,568,618	54,691,158	114,925,952	49,922,475
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,431,898	3,528,273	2,958,879	2,958,879
Grand Total			91,000,516	58,219,430	117,884,831	52,881,354



Wannee Piyabongkam

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

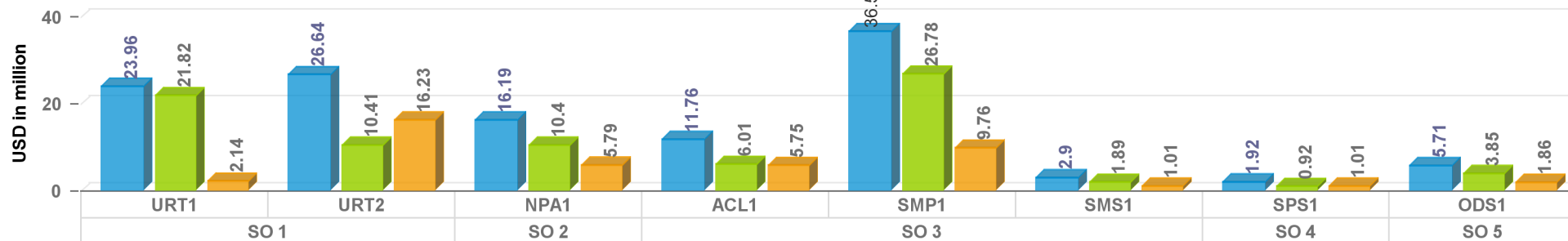
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres
SO 1	URT2	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees
SO 2	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
SO 3	ACL1	Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households
SO 3	SMP1	Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas
SO 3	SMS1	Provide improved access to technologies & capacity development to smallholder farmers (Tier 1) & food value chain actors (Tier 2)
SO 4	SPS1	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
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared IT services to Government, development and humanitarian partners

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Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	20,850,001	26,636,304	0	26,636,304	10,410,830	16,225,474
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	25,212,591	23,960,715	0	23,960,715	21,820,103	2,140,612
		Non Activity Specific	0	263,845	0	263,845	0	263,845
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			46,062,592	50,860,864	0	50,860,864	32,230,933	18,629,931
2.2	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	24,367,568	16,191,166	0	16,191,166	10,401,077	5,790,089
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			24,367,568	16,191,166	0	16,191,166	10,401,077	5,790,089

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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)	2,202,254	2,897,747	0	2,897,747	1,890,403	1,007,344
		Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity households	13,042,513	11,755,684	0	11,755,684	6,006,415	5,749,269
		Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) in targeted areas	47,845,859	36,545,686	0	36,545,686	26,783,380	9,762,306
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			63,090,626	51,199,117	0	51,199,117	34,680,199	16,518,919

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	7,397,740	1,921,017	0	1,921,017	915,945	1,005,072
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			7,397,740	1,921,017	0	1,921,017	915,945	1,005,072
17.16	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	6,562,734	5,709,886	0	5,709,886	3,851,940	1,857,946
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,562,734	5,709,886	0	5,709,886	3,851,940	1,857,946
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,737,722	0	16,737,722	0	16,737,722
Subtotal SDG Target			0	16,737,722	0	16,737,722	0	16,737,722
Total Direct Operational Cost			147,481,260	142,619,772	0	142,619,772	82,080,094	60,539,678
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,019,356	13,020,501	0	13,020,501	8,556,702	4,463,799

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	162,500,616	155,640,273	0	155,640,273	90,636,797	65,003,477
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	10,093,400	8,204,482		8,204,482	8,204,482	0
		Grand Total	172,594,016	163,844,755	0	163,844,755	98,841,278	65,003,477

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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