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Burundi

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2027

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Overview

Burundi has maintained a level of stability since the 2015 crisis and has been taking steps to invest in its human capital and macroeconomic potential. However, the country continues to face recurring climatic shocks such as floods, droughts, and landslides, which disrupt livelihoods, displace communities, and strain food supply chains, further exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Burundi faces one of the highest inflation rates in Africa, coupled with frequent and prolonged fuel shortages that severely disrupt transportation and inflate the cost of essential goods and services. As a result, food insecurity and chronic malnutrition remain a major public health concern in Burundi. In addition, Burundi hosts about 60,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), who solely rely on humanitarian assistance. The country also receives about 1,500 Burundian returnees monthly, many of whom settle in already food-insecure zones, further straining limited resources.

In line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP is committed to addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Burundi. Through a collaborative approach with the Government of Burundi, WFP operates under a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2027), which is designed to save and change the lives of the most affected. In 2024, WFP's initiatives reached over 1.3 million food-insecure people, of whom 51 percent were women and around 210,000 were people with disabilities.

Through humanitarian food assistance, WFP reached approximately 59,000 refugees and asylum seekers in camps and transit centers, over 20,000 Burundian returnees, and 384,000 people affected by climatic shocks. Due to funding constraints, WFP adjusted its food rations, with refugees receiving 70 percent of their rations from January to July, 50 percent in August, and 75 percent from September to December. Over 3,000 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food and USD 5 million were transferred to the assist refugees and asylum seekers.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP supported the implementation of the government-led school feeding programme, which incorporated a food systems transformation approach. This initiative prioritized local food procurement from smallholder farmers, benefiting both women (55 percent) and men. Over 700,000 school children received nutritious meals and USD 3.9 million was transferred to smallholder farmers through local food procurement, thus supporting agricultural development and enhancing the sustainability of the school feeding programme.

To support the growing number of schoolchildren in need, WFP had to prioritize assistance by adjusting the duration provided to individuals. Instead of the recommended 160 calendar days, assistance was reduced to just 84 days. This reduction stemmed from multiple operational challenges including funding constraints, delays in food safety and quality testing, and fuel shortages resulting in transportation constraints.

To reduce chronic malnutrition rates, WFP collaborated with the government and local partners to implement integrated community-based nutrition interventions. These initiatives aimed to enhance the production and consumption of locally produced, nutritious, and safe foods. As part of these efforts, WFP supported 72 community-based milling units and 5 medium-scale milling units, some of which produced 230 MT of fortified and composite flour throughout the year. WFP provided equipment, premix, and capacity strengthening in food handling and quality control. The produced flour was distributed to WFP-assisted schools, as well as households with malnourished children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Furthermore, WFP partnered with BMZ/KfW^[1] to address chronic malnutrition by distributing specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to children aged 6-23 months and PBWG. Nutrition interventions reached over 60,000 women and men, girls and boys in 2024.

In collaboration with government institutions, international and local NGOs, civil society organizations, and the private sector, WFP also contributed to food systems transformation through capacity building for smallholder farmers, improving market access via the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, promoting local financial initiatives, and creating income-generating activities and assets.

Resilience-building activities were implemented to assist over 80,000 food-insecure and shock-prone people, of whom over 80 percent were women. Key interventions included the creation of assets, financial inclusion through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), and income-generating activities. In 2024, VSLAs saved USD 428,091 and circulated loans amounting to USD 452,926 within their groups. WFP also provided conditional cash-based transfers (CBT) worth USD 1,482,828, which supported the establishment of productive assets to enhance community resilience.

Through the smallholder agricultural market support programme, WFP supported over 29,000 smallholder farmers (including 55 percent women), helping them improve their agricultural and livestock production while reducing post-harvest losses. WFP procured 5,093 MT of locally produced beans, rice, and maize, a significant increase from 3,575 MT in 2023. This local procurement injected USD 6.8 million into the local economy and benefited 5,909 smallholder farmers, including 3,250 women.

Working towards SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP supported the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Management in addressing gaps identified during the 2023 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Index (EPCI) exercise. WFP also strengthened its collaboration with the Government of Burundi to integrate refugees into the national social protection system. Significant progress was also made in developing a national unified social registry. Furthermore, WFP played a key role in the strategic procurement and provision of fuel, transportation, storage, and procurement services for various non-food items to the Burundi-based humanitarian and development partners.

To assist this number of people, WFP had to prioritize assistance by adjusting the duration of assistance provided to individuals. The average duration of assistance for refugees receiving unconditional resource transfers is higher than for other residency statuses, with an actual duration of 365 days, representing 100 percent of the planned assistance days. This reflects the refugees' complete reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet their daily food needs. Following resource constraints, instead of reducing assistance days, WFP chose to reduce the ration to 75 percent to stretch the available resources.

The moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme was also impacted by a reduction in assistance days particularly for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, with an average duration of assistance of 60 days out of 180 planned assistance days. Due to a shortfall in specialized nutritious foods, WFP prioritized malnourished children under five.

Burundi continues to work on incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its policies, plans, and projects. However, a 2021 UN analysis^[2] highlighted that the country is behind schedule on 11 of the 17 SDGs, with no progress on SDG 2 and SDG 17. Major challenges include slow economic transformation, declining agricultural productivity, limited human capital, and vulnerability to economic shocks.

Although progress has been made in reducing the gender gap, Burundi remains a patriarchal society where gender-based violence and discrimination against women are rooted in sociocultural norms. Discriminatory stereotypes and restrictive social norms continue to hinder women's involvement in food and nutrition decision making. WFP is actively working to challenge these discriminatory stereotypes and restrictive social norms, striving to enhance women's participation in food and nutrition decision making.

1,398,058

Total beneficiaries in 2024



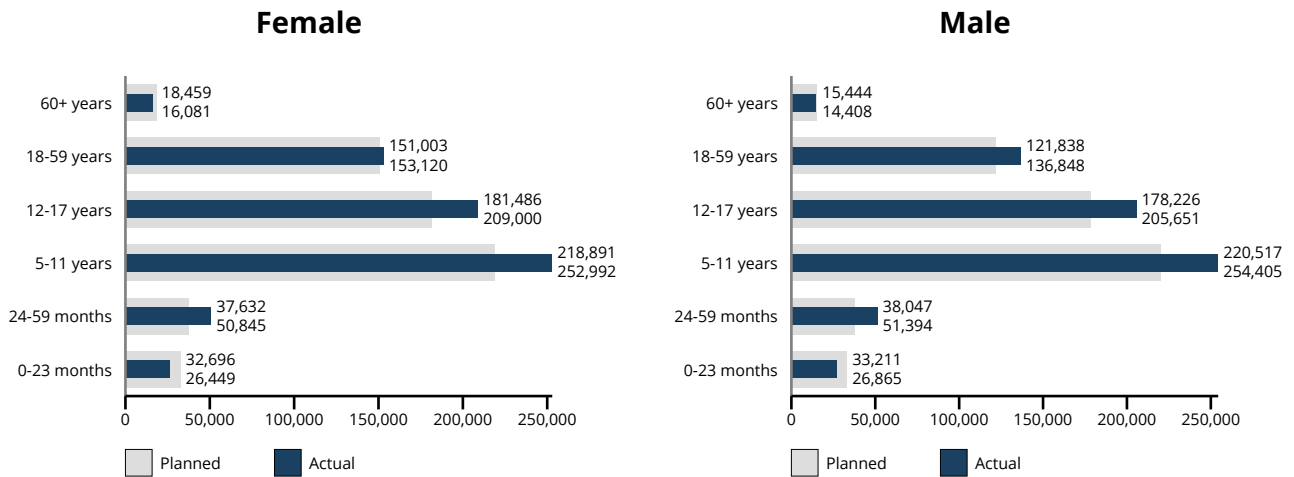
51% female



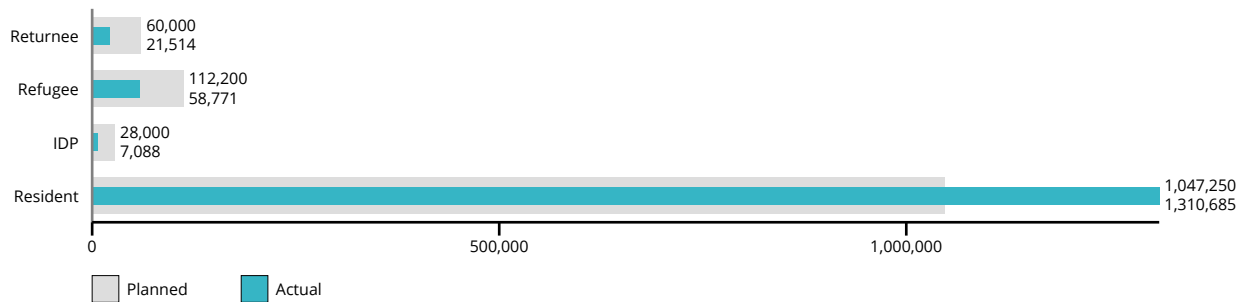
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 55,852 (51% Female, 49% Male)

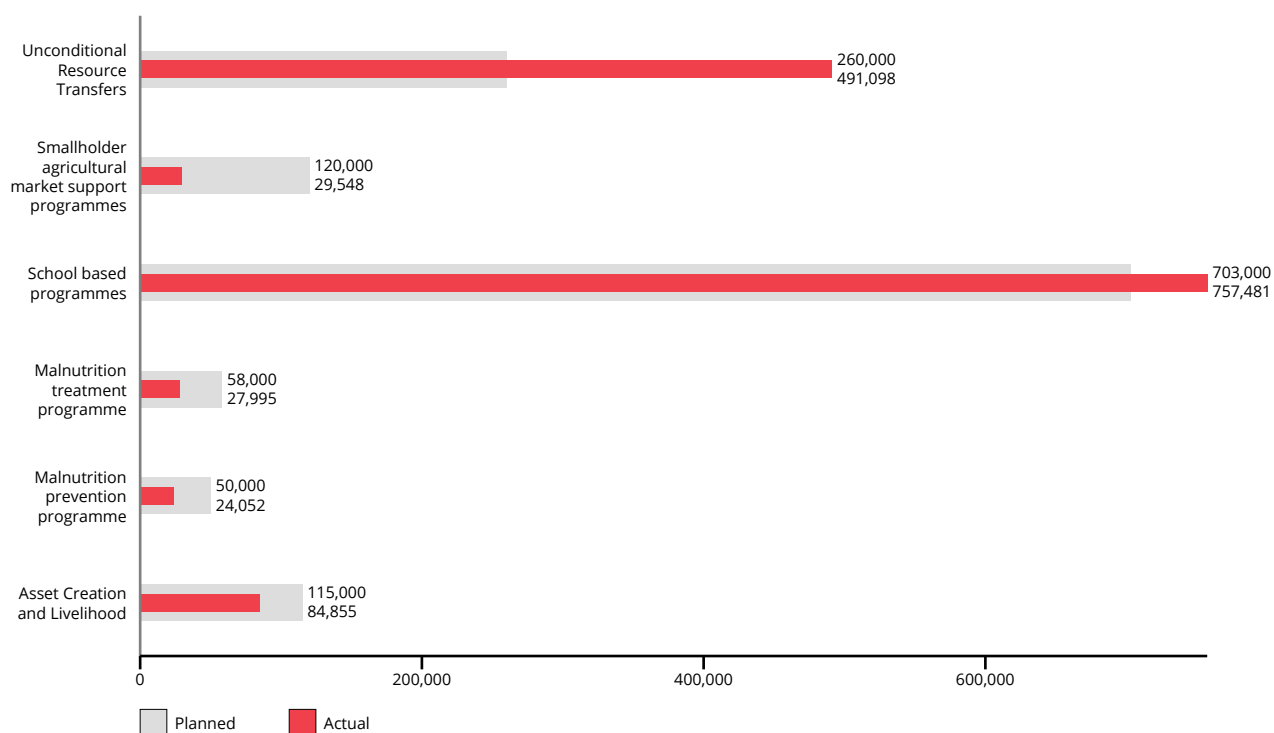
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



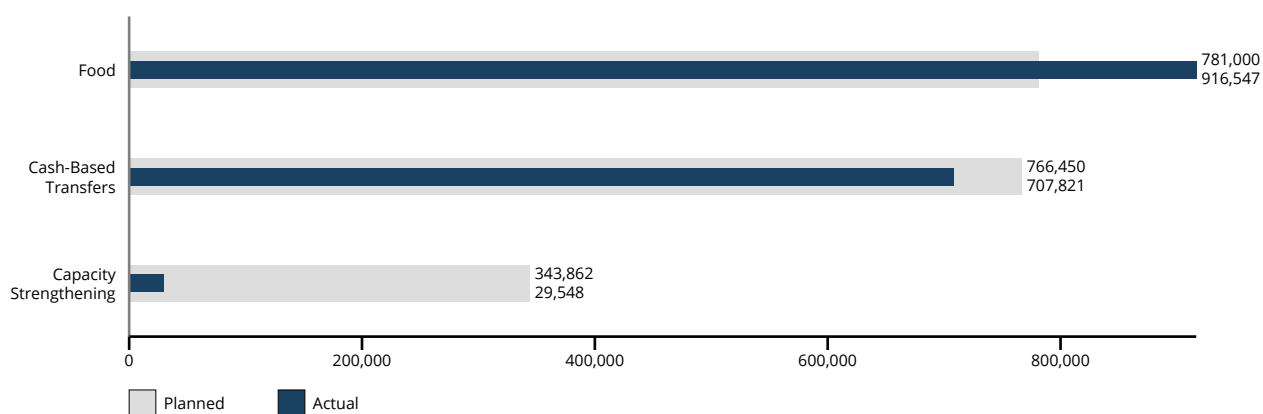
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



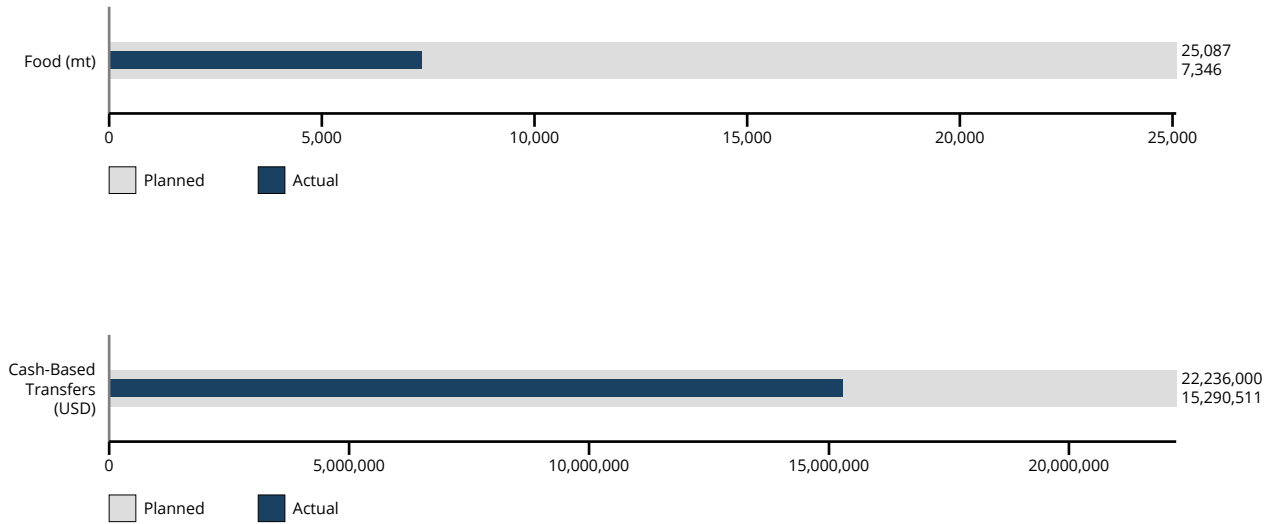
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



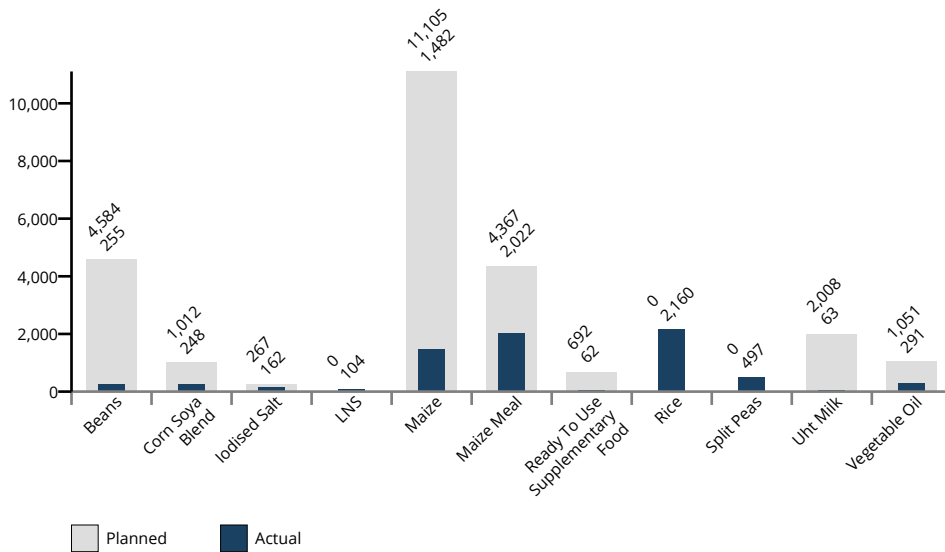
Beneficiaries by Modality



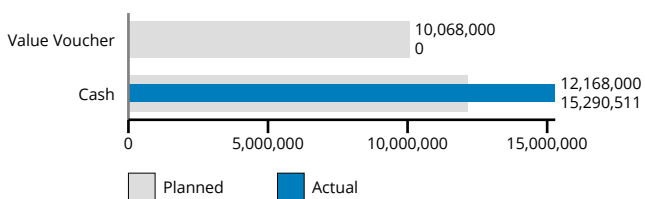
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Burundi, a landlocked country in East Africa, faces significant challenges that affect the food security and nutrition of its population. With a population of approximately 13 million (National Statistics Institute, 2024), Burundi is the second most densely populated country in sub-Saharan Africa, with an average of 472 inhabitants per square kilometer. Most

Burundians (over 80 percent) rely on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. However, this sector is affected by climate change and variability, inflation, fuel shortages, land degradation, and limited access to agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, modern technology, and affordable seeds.

Burundi's food insecurity is cyclical, and has been further exacerbated by recurrent climatic shocks, including floods, droughts, and landslides, all of which disrupt livelihoods, displace communities, and strain food supply chains. Between April and May, 2.1 million people faced food insecurity (IPC3+) during the first lean season. The number of the food-insecure decreased to 1.2 million between June-September as households realized harvests of the big agricultural season before increasing to 1.9 million during the second lean season between November and December 2024 ^[1]. The 2023 Global Hunger Index^[2], classifies Burundi's hunger situation as "alarming."

Malnutrition remains a major public health concern. While the prevalence of stunting among children under five decreased from 57 percent in 2018 to 52.8 percent in 2024 ^[3], this rate still exceeds the World Health Organization's emergency threshold of 30 percent. Furthermore, 14 of 18 provinces reported stunting rates over 50 percent. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates have also doubled from 4.8 percent in 2022 to 8 percent in 2024, with 13 provinces reporting GAM rates between 5 percent and 10 percent ^[4]. The 2023 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability (CFSVA) report confirms that 41 percent of the population experience high food insecurity, alongside inadequate diets ^[5] and limited access to water, sanitation, and healthcare. Only 18 percent of children aged 6-23 months met the minimum acceptable diet, while 34 percent of women of reproductive age consumed diversified diets (MDD-W), a notable improvement from 15 percent in 2020 but still insufficient. High birth rates and inadequate healthcare services exacerbated malnutrition, underscoring the need for sustainable solutions in food security, nutrition, and healthcare access.

Burundi's inflation rate remained high throughout 2024 and is projected to rise further in 2025. The December 2024 Consumer Price Index bulletin (INSBU) reported an overall annual inflation rate of +20.2 percent, with food products rising at +18.4 percent. Additionally, inflation rose by 36 percent between December 2023 and December 2024, with food prices increasing by 37 percent. The depreciation of the Burundian Franc by 2.79 percent against the US dollar between November 2023 and November 2024 and the gap between the official and parallel rates ^[6] further inflated the cost of imports, particularly food and essential goods, compounding economic hardships for households across the country.

The fuel shortages that began in early 2024 have worsened, with fuel prices on the parallel market rising to more than three times the official rate. This forced households to adopt negative coping strategies, such as undercooking meals, skipping meals, or exchanging food rations for fuel. Supply chain disruptions and transportation challenges have inflated costs, further limiting access to food. Additionally, WFP activities were delayed due to travel restrictions caused by fuel shortages.

Burundi hosts about 90,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, with around 60,000 in camps facing movement restrictions and total dependence on WFP assistance. Meanwhile, 256,000 Burundians remain refugees in neighboring countries, with 170,000 in Tanzania under a voluntary repatriation agreement. Many of these returnees require reintegration assistance, with most settling in already food-insecure northern and eastern provinces, straining resources and exacerbating community tensions.

Climate change and variability have intensified extreme weather events, leading to internal displacement, destruction of homes and crops, and worsening food insecurity. From September 2023 to May 2024, El Niño-induced heavy rains caused flooding and landslides, affecting 300,000 people and displacing 47,000. The floods damaged an estimated 10 percent of the farmland, making it unusable for the September-December 2024 agricultural season. Rising water levels in Lake Tanganyika ^[7] disrupted economic activities, damaged infrastructure, and restricted access to water and sanitation. With water levels four meters above normal, continued rainfall is expected to worsen flooding.

Education and literacy levels remain low in rural areas, particularly among women, 32 percent of whom are illiterate compared to 19 percent of men who are illiterate. To address this, the government has advanced its national school meals programme, which is implemented by WFP in 25 percent of elementary schools, to encourage school retention and academic success.

Burundi's National Development Plan (2018-2027) prioritizes economic transformation and human capital development for sustainable growth. The government has initiated poverty reduction strategies, including a national agricultural investment plan, employment policies, a social protection policy, and industrialization strategies to enhance human capital and community resilience.

WFP operates in Burundi under its Country Strategic Plan (2024-2027), aligned with the UNSDCF (2023-2027) and supports the government's long-term vision of becoming an emerging country by 2040 and a developed nation by 2060.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided food and cash assistance to refugees, returnees, and shock-affected populations, while supporting the government in addressing acute malnutrition.

Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to reduce chronic malnutrition and improve education through school meals for children in food-insecure areas.

Strategic Outcome 3 strengthened local food system resilience and sustainable livelihoods, benefiting vulnerable groups, including women, youth, smallholder farmers, and value chain actors.

Strategic Outcome 4 enhanced national capacity in supply chain management, food security, nutrition analysis, anticipatory actions, and emergency preparedness. In 2024, WFP continued implementing the *Merankabandi* programme on behalf of the government, integrating refugees into national social protection systems.

Strategic Outcome 5 provided supply chain and storage services, enabling humanitarian and development partners to respond effectively to emergencies and support vulnerable populations.

Burundi's ongoing challenges necessitate integrated and sustainable solutions in food security, economic stability, climate resilience, and human capital development to ensure a more stable future for its population.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP faced multiple risks, including hyperinflation, local currency depreciation, fuel shortages, climate-related hazards, disease outbreaks, assisted people protection concerns, insufficient humanitarian funding, and instability in eastern DRC.

WFP updated its risk register periodically, ensuring risk trends were analyzed and appropriate mitigations adopted to ensure efficient implementation of programmes. Furthermore, a fraud risk assessment was carried out which proactively assessed risk exposures across key process areas including supply chain logistics and procurement, Identity Management and CBT. Fraud awareness sessions have been carried out for all staff as well as comprehensive onboarding practices for cooperating partners. Post-Distribution Monitoring, community feedback mechanisms (CFMs), and the national early warning system were reinforced, emergency response preparedness improved through capacity strengthening of cooperating partners and national institutions, and risk analysis was shared with donors to advocate for more resources. WFP's Head of Administration and Finance was appointed focal point for review and addressing findings of audits and oversight missions.

WFP remains committed to addressing protection risks by strengthening staff and partner capacities to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Regular coordination with the PSEA Focal Point Team ensures refresher training on WFP's zero-tolerance policy. Additionally, WFP actively participates in the PSEA Network Burundi, ensuring new partners receive protection induction training before engaging with assisted people.

WFP also reinforced its commitment to Accountability to Affected People (AAP) by conducting targeted consultations with affected communities. Emphasis was placed on transparency, accessible information, and a strong two-way CFM to enhance responsiveness and engagement.

Lessons learned

WFP needs to adopt multi-scenario planning in its programming, in line with the changing funding context. With the shrinking of funding and the continued increase of global acute malnutrition in Burundi, WFP is evolving its approach from the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (using specialized nutritious foods) to community management of malnutrition, in line with the 2023 WHO recommendations. In this regard, WFP supported the government to develop a road map for ownership of the MAM treatment programme by local institutions, centered on the use of local specialized nutritious products by local community.

The positive results achieved by the KfW-funded resilience strengthening and malnutrition prevention project have proved that the integration of livelihoods strengthening, and nutrition-sensitive interventions is a viable pathway to build the resilience and nutrition of socioeconomic vulnerable households. These interventions were based on a participatory and consensual assessment involving communities and local authorities for ownership, improved impacts, and sustainability.

Country office story

A Burundian Family's Path to Food Security and Prosperity



© WFP/Ireneee Nduwayezu

Daria and Richard, delighted to have cultivated fields of corn and beans, foodstuffs they couldn't afford before.

In front of Daria and Richard's small shop, a colorful crowd gathers. Customers jostle to choose fresh vegetables while others order skewers prepared by Richard. Daria, carrying her baby on her back, manages the shop with ease, greeting everyone warmly.

"I started with almost nothing in 2022: a bag of tomatoes, a few vegetables, half a kilo of peanuts, and some soap. Now, my shop is worth 1,200,000 Burundian Francs (BIF) (approximately USD 315)!" Daria Gakobwa exclaims proudly.

"People love meat," adds her husband, Richard Ndacayisaba. "I started with one kilo, then two. With the profits, I bought two goats."

This success is the result of a long journey. Before the World Food Programme (WFP) intervened to combat malnutrition, Daria and Richard lived in poverty.

"Every morning, my husband left the house. I waited all day, hoping he would bring something to eat. In the evening, I had no choice but to go find him with his friends. I begged him for food for our children, but he turned me away. I came home empty-handed to starving children," Daria recalls, eyes welling up.

"It was unbearable," adds Richard. "I had no land, no money. I ran away to Bujumbura."

The WFP project was a lifeline for them. "When I received the first cash assistance of BIF 88,000 (USD 23.10), I told my husband, and he came back immediately."

Prior to the cash distribution, Daria and the other participants to the project received from WFP financial literacy to make sure the cash would be used efficiently and effectively.

"We discussed how to use the money. We bought 15 kg of beans. Before, I couldn't afford beans. Then, we bought clothes and school supplies, allowing our child to return to school. With the rest, I opened my small shop with tomatoes, soap, peanuts, oil, and vegetables," says Daria, proudly displaying her goods.

Their transformation continued. WFP invited them to join a maize and bean farming project.

"We received a second cash transfer and invested it in agriculture," explains Richard. "Thanks to training, we learned the importance of compost and good seeds. We rented a cow for manure. With quality seeds and guidance, we now harvest 80-100 kg, compared to just 15 kg before."

"After collective work, I help my husband in the field," adds Daria. "And we are encouraged to grow vegetables for our children." She proudly shows her small garden.

"We also learned to raise livestock to improve our diet. I bought a hen and a rooster. The hen laid ten eggs. We ate five, and the hen hatched four chicks," Richard explains.

"With the last cash assistance, I started selling meat. I began with one kilo, then two, then five. The meat business is lucrative. But demand exceeds our capital. So, I borrowed BIF 200,000 (USD 52.50) from our village savings and loan association (VSLA). We expanded the shop and increased our meat supply. Now, I can sell two goats easily," Richard continues.

To help families become self-sufficient and improve access to nutritious food, WFP provides monthly cash transfers of BIF 44,000 (USD 11.50) for four months to 4,450 vulnerable households in Ngozi, Kayanza, and Muyinga provinces. WFP also promotes collective farming and asset creation by providing access to agricultural inputs.

"VSLA groups, supported by WFP, help us save and get loans to grow our business," says Daria. "When I make a profit of BIF 15,000 (USD 3.93), I save BIF 5,000 (USD 1.31) and use the rest for food. Recently, I received BIF 127,000 (USD 33.33) from VSLA profit sharing. My husband earned BIF 410,000 (USD 107.62)."

"Our neighbors are amazed at our progress," Richard says. "But it wasn't easy. We had to be disciplined and follow advice. For example, I stopped drinking alcohol."

Daria adds: "And we learned to manage our finances. Look at this notebook; it shows our progress."

"Our next goal," Richard says, "is to buy a cow and name it after the project."

In Burundi, food insecurity affects many families. Over 89 percent of the population of Burundi cannot afford a healthy diet, according to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World [1]. Families without land, education, or employment, especially those with young children, are the most affected by malnutrition.

Through interventions like these, WFP is transforming lives, empowering families like Daria and Richard's to build a more secure future.

Programme performance

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



58,771 refugees and asylum seekers assisted with **2,793 MT** of food commodities and **USD 4.2 million** in CBT.



432,327 returnees, shock-affected, and food-insecure people assisted with **1,017 MT** of in-kind food and **USD 6.8 million** in CBT.



27,995 malnourished children under 5 provided with **specialized nutritious foods** to improve their nutritional intake.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP aimed to assist shock-affected populations, returnees, internally displaced persons, and refugees in meeting their year-round food and nutrition needs through three activities. Activity 1 provided unconditional food and cash assistance to refugees in camps and transit centers. Activity 2 supported food-insecure households affected by climate and socio-economic shocks, including internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees. Activity 3 delivered nutrient-dense food and behavior change communication to combat malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV or tuberculosis.

Refugee Response

The refugee response activity was funded at 106 percent of the needs-based plan, but a significant portion was received towards the end of the year and WFP could only spend 65 percent of available resources. To prevent interruptions in assistance, WFP planned distributions throughout the year, providing 70 percent of rations from January to July, 50 percent in August, and increasing to 75 percent from September to December in line with the donor's request to standardize the ration for refugees at 75 percent in the region. WFP assisted 58,771 refugees and asylum seekers (51 percent women), reaching 98 percent of the target across five camps and two transit centers. This included 2,790 metric tons of food commodities and USD 4.5 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), a 28 percent increase from 2023, attributed to increased funding and a higher number of assisted refugees. Notably, available resources for CBT were earmarked for direct cash, and the planned value voucher modality could not be implemented due to a lack of necessary resources.

Distributions were carried out with the Government of Burundi (ONPRA under the Ministry of Interior) and partners, including Caritas and Help a Child. Joint missions facilitated donor field visits and ensured coordination between WFP, UNHCR, and cooperating partners. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed that 63 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption level, a 13-percentage point improvement from the baseline. This was mainly attributable to the sustained provision of food assistance compared to the previous year and the introduction of Mobile Money Transfers under the World Bank's Cash for Jobs project, which integrates refugees into the national social protection system.

However, food insecurity remained higher among women-led households (61 percent) compared to men-led households (64 percent) due to resource access difficulties and social norms. The percentage of households with a poor food consumption level dropped from 23 percent to 3 percent, thanks to stable food assistance.

Food Assistance to Returnees, Shock-Affected, and Food-Insecure People

WFP provided emergency food assistance to households facing severe food insecurity due to climate-related shocks, particularly flooding caused by heavy rainfall and the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika. With funding from the World Bank, GFFO, IRA, and UNCERF, WFP assisted 411,765 individuals, 52 percent of whom were women. Assistance was delivered through in-kind food distributions (1,017 metric tons) and CBT (USD 6.8 million) across nine provinces^[1], improving food security for people.

From April to July, WFP supported the government's flood response plan and co-led response coordination with the Food Security Cluster (FSC). In collaboration with the Ministry of Solidarity, the National Platform for Disaster Risk

Prevention, the Burundian Red Cross, Help a Child, and Caritas, WFP identified and assisted affected individuals in six coastal provinces^[2]. As a result, 383,940 individuals received emergency food assistance, including 5,135 evacuees from Gatumba who were relocated to the Mubimbi transitional site.

In coordination with the government, WFP provided anticipatory cash transfers to 21,710 people living in flood-prone areas near Lake Tanganyika, with each household receiving USD 81 for preventive measures. Additionally, USD 71 in CBT was distributed to 1,223 households (6,115 individuals) in the Busoni commune of Kirundo province to prepare for drought impacts during the 2024 agricultural season. Cash distributions were coupled with awareness sessions on the efficient and effective use of the cash received. Post-distribution monitoring showed that the people had used the cash not only to feed their families but also to raise small livestock and set up small businesses. Towards the end of the year, WFP responded to the government and UN agencies' request for food assistance for MPOX outbreak patients, caregivers, and families, providing hot meals to over 294 individuals in treatment centers by December.

In partnership with UNHCR, WFP provided three months of food assistance to 20,268 returnees, consisting of a combination of cash and in-kind food during the first four months of the year, and exclusively in-kind food the rest of the year due to resource constraints. The assistance provided significantly improved food security of the people during the lean season. By November 2024, 70 percent of targeted households consumed adequate food, nearly reaching the target. However, 26 percent of households employed negative coping strategies such as the sale of immature crops and household assets due to poverty and the dire food security situation in which they settled.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition Supplementation

In 2024, the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) supplementation programme faced a significant funding shortfall, securing only 70 percent of the necessary resources despite worsening nutritional conditions. The prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months increased from 5 percent in 2022 to 8 percent in 2024 (SMART Survey, 2024). Because in-kind resources reached Burundi towards the end of the year, WFP could spend 50 percent of available resources.

With WFP support, the Ministry of Health distributed 345 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to 35,557 people, covering 61 percent of the target. This included 27,995 children aged 6-59 months and 9,562 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs)^[3]. The programme prioritized health districts with refugee camps, in areas with global acute malnutrition prevalence over 10 percent, and in areas classified under IPC for food insecurity phases 3 or 4 for food security. The programme coverage increased from 49 percent in 2023 to 65 percent in 2024. However, from March to December 2024, SNF supplementation was restricted to children aged 6-59 months due to stockouts of specialized nutritious foods. WFP plans to expand support to refugee and returnee populations in 2025.

To address malnutrition's root causes and improve adherence, the MAM management programme integrated social, and behavior change communication (SBCC) interventions at household, community, and health center levels. The SBCC strategy aimed to enhance knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to food security, nutrition, and health. Despite limited coverage, the programme demonstrated positive outcomes in targeted health districts. Key performance indicators exceeded SPHERE standards and national protocol thresholds, with a recovery rate of 91 percent, a mortality rate of 0 percent, a non-response rate of 4 percent, and a default rate of 2 percent. These results reflect improved capacity among health centers, staff, and community health workers, as well as the essential role of community platforms in screening, tracking, and monitoring MAM cases.

WFP delivered SNFs alongside SBCC interventions, focusing on interpersonal communication at health facilities, community centers, and households. Sessions promoted healthy diets, optimal infant and young child feeding practices, maternal and adolescent nutrition, personal hygiene, and environmental health. A total of 30,673 individuals were reached, surpassing the target of 30,000. Health staff, community workers, and volunteers led these sessions before, during, and after SNF supplementation. In 2025, the Ministry of Health will extend outreach through a national nutrition campaign, incorporating mass media.

These efforts contributed to a 6 percent increase in dietary diversity among women and girls of reproductive age, from 4 percent to 10 percent. Additionally, the MAM supplementation mortality rate decreased from 0.22 percent to 0.12 percent, approaching WFP's annual target of less than 0.1 percent.

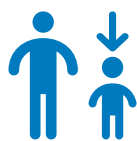
WFP Burundi supported the Ministry of Health's specialized unit (*Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition*, PRONIANUT) in developing a national roadmap for the government's ownership of the MAM supplementation programme. This roadmap will guide the programme's transition and support local solutions for MAM supplementation and prevention, aligning with the updated 2023 WHO recommendations on the prevention and management of wasting^[4].

All activities under this strategic outcome integrated gender considerations, achieving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, indicating that gender was a key factor in implementation and monitoring. Dignity, people safety, and sensitivity to disability and conflict were prioritized 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 food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside with gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year



13,146 children 6-23 months and **10,906 PBW-G**, received **255 MT of food** for stunting prevention.



72 community-based **milling units trained**, with **28** equipped for **milling and fortification**.



more than 757,000 schoolchildren assisted with **3,122 MT of food**.



The **commodity voucher** model enabled schools to procure **2,912 MT of food**, injecting **USD 3.9 million** into local economies.

Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to improve nutrition, health, and education outcomes through integrated interventions, including gender-transformative social and behavior change communication (SBCC), nutrition-sensitive school feeding, and support for local food fortification. WFP aligned with government efforts to assist vulnerable groups, including young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and individuals with HIV or tuberculosis while promoting access to nutritious local foods and optimal feeding practices.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP supported the government-led school feeding programme, which adopted a food systems transformation approach, sourcing locally produced foods from smallholder farmers, including both women and men. This contributed to local agricultural development and improved programme sustainability.

Integrated Nutrition and Health Packages

With funding contributions covering 83 percent of the 2024 requirements, WFP delivered critical nutritional assistance, preventing malnutrition among women and children, but could spend 57 percent of available resources due to operational constraints linked to fuel shortages in the country and food quality testing delays. Through *the Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition* (PRONIANUT), WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 13,146 children (6-23 months) and 10,906 PBWGs, distributing 477 metric tons (MT) of food, achieving 66 percent and 80 percent of the respective targets. WFP was unable to secure resources for the planned cash-based transfers.^[1]

WFP partnered with government institutions and organizations such as Concern Worldwide, We World-GVC, Caritas Burundi, AVSI, and World Vision to implement community-based nutrition interventions. These initiatives enhanced the production and consumption of locally produced, nutritious, and safe foods. WFP also supported small and medium-sized milling units to strengthen food value chains and promote local food fortification.

Milling unit support included inputs, capacity-building, and certification. Of 72 community-based units trained, 28 were equipped for milling and fortification. By late 2024, 14 produced 180 MT of fortified flour, with five medium-scale units supplying 50 MT to school meal programmes. Additionally, 18 small and medium-scale units received technical training, 13 earning government certification, and six SMEs provided 19 MT of composite flours to malnourished children and PBW-G.

Despite achievements, operational challenges included limited human and logistical capacities, food safety issues, and fuel shortages, which constrained the programme's reach. In 2025, WFP plans to collaborate with the Ministry of Trade and Industry to strengthen production and availability, including updating the National Food Fortification Strategy.

Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)

WFP implemented SBCC initiatives to promote safe, nutritious, and diversified food consumption. Efforts included interpersonal communication and mass media campaigns, reaching 281,488 individuals (80 percent of the target) via community radio.

As part of malnutrition prevention efforts and in alignment with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WFP targeted women living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment. Beyond food and SBCC interventions, the programme emphasized socioeconomic empowerment through four Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) involving 81 women. Climate-smart hydroponic greenhouses were established, improving access to nutritious foods and livelihoods. The greenhouses, situated near health centers, supported consumption and surplus sales. WFP and the Ministry of Health are working on a roadmap to transfer greenhouse management to local governments, with plans to expand the project to 21 VSLAs.

To understand factors affecting food and nutrition practices, WFP collaborated with government institutions and UNICEF to conduct and publish formative research. Findings informed the development of an SBCC strategy, tools, and messages to enhance intervention effectiveness.

Regarding malnutrition prevention, 99 percent of the target population participated in the required food distributions, with men showing higher adherence. However, programme coverage reached only 48 percent, falling slightly short of the 50 percent target due to resource constraints. The proportion of women and girls achieving minimum dietary diversity of reproductive age reached 33 percent, exceeding the 5 percent target, driven by SBCC efforts, VSLAs, and hydroponic vegetable production.

School Meals Programme

In 2024, WFP's advocacy secured continued government support for the national school feeding programme, which received 63 percent of the required funding, enabling 753,613 children to receive daily meals. The Government of Burundi contributed USD 9 million, tripling its previous allocation, with USD 7.5 million transferred to WFP for implementation. This commitment facilitated the expansion of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme.

WFP provided school meals through two models: (1) a WFP-led in-kind food modality in 623 schools and (2) a government-led commodity voucher model in 262 schools. The latter allowed schools to procure food from around 6,000 local farmers, 3,360 of whom were women, stimulating local economies and empowering agricultural workers. Under the in-kind model, WFP sourced 5,269 MT^[2] of food from regional and international markets. However, funding shortfalls, fuel shortages, and food safety testing delays limited students to 84 meal days out of the planned 160.

Aligned with the School Meals Coalition (SMC) commitments, the Government of Burundi expanded the HGSF programme, increasing coverage from 45,000 children in 2023 to 204,000 in 2024. The commodity voucher model enabled schools to procure 2,912 MT of food, injecting USD 3.9^[3] million into local economies, double the previous year's amount. This model proved more efficient and cost-effective, providing 122 meal days at USD 40.61 per child compared to USD 46.85 for the in-kind model.

As part of the SMC commitments, the Ministry of Education collaborated with Harvard University and the World Bank to complete and publish impact evaluations of school meals programmes. To promote healthier meals, WFP distributed 1,278 MT of whole-grain maize flour, 52 MT of biofortified beans, and 0.8 MT of pasteurized milk from smallholder farmers. Plans are underway to scale up milk and biofortified bean production.

The school meals programme improved educational outcomes. Enrolment increased from 2 percent to 4 percent, with boys' enrolment rising to 7 percent. The graduation rate surpassed the 53 percent target, reaching 63 percent, with girls' graduation at 64 percent. Retention rates for girls reached 90 percent, compared to 87 percent for boys, both rates exceeded the national average of 85 percent.

Complementary Activities in School Meals Programme

To enhance safe access to fuel and energy, WFP collaborated with the National Directorates of Energy and School Feeding to equip 16 schools with 64 energy-efficient stoves and 30 improved kitchen shelters, reducing firewood consumption.

WFP also partnered with Amazi Water to address limited water access in schools, as only 42 percent of schools participating in the feeding programme had safe water access. Through this partnership, nine schools received boreholes with solar-powered pumping systems and water tanks, benefitting 8,000 surrounding households in Bubanza, Cibitoke, Muyinga, and Gitega.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Amazi Water, and UN agencies, complementary interventions were implemented alongside school feeding programmes. These included hygiene education, school garden initiatives, menstrual hygiene support for adolescent girls, deworming, and micronutrient supplementation.

Gender and Age Considerations

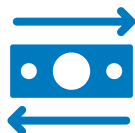
Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into nutrition and school feeding programmes, with a gender and age marker of 4. Nutrition interventions prioritized children under two, adolescent girls, and PBW-G to address malnutrition's root causes. SBCC sessions incorporated community nutrition education. In school feeding,

gender-sensitive approaches ensured balanced benefits for boys and girls, reflected in the gender and age marker code of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations, and value chain actors in targeted areas have improved sustainable livelihoods through resilient, efficient, inclusive, food systems all year round.



USD 1.6 million transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities.



29,548 smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.



58,562 post-harvest management equipment provided to smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 3 enhances livelihoods by fostering resilient, efficient, and inclusive food systems. WFP supported smallholder farmers, farming organizations, and value chain actors, especially youth and women through capacity-building, market access via Home-Grown School Feeding, financial inclusion (especially for women), agricultural inputs, and asset creation, in collaboration with government, NGOs, civil society, and the private sector.

In response to ongoing food insecurity and malnutrition in Burundi, WFP's agenda seeks to improve household food security and strengthen resilience to shocks and stressors.

Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Programmes (SAMS)

The Smallholder Farmer (SHF) and Market Support Activity received funding at 257 percent of the requirements. With these resources, WFP enhanced peoples' capacities through participatory planning and training, improving farmer profiling, resource mapping, and networking. The initiative promoted agricultural productivity, crop diversification, and sustainable farming while reducing post-harvest losses (PHL) through improved storage and handling techniques. A partnership among Rome-based agencies is being established to accelerate efforts in this area.

WFP supported the effective marketing of high-quality surplus food products to institutional buyers, private-sector agro-processors, and WFP. This was achieved through a four-pronged strategy: ring-fencing demand, inclusive aggregation, increasing smallholder productivity, and creating an enabling environment.

WFP directed all local food purchases to the school feeding programme, prioritizing seven of Burundi's 18 provinces and supporting 236 cooperatives with 29,548 smallholder farmers (55 percent women) across rice, maize, high-iron beans (HIB), and milk value chains. To enhance productivity, WFP linked SHFs with seed producers and, with ISABU and COPROSEBU, supplied 1.2 MT of quality HIB seeds to 15 seed multiplier cooperatives for increased HIB output in 2025.

To reduce PHL, WFP provided technical expertise, materials, and technologies, distributing 2,300 hermetic silos, 44,822 hermetic bags, and 11,440 grain-drying tarpaulins at subsidized rates, with farmers covering 75 percent of the market cost. These efforts reduced rice storage losses to 0 percent (compared to 0.5 percent in 2023) and bean losses to 1.5 percent (down from 0.5 percent in 2023), although maize losses (2 percent) remained above the national average due to suboptimal storage practices.

In 2024, 5,093 MT of food were locally procured with WFP support, a 30 percent increase up from 3,575 MT in 2023, engaging 5,909 smallholder farmers (3,250 women) and injecting USD 6.8 million into the local economy. These efforts contributed to developing Burundi's agricultural sector by creating a sustainable market for local food.

To further diversify food production, WFP introduced hydroponic smart agriculture, improving vegetable production for the HGSF programme, refugees, SHFs, and nutrition initiatives. Forty hydroponic greenhouses were installed, 32 of which are operational, producing 13.6 MT of vegetables that benefited 9,931 individuals, including schoolchildren and people living with TB and HIV. Of the total production, 25 percent was sold for income, while 75 percent was consumed directly, increasing access to nutritious foods.

Climate and Resilience Interventions

Resilience-building activities supported food-insecure and shock-prone populations, including refugees in five camps. These initiatives provided nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, and climate-resilient livelihood solutions, including asset creation, financial inclusion through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), and sustainable income-generating activities (IGAs).

Activities were implemented in seven provinces, benefiting 84,855 individuals (87 percent women-led), with a focus on vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two years old whose household participants were encouraged to enrol in nutrition-sensitive asset creation (kitchen gardening) and VSLAs. Additionally, 7,966 refugee households (about 40,000 individuals, including 20,240 women) were targeted with unconditional CBTs and sustainable IGAs.

Despite full funding, Burundi faced economic challenges, with inflation reaching 29 percent in December 2024, reducing purchasing power. Food prices increased by 23 percent (source: Burundi Central Bank). CBT value was adjusted to align with the official US exchange rate [1]. Climate-related shocks, excessive rainfall, flooding, and drought further impacted livelihoods.

Nonetheless, WFP and partners improved people's livelihoods, bridged food gaps, and enhanced food security. These efforts built resilience and promoted long-term stability for vulnerable communities.

A total of 1,060 VSLAs (23,722 members, 80 percent women) and 20 cooperatives (1,518 members, 32 percent women) were supported in food and livestock production. Access to agricultural inputs was facilitated through CBT, VSLAs, and IGAs. Capacity-building initiatives benefited 658 cooperative members (368 women, 290 men) in storage management, conservation agriculture, erosion control, financial management, and business planning. These efforts yielded 925 tons of maize, 314 tons of beans, and 2 tons of vegetables. The vegetables were produced using hydroponic technologies.

VSLAs collectively saved USD 446,084 against USD 137,445 in 2023, a significant achievement amid economic difficulties. Loans of USD 452,926 were circulated within groups, against USD 125,425 in 2023, and members owned 38,385 small livestock (goats, pigs, rabbits, chickens), which served as protein sources and financial safety nets.

Through conditional cash-based transfers (CBT) worth USD 1,636,540, productive assets were created to strengthen community resilience. Key achievements included 183 kilometers of contour ridges for soil erosion control, 55,183 fruit trees planted for nutrition and environmental conservation, rehabilitation of 286 kilometers of feeder roads to improve access to social services, and 12,399 household kitchen gardens.

Survey results showed increased household resilience. The proportion of households using crisis and emergency adaptation measures including the sale of immature crops and/or household assets fell from 43 percent in 2022 to 36 percent in 2024. Households practicing savings increased from 29 percent to 93 percent, and 91 percent of people reported increased revenue due to these interventions.

For refugee camps, WFP strengthened partnerships with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights, and Gender (MNSSAHRG) and ONPRA. This collaboration integrated 8,000 refugee households into the social safety net programme, *Merankabandi II*. WFP provided bi-monthly cash transfers totaling USD 507,568 to 3,386 refugee households (99 percent of the target) in Bwagiriza and Nyankanda camps. Each household received six bi-monthly mobile money transfers of USD 25 for food and essential needs.

To enhance resilience, 3,183 project participants received coaching on maternal and child health, early childhood development, and nutrition. Complementary interventions focused on asset-building and livelihoods, with 60 percent of targeted households launching IGAs, such as poultry farming and carpentry, to supplement income and achieve self-reliance. A livelihoods assessment helped identify viable options, providing tailored support for refugees. Post-distribution monitoring carried out at 9-month intervals during the 18 months of implementation showed improvements in food security: households using crisis coping mechanisms decreased from 20 percent to 5.2 percent, while those with acceptable food consumption increased from 62 percent to 74.5 percent.

Gender and age considerations were central to resilience-building, as reflected in the programme's Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of 4. Women were registered as household heads in SCOPE, ensuring direct access to food and cash. People attended sessions on family dialogue, gender-based violence, and financial literacy to strengthen VSLA engagement. WFP also promoted inclusivity in smallholder farmer support, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable resilience for vulnerable women and children.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Promote nutrition-sensitive school feeding, expanding home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure and risk-prone populations to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to support effective design and implementation of emergency preparedness and response and social protection, and to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance policies and strategies including nutrition, food systems, school feeding and social protection by 2027.



17 IGEBU staff members received specialized training in **Weather Research and Forecasting**.



30 government officials participated in a capacity development **workshop** in Madagascar on **early warning systems**.



22 government officials trained on the **foundational aspects of social protection and safety nets**.



WFP assisted the government in the reconditioning of **25,000 mt** of **maize** to optimize storage, extend shelf life, and minimize losses.

In alignment with its core mandate, WFP focused on enhancing the capacities, systems, and services of government institutions and national stakeholders to design, implement, and monitor relevant policies and programmes. The primary goal was to assist Burundi's institutions in delivering effective and sustainable solutions to combat food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP provided technical assistance and policy guidance in its areas of expertise, including supply chain management, disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, anticipatory actions, social protection, school feeding, and nutrition. It also sought to foster integration and synergies across sectors to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

The strategic outcome was funded at 41 percent of the needs-based plan; however, only 19 percent of the available resources were utilized in 2024. This discrepancy was largely due to the ongoing international procurement of equipment for regional warehouses, which could not be completed before the end of the year due to the long lead time for delivery of goods in land locked country.

Early Warning and Anticipatory Action

In its efforts to enhance national capacities for emergency preparedness and response, WFP has supported the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Management in addressing gaps identified during the 2023 Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Index (EPCI) exercise. This exercise highlighted several priority areas, including the involvement of national academic institutions in preparedness and response mechanisms, as well as the adequacy and accessibility of technological and material resources.

In response to these identified priorities, WFP contributed to the development of a roadmap for the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System, engaging various stakeholders such as government ministries, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations working in the climate sector. Furthermore, WFP provided technical support and equipment to establish a situation room aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of disaster management. This effort involved collaboration with experts from Madagascar's National Office for Risk and Disaster Management, who brought extensive experience in disaster risk management and early warning systems.

In partnership with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), WFP conducted a capacity assessment of the Burundi Geographic Institute (IGEBU), the country's national meteorological agency. The assessment focused on strengthening drought and flood management capabilities, including IGEBU's ability to provide accurate forecasts and develop early warning systems for key drought and flood-related metrics. To support these efforts, WFP provided specialized training in Weather Research and Forecasting for 17 IGEBU staff members, enabling them to deliver precise weather forecasts. Additional training was provided in hydrological forecasting and the development of flood-related anticipatory action triggers, thereby enhancing the country's preparedness for disaster events related to extreme rainfall and water shortages.

Since 2020, WFP has been collaborating with the Burundi Red Cross to strengthen local disaster risk reduction capacities and early warning systems. In addition to the 40 existing Community Disaster Risk Reduction Committees, 20 new committees were established, and over 400 members participated in refresher training. This initiative has bolstered community-level early warning systems and anticipatory actions. Further collaboration with ICPAC is envisioned for 2025.

South-South Cooperation

In collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Platform, WFP organized a capacity development workshop, facilitated by Madagascar's National Office for Risk and Disaster Management. The workshop was attended by 30 government officials, including members of the Burundian National Disaster Risk Management Platform, representatives from each ministry, and local authorities, along with the Burundi Red Cross and several UN agencies.

Through South-South Cooperation, the two governments shared expertise on key components of early warning systems, including risk knowledge, observation, monitoring and forecasting, communication and response capacities, and management/coordination during emergency operations. Participants engaged in simulations that enhanced their understanding of the information collection mechanisms essential for disaster management. They also gained insights into the internal communication processes within the National Platform and its coordination with target communities during disaster response efforts. Additionally, the workshop provided valuable knowledge on the operation of a situation room in both regular and emergency contexts.

Social Protection

WFP continued to strengthen its collaboration with the Government of Burundi to integrate refugees into the national social protection system. A total of 22 officials from the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA) received training on the foundational aspects of social protection and safety nets. WFP also worked closely with ONPRA on a capacity assessment to identify key needs and gaps for the effective inclusion of refugees in the national system. The recommendations from this assessment serve as a key foundation for ONPRA's capacity development plan for the remainder of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Significant progress has also been made in developing a national unified social registry. To achieve this, WFP collaborated with the World Bank to jointly support the Ministry of Solidarity through the placement of a consultant to advance the unified social registry work. Key achievements include the establishment of a Social Registry Working Group, led by the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the National Commission for Social Protection. This group brings together the government and development partners to collaboratively implement the social registry roadmap, which was developed with support from WFP.

School Feeding Programme

To support the implementation of the School Meals Coalition Commitments, WFP provided both financial and technical assistance to the government in successfully organizing and hosting the ninth Africa Day of School Feeding. This event brought together participants from 28 African Union member states. Additionally, WFP facilitated the participation of three government officials in the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Japan. Both events served as valuable international and South-to-South exchange platforms for advocacy, stakeholder engagement, and learning on integrated homegrown school feeding. In addition, WFP facilitated Harvard University's school meals impact evaluation and World Bank's value for money studies whose results have informed decisions on the school feeding programme implementation. In the area of policy development, WFP contributed to the creation of the National Health and Nutrition Strategy for Schools (2024-2027), which was approved in March 2024. This included the development of a comprehensive roadmap and handbook to enhance the capacities of key stakeholders.

To further support the government's commitment to providing nutritious meals to school children in alignment with national targets, WFP conducted a landscape analysis of the school meals environment and developed a Strategic Advocacy Plan. Through its advocacy and capacity-strengthening efforts, WFP helped mobilize an additional USD 7.58 million for the national school feeding programme. Furthermore, six complementary school health and nutrition interventions were successfully implemented in schools with WFP's support.

Nutrition

WFP initiated support to the Burundi Bureau of Standards and Quality Control (BBN) to help obtain international accreditation for its microbiology laboratory. This included revising procedures and updating the quality manual to meet accreditation standards. Additionally, WFP assisted the National Center for Technology and Applied Research (CNTA) in research and development, leading to the design of a prototype for locally produced food fortification equipment. This initiative aims to provide affordable solutions and reduce dependency on imported equipment.

To enhance policy and regulatory frameworks, WFP collaborated with the SEP/PMSAN (the government entity responsible for food and nutrition security coordination) to amend the decree on mandatory food fortification in Burundi. Furthermore, recognizing the challenges in fortification efforts, WFP has initiated discussions with key government partners to organize a high-level national dialogue on food fortification planned in 2025. The dialogue will

assess progress made in implementing previous recommendations on fortification strategy revisions, validate key findings, and identify next steps and institutional arrangements for developing a new food fortification strategy.

WFP continued its support to the government in strengthening food and nutrition security coordination platforms. Specifically, WFP provided financial and technical assistance for the organization of a training of trainers, which involved 96 members from 10 provincial and communal food and nutrition coordination platforms, under the facilitation of SEP/PMSAN. The training covered topics such as nutrition fundamentals, the importance of multisectoral coordination, and approaches and tools for effective coordination. Additionally, WFP provided financial support to equip 12 provincial coordination platforms with IT materials. At the national level, WFP assisted SEP/PMSAN in conducting the annual review of the National Food Security and Nutrition Multisectoral Strategic Plan and assessing the implementation of Burundi's national food systems roadmap.

WFP also supported the organization of the 5th Women Leaders High-Level Forum, an event hosted by the Office of the First Lady for Development, which focused on key national development issues, including nutrition, and advocated for further investment in early childhood development, including nutrition-based efforts to reduce stunting in the first 1000 days of childhood.

Supply Chain

As part of the Contingent Emergency Response Component of the national social protection programme *Merankabandi*, WFP enhanced the logistical capabilities of the National Agency for the Management of Strategic Food Reserves (ANAGESSA). The primary objective of this support was to improve the management of maize stocks and reduce post-harvest losses for 2024. Specifically, WFP assisted in the reconditioning of 25,000 tons of maize to optimize storage, extend shelf life, and minimize losses, employing modern techniques and best practices to ensure quality and security.

Additionally, WFP provided technical and logistical support to ANAGESSA and the Agropastoral Investment Cooperative. This support included capacity-building for 45 regional warehouse managers and 3 communal stock handlers through targeted training programmes aimed at improving stock management practices, ensuring product safety, and strengthening crisis management capabilities to address logistical challenges.

Looking forward, WFP will continue to enhance the capacity of ANAGESSA and foster innovation, including through South-South cooperation with neighbouring countries, to adopt successful approaches to stock management and agricultural logistics. WFP is also looking into supporting ANAGESSA for effective fumigation, to ensure the longevity and quality of their stored grains.

Data and Analysis

WFP provided essential support to enhance the government's capacity in food security and nutrition analysis. Through targeted training and technical assistance, 105 technicians from national institutions were equipped with the skills necessary to inform government and partner decision-making, thereby strengthening preparedness and response throughout the year. Additional support focused on food security monitoring in collaboration with MINEAGRIE and the development of early warning systems using the mVAM platform, which relies on remote data collection from markets and grassroots communities. Furthermore, WFP facilitated the active participation of 80 national experts in key technical working groups, including the Acute Food Security Integrated Phases Classification (IPC) and the Cash Transfer Working Group. WFP also played a pivotal role in revising the National Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), in partnership with the Government of Burundi and other cash actors. These efforts are expected to enhance analytical capabilities and promote a coordinated approach, enabling the government to more effectively address food insecurity and provide evidence-based responses to emerging challenges.

Lessons Learned

Enhancing integration between disaster risk management platforms and social protection and nutrition stakeholders is key to strengthening WFP's support for capacity building, system improvements, and service delivery. As social registries expand, better coordination offers opportunities for greater efficiency. However, sustainable financing for shock-responsive social protection remains a challenge. WFP can help bridge this gap by fostering partnerships with disaster risk finance institutions and insurance facilities, ensuring more resilient and adaptive social protection systems.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.



WFP facilitated the timely delivery of **10,000 mt of fertilizer to farmer cooperatives and organizations** across Burundi on behalf of FAO.



158,839 liters of fuel delivered to **54 partner agencies** across Burundi.



WFP stored **6,847 bales of long-lasting insecticidal nets** for UNDP.

Strategic Outcome 5 aimed to provide essential services and expertise to the Government of Burundi, as well as to humanitarian and development partners, thereby enhancing their capacity to reach vulnerable populations and address their needs effectively. WFP supported these efforts by delivering critical logistics and supply chain services to the humanitarian and development sectors, thus contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 17, which advocates for global partnerships in sustainable development.

This strategic outcome, funded through a full cost-recovery model, was 25 percent funded in relation to the needs-based plan of USD 3.97 million. A portion of the funding was carried over from the previous year. Due to fuel shortages in the country, only 43 percent of available resources could be spent.

Provision of Supply Chain Services to the Humanitarian Community

In 2024, WFP played a key role in the strategic prepositioning of fuel stocks and provided essential transportation, storage, and procurement services for various non-food items. A total of 158,839 liters of fuel were delivered to 54 partner agencies across Burundi. This represented a 12 percent decline in fuel deliveries compared to 2023, due to an acute fuel shortage that affected the country throughout the year. Despite this challenge, WFP's provision of fuel stocks ensured the continuity of life-saving interventions for partners reliant on these services.

In addition to fuel services, WFP facilitated the timely delivery of 10,000 MT of fertilizer to farmer cooperatives and organizations across Burundi on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This initiative aimed to ensure that both women and men in the farming sector had access to fertilizer well in advance of the planting season. WFP also stored 6,847 bales of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ensuring their availability for distribution to vulnerable households.

A client satisfaction survey conducted by WFP revealed that 93 percent of partners utilizing its common services, against 95 percent in 2023 were satisfied, a decline due to acute fuel scarcity experienced in 2024. This underscores WFP's critical role in enhancing the reach and effectiveness of humanitarian and development interventions across Burundi. The government's unprecedented granting of permission to import fuel will support this work. WFP is currently the only agency allowed to import fuel directly and is expected to ensure minimum fuel availability for all UN agency operations and uninterrupted supply of fuel to critical programmes like the HGSF.

Feedback from key partner agencies emphasized the need for WFP to expand its common services and expertise to additional regions, such as Gitega and Ngozi, to further strengthen partners' capacity for efficient, effective, and coordinated interventions. These insights reaffirm WFP's commitment to fostering collaboration and delivering impactful solutions to address both humanitarian and development challenges.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and 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 38th out of 146 countries on the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index, showing a slight decline from 35th place in 2023. On the 2023-2024 Gender Inequality Index, the country ranks 187th out of 191, highlighting ongoing challenges in reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation. While progress has been made in reducing the gender gap, persistent discriminatory stereotypes and restrictive social norms continue to hinder women's involvement in food and nutrition decision-making. Women-led households are particularly vulnerable, with 49 percent experiencing food insecurity, compared to 41 percent of male-led households. ^[1] Additionally, women in such households have significantly less control over household budgets (20 percent for women versus 64 percent for men) and reduced access to mobile phones (47 percent for women compared to 65 percent for men). ^[1]

WFP is actively working to close the gender gap and combat the discriminatory stereotypes and restrictive social norms that limit women's decision in food security and nutrition. In this perspective, WFP encouraged parity women/men in food management committees, conditioned support to smallholder cooperatives by women's participation up to 50 percent and women's membership in the cooperative's decision-making bodies up to 50 percent. WFP also encouraged women's participation in supported VSLAs for economic empowerment. These efforts have led to positive outcomes across nearly all monitored areas, including increased shared decision-making between men and women regarding the use of assistance at the household level. This progress is a result of WFP's systematic approach, which includes actively engaging both men and women in consultations to identify needs and shape project designs.

In Burundi, women-led households face significant barriers to accessing agricultural loans, often due to the lack of land titles or collateral such as livestock. To address this, WFP revised its 2024 asset creation and livelihood targeting criteria and tools, placing women at the center of its interventions and improving outcomes in education and food security for children. In 2024, more than 10,000 women were enrolled in VLSA activities in two provinces. WFP, together with partners, provided financial literacy and business training to women, empowering them to improve household income by selling livestock and surplus produce.

WFP also provided technical expertise to the Government of Burundi and the Humanitarian Cluster. WFP contributed to the development of the National Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on gender-based violence (GBV) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), in collaboration with the Humanitarian Cluster, protection working groups, government ministries, and NGOs. As the lead agency, WFP integrated PSEA procedures into the SOP, which will guide stakeholders on coordination, prevention, and mitigation measures in humanitarian action. The SOP adopts a survivor-centered, multi-sectoral approach and includes safe, accessible referral mechanisms.

In addition, WFP supported the revision of Burundi's National GBV Strategy (2024-2028), aligning it with the National Gender Policy (2012-2025). Led by the Ministry of Solidarity, the revised strategy focuses on establishing multi-sectoral One-Stop Centres and integrating effective coordination, prevention, and mitigation measures into national policies and protocols.

WFP continued to advocate for and raise awareness of the connections between food insecurity and GBV through staff awareness sessions, humanitarian GBV Working Group discussions, and Food Security Cluster meetings.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The voluntary repatriation of Burundian nationals from Tanzania, internal displacement due to climate change-induced disasters, the influx of asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the resultant housing shortages remain significant risks to women, men, boys, and girls in various vulnerable situations. These increased vulnerabilities have led to heightened protection concerns, such as the use of negative coping mechanisms, the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian settings, and a rise in gender-based violence (GBV). Furthermore, ongoing discrimination and harmful practices against individuals with disabilities remain critical issues. GBV, particularly intimate partner violence and other forms linked to negative coping strategies, remains a pervasive problem.

Protection

Protection and risk analysis were integral to WFP's operations, guiding mitigation measures to protect the safety and dignity of beneficiaries, prevent harm, and enhance access to assistance. According to WFP monitoring data, 100 percent of refugees, IDPs, returnees, beneficiaries of malnutrition supplementation and resilience-building activities, and 96.6 percent of host community members reported no safety concerns experienced because of their engagement in WFP programmes. In addition, 100 percent of refugees, IDPs, returnees, women and children supported with nutrition support and people under the resilience-building activities, and host community members unanimously reported that they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. Moreover, 100 percent of IDPs, returnees, beneficiaries of malnutrition supplementation, and 99.7 percent of refugees and host community members, as well as 99.4 percent of beneficiaries of resilience-building activities, affirmed to have been treated with respect because of their engagement in programmes.

WFP's efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) are crucial to safeguarding vulnerable populations and ensuring the equitable distribution of assistance. To this end, WFP trained cooperating partners (CPs) and staff on gender and PSEA, ensuring programme delivery adhered to these principles. WFP staff, particularly PSEA focal points and those managing the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), were sensitized to effectively address PSEA cases, especially in emergency response contexts. In collaboration with the Burundi PSEA network, WFP developed and distributed communication materials to raise awareness of PSEA and provide guidance on how to seek assistance in emergency situations. PSEA cases were reported through the CFM, including a hotline and field staff at help desks, while ensuring the confidentiality and safety of the reported individuals.

Accountability to the Affected Population

WFP's Country Strategic Plan adopts a people-centered approach, prioritizing the needs of the populations it serves. WFP focused on defining its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) priorities for the next four years. These priorities aim to create new entry points for AAP and inclusion, encompassing various activities such as evidence generation, advocacy, inclusive programming, strategic planning, and policy development. WFP also plans to invest in capacity building related to inclusive communication and community engagement, while promoting conflict-sensitive programming. Additionally, aligning and integrating the CFM into existing government initiatives, such as the social protection grievance mechanism, is critical for ensuring sustainability and will remain a key priority moving forward.

WFP's AAP priorities centered on conducting Capacity Needs Assessments for AAP and inclusion in the *Merankabandi* Social Protection Programme. The findings of these assessments will guide the integration of CFM into existing government structures, such as the social protection grievance mechanism. Furthermore, AAP and inclusion principles were integrated into interagency humanitarian platforms, including the Humanitarian Response Forum, to support contingency planning and the protection working group's mission of preventing, detecting, and responding to disasters, while ensuring accountability to affected populations.

WFP remained committed to strengthening accountability by enhancing community engagement and participation, improving access to the CFM, and incorporating beneficiary feedback into programme adjustments. WFP improved its two-way communication channels by expanding CFM committees, empowering especially women to share their feedback with WFP, with a special focus on GBV. This fostered greater engagement at the local level, facilitated

participatory decision-making, and provided valuable insights for programme design, monitoring, and implementation. As a result, WFP made significant improvements in various aspects of its programmes, including meaningful access, accountability, participation, and the empowerment of supported communities. According to WFP monitoring, 87.9 percent of refugees, 95 percent of IDPs, 78 percent of returnees, 82.2 percent of beneficiaries of malnutrition supplementation, and 80.9 percent of beneficiaries of resilience-building activities reported to have been provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA. However, only 61 percent of host community members have reported not to have received enough information, particularly on the calendar of distribution, targeting criteria, and duration of assistance because the urgency of the response did not allow enough time to sensitize about the distributions and this aspect needs to be improved with future emergency interventions.

WFP continued to strengthen its support network and communication systems to maintain the positive outcomes achieved in previous years. In partnership with others, WFP conducted 113 awareness-raising sessions on the CFM, and 17 beneficiary CFM committees were formed. These sessions were held at various sites, including refugee, returnee, nutrition, and asset creation sites. WFP gathered feedback through a toll-free hotline, help desks at distribution sites, and other face-to-face channels.

A total of 4,515 community feedback cases were reported, 51 percent of which came from women. The hotline remained the most preferred feedback channel, receiving 2,682 calls. By December, coverage expanded to include both mobile phone service providers in Burundi, enabling affected populations to reach WFP across all projects. Of the reported cases, 59 percent were submitted via the hotline, 22 percent via helpdesks, and 15 percent through face-to-face communication. By the end of 2024, 94 percent of cases had been resolved, representing a 7 percent improvement over 2023, with the remaining 6 percent still under review. WFP received 1,202 requests for information, 1,415 requests for assistance, 1,460 instances of negative feedback, and 438 instances of positive feedback.

As a result of these efforts, nearly all beneficiaries across WFP programmes reported no safety concerns related to their participation and had unhindered access to food and nutrition assistance. They also affirmed that they were treated with respect throughout their engagement in these programmes.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Burundi is confronted with significant environmental challenges, including deforestation, land degradation, indoor air pollution, water contamination, natural disasters, and biodiversity loss, all of which negatively impact nutrition and food security. The country is sculpted with lush green hillsides where 90 percent of the population lives and grows. An overwhelming majority of Burundians (99 percent) lack the coping ability required to withstand the effects of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and landslides, all of which already affect them. Forests, which cover only 10.9 percent of the country's total land area (25,680 square kilometres), are extensively exploited for firewood, charcoal, and construction materials. Additionally, population growth further drives the conversion of forested areas into agricultural land. Since 2020, Burundi has been losing 5.2 percent of its surface area every year due to land degradation, according to a 2022 World Bank report, "Tackling Climate Change, Land Degradation and Fragility. In 2024, floods and landslides affected 333,350 individuals, as reported by hazard monitoring. Rapid population growth and reliance on bioenergy contribute to increased vulnerability within communities, while limited access to sustainable alternative fuels hinders the adoption of environmentally friendly cooking practices.

In collaboration with government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector partners, WFP incorporated environmental and social safeguarding measures into its programme design and implementation. This approach combines environmental protection with food security through school feeding initiatives, resilience-building, and support for smallholder farmers.

To improve access to fuel and energy, WFP worked with national directorates and private contractors to equip 16 schools with 64 energy-efficient cooking stoves and 16 improved kitchen shelters. This initiative reduced firewood consumption by 40-60 percent, helping to mitigate environmental degradation. Additionally, WFP partnered with NGO Amazi Water to promote clean technologies and provide safe drinking water. Solar-powered boreholes were installed in nine schools, benefiting 10,000 students and 18,000 households in the neighboring areas of Bubanza, Cibitoke, Muyinga, and Gitega.

In line with the National Policy of Development and Communal Development Plans, WFP supported environmental restoration and climate change adaptation through resilience-building, anticipatory actions, and crisis response activities across nine provinces. Notable achievements included the construction of 183 kilometers of contour ridges for soil erosion control, the planting of 55,183 fruit trees to restore the environment and provide nutritious produce, the establishment of household kitchen gardens to enhance resilience, and the distribution of composters to improve soil fertility. To promote food diversification and increased production, WFP also introduced climate-smart agriculture by installing 40 greenhouses to produce fresh vegetables, benefiting schoolchildren, individuals living with HIV, and those affected by tuberculosis (TB).

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In line with its commitment to the Environmental Policy, WFP Burundi launched its Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2023, to manage the environmental impacts of its operations, and reduce environmental risks. Through environmental assessments, WFP has identified areas of intervention and is working to implement solutions that will improve its environmental performance.

In addition to its programmatic initiatives, WFP took steps to mitigate the environmental impact of its internal operations. It engaged a local waste management service who makes sure the waste is duly delivered to the public dump.

WFP also monitored carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from vehicles using the Fuel Management System (FMS). Drivers were trained in eco-driving practices, including smooth acceleration, maintaining optimal speeds, and minimizing idling, while regular vehicle maintenance was conducted to ensure fuel efficiency.

Through a green energy partnership with UNDP, WFP initiated the procurement of a 175 kWp solar system for the Country Office in 2024, following comprehensive energy audits conducted previously. The solar system will reduce reliance on diesel generators, provide a reliable source of energy, and realize significant operational cost savings.

Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) tools were utilized across programme activities, particularly in engineering and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects. These tools enabled WFP to prioritize the needs of affected communities and ensure that activities did not inadvertently harm the environment. In 2024, 59 percent of field agreements and contracts (23 out of 39) were subject to environmental and social screening, leading to the creation of eight environmental and social management plans.

Looking ahead, to strengthen risk assessment and mitigation, WFP intends to incorporate the new cross-cutting context analysis and risk assessment tool (I-CARA) into its screening processes starting in 2025. This tool will evaluate risks related to protection and human rights, gender equality, community health and safety, conflict sensitivity, and accountability to affected populations. Furthermore, in 2024, WFP developed an Environment and Energy Innovation Strategy, which will steer its initiatives to integrate environmental and social sustainability across all programmatic activities and operations beginning in 2025. Leveraging private sector partnerships, WFP will seek to integrate energy in food systems and livelihoods support to smallholder farmers; improve cooking and energy in schools and emergencies; use cash programming to increase the energy demand of households, institutions and commercial activities for local commercial suppliers of energy products and services.

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

WFP Burundi Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2027 is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 2.2, which aims to eliminate all forms of malnutrition. In pursuit of this objective, WFP incorporates nutrition-focused approaches throughout its activities to address both the root causes of chronic and acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in Burundi. By combining nutrition integration with multi-sectoral collaboration, WFP has enhanced the nutritional outcomes of its interventions, a focus that will continue to be strengthened during the CSP's implementation.

To address the underlying causes of malnutrition, WFP has integrated nutrition-sensitive strategies across all its activities, reaching over one million individuals through at least one nutrition-sensitive intervention.

Promoting Nutritious and Diversified Diets

Under the Unconditional Resource Transfer Programmes, women engaged in these programmes received Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) support to promote the consumption of diverse, nutritious foods and improve child-feeding practices.

Nutrition-sensitive resilience-building activities were targeted at households with pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as children aged 6 to 23 months, who were at risk of malnutrition. These households participated in kitchen gardening and small livestock rearing initiatives to enhance their access to nutritious food and essential health services. Women were also connected to Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to strengthen their economic capabilities. As a result, some of the participants set up household productive assets including kitchen gardens, small animal breeding and small businesses.

In collaboration with the Centre National de Technologie Agroalimentaire (CNTA), the Bureau Burundais de Normalisation et Contrôle de la Qualité (BBN), and various partners, including the private sector, WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive interventions aimed at improving the production and consumption of locally produced nutritious and safe foods. These interventions focused on four value chains: rice, maize, high-iron beans (HIB), and milk. WFP also enhanced the skills of both women and men in smallholder farming and milling to increase the production and consumption of locally sourced nutritious foods. This approach led to a greater incorporation of locally produced nutritious foods in the communities and schools, where children consumed biofortified beans, milk, and maize meals.

Furthermore, WFP introduced climate-smart agricultural practices, including hydroponic systems, to increase vegetable production and consumption among schoolchildren, refugees, and households with individuals living with HIV.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Public Health, WFP developed and distributed school meal recipes using locally sourced ingredients. This initiative aligns with WFP's local procurement model, which supports the use of locally produced foods in school canteens.

Mainstreaming Social Behavior Change Communication Across Activities

WFP integrated Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies across its nutrition and resilience initiatives to positively influence behaviors and improve health and nutrition outcomes. SBCC was implemented through three key approaches: interpersonal communication (such as nutrition education), mass media, and community mobilization. These strategies were tailored to the specific needs of local communities.

Through its Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) programme, WFP empowered individuals to make informed food choices while meeting their essential needs. SBCC was integrated into CBT interventions to encourage households, especially those in refugee camps, to purchase nutritious foods. Post-distribution monitoring indicated that 17 percent of households in refugee camps used the cash transfer to buy nutritious foods, an increase by 2 percent points from 15 percent recorded in 2023.

WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health, PRONIANUT, and local partners to promote the consumption of more nutritious diets, including locally produced fortified foods, through mass media campaigns and interpersonal communication. Thousands of individuals, including those targeted through CBT interventions, received SBCC messages emphasizing dietary diversification and the purchase of nutritious composite flours.

Additionally, WFP made substantial investments in strengthening the capacity of local NGOs and government partners involved in resilience, social protection, and nutrition programme implementation. Training focused on SBCC approaches to ensure sustained coverage and effectiveness, thereby complementing government efforts to combat malnutrition.

Partnerships

Aligned with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP established and strengthened strategic partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including local governments, donors, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, local and international NGOs, international financial institutions, and the media. These collaborations focused on advocacy, resource mobilization, coordination, and implementation.

The Government of Burundi remained a key partner in designing and implementing WFP initiatives. WFP worked closely with government ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock, on food systems, and the Ministry of Health, on nutrition programmes. School feeding remained a government priority, with WFP serving as a strategic partner in implementing nutrition-sensitive Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). Demonstrating its commitment, the Government increased its financial contribution from USD 4.4 million to USD 7.5 million, and additional resources were sought to enhance the programme's impact on human capital, food systems, and children's nutrition.

In advancing food and nutrition security advocacy, WFP supported the Office of the First Lady in hosting the Forty Fifth High-Level Women Leaders Forum on Malnutrition. Additionally, WFP facilitated the successful organization of the 9th Africa Day of School Feeding, enabling Burundi to showcase the transformative impact of home-grown school feeding on economic growth and human capital development.

Strong partnerships with donors were critical to implementing WFP's programmes in Burundi. WFP strengthened collaboration with traditional donors while fostering new partnerships, particularly with the private sector. The strengthened partnership with Kerry Group led the organization to extend its collaboration with WFP in 2024 to support the milk value chain. Efforts to diversify the donor base included engaging Austria and Finland, both of which provided crisis response funding for WFP in Burundi for the first time.

Multiyear contributions from the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany (KfW), and Monaco supported initiatives such as home-grown school feeding (HGSF), smallholder market support, resilience-building, and nutrition prevention activities. Flexible contributions from Germany (GFFO), Finland, and Austria enabled WFP to address operational gaps and prioritize humanitarian needs.

To broaden funding sources, WFP deepened engagement with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Collaboration with the World Bank proved vital in strengthening Burundi's social protection sector. Under the *Merankabandi II* programme, WFP implemented cash-based transfers for food-insecure populations affected by climatic shocks and facilitated refugee integration into national social protection systems. These efforts also included capacity building to enhance government-led systems, leveraging partnerships with the Ministry of Solidarity, ONPRA, CARITAS, UNHCR, and other stakeholders. Additionally, discussions are underway with the World Bank and the Government of Burundi for further crisis response initiatives and a human capital strengthening project.

WFP also advanced private sector partnerships, notably in school feeding programmes. In 2024, WFP secured USD 0.5 million from the Mastercard Foundation to support HGSF activities.

WFP extends its gratitude to the Governments and organizations supporting the CSP 2024-2027, including the Governments of Burundi, China, France, Germany, Monaco, the Netherlands, Russia, Switzerland, and the United States, as well as the European Union, Global Partnership for Education, Kerry Group, Mastercard Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, UNICERF, the World Bank, and World Vision UK.

Focus on localization

WFP partnered with 48 cooperating partners, including international and national non-governmental organizations (INGOs), which were selected for their expertise and alignment with WFP's activities. For example, under resilience-building projects, World Vision International provided financial education that emphasized financial management, using community-approved methods. This initiative specifically supported members of village savings and loan associations.

Of the 48 cooperating partners implementing WFP activities in Burundi, 32 were local organizations, a 15 percent decrease from 2023 in the number of local partners. These partners included government institutions, civil society organizations, and local NGOs. The decrease is mainly due to the suspension of partnership agreements with some government partners, especially in the nutrition programme and data collection activities, because of resource

constraints. In total, USD 2.4 million, was transferred to local cooperating partners. WFP continued to advance its localization efforts by investing in capacity-building initiatives of local actors. WFP strengthened government institutions' capacity in early warning systems and school feeding implementation to promote sustainability and ownership, in line with its handover strategy.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

To enhance impact, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies through joint initiatives. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP implemented a resilience-building project with a nutrition focus, funded by Germany (KfW), across four provinces. WFP's contributions included providing cash transfers to vulnerable households, distributing specialized nutritious foods, and supporting food fortification, while UNICEF focused on delivering basic health services and promoting Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) initiatives.

Furthermore, WFP partnered with FAO, UNAIDS, and UNICEF to combat malnutrition through coordinated interventions in Ngozi, Kayanza, and Muyinga provinces. As part of its logistical support, WFP stored long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for UNDP's malaria control campaign.

Financial Overview

In March 2024, WFP launched the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Burundi, with an annual funding requirement of USD 89 million. However, by the end of 2024, WFP secured USD 110 million (124 percent of the required funding). Despite this, delayed funding confirmations impacted the timely execution of activities. About 49 percent of available resources were spent, and USD 56 million was carried over to 2025. Of the funds raised, USD 65 million (62 percent) were resources carried over from 2023, including multi-year contributions from 2022 and the World Bank. USA was WFP Burundi's largest donor, contributing 47 percent of the total funding.

Contributions were primarily allocated to the emergency response programme, which received the bulk of the funds. Bilateral donors provided 79 percent of the contributions, earmarked for specific activities, while only 3 percent were flexible multilateral funding to address gaps in the refugee response.

Where permissible, WFP leveraged advance financing to ensure the timely implementation of activities. Advance financing accounted for 40 percent of contributions received in 2024 (USD 45 million), helping to prevent critical funding gaps in the emergency response and school feeding programme.

Through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), 2,465 MT of commodities were procured at cost effective prices. This strategy reduced lead times, accelerated delivery, and enabled the purchase of goods from both regional and international markets, especially when local markets faced shortages or unfavorable pricing.

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded, with resources exceeding the 2024 requirements (USD 36,644,254 resourced against USD 29,195,756 planned). About USD 18.6 million of available resources were carried over from 2023, and USD 12.7 million were carried forward to 2025. These funds were used to provide food and nutrition assistance to returnees, populations affected by shocks, refugees, and asylum seekers. Fund absorption was low at 65 percent, due to 27 percent of contributions arriving in the last quarter of the year, impacting their utilization.

The refugee operations were fully funded, receiving USD 15,598,378 against a planned USD 13,212,925, with USD 2,140,612 carried over from 2023 and USD 5,073,440 to 2025. Contributions, both in-kind and cash, were intermittent, and 67 percent of resources were spent. To sustain assistance, refugees received only 75 percent of the WFP's recommended rations. Programmes for returnees and those affected by climatic shocks were also fully funded, with 87 percent of funding carried over from 2023. About 65 percent of resources were used, with 34 percent carried over to 2025. Additional support from OCHA CERF, the EU (ECHO), Germany (GFFO), and the World Bank strengthened the shock-responsive safety net. However, the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme was only 68 percent funded, limiting WFP's ability to assist all planned beneficiaries, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Due to this shortfall, WFP prioritized children while reducing support for PBWG, despite their increased needs.

Strategic Outcome 2, focusing on preventing malnutrition and supporting home-grown school feeding was 83 percent funded, with contributions from Burundi's government, the World Bank, the Netherlands, Monaco, and China. The funds helped prevent malnutrition and supported the school meals programme. However, challenges like fuel shortages, power issues, limited processing capacity, transport difficulties, and food safety concerns slowed implementation, leading to a 57 percent expenditure rate. USD 12.7 million will be carried over to 2025.

Strategic Outcome 3, focused on resilience building for sustainable livelihoods, was fully funded through multi-year contributions from the World Bank, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland (SDC). Half of the 2024 budget was carried over from 2023. New contributions from the World Bank supported the integration of vulnerable refugees into the national social protection programme, *Merankabandi*. WFP strengthened food-insecure populations' livelihoods and enhanced smallholder farmers' skills. However, late disbursements in the final quarter of 2024 limited expenditure to 25 percent. The remaining funds will be utilized beyond 2024.































Strategic Outcome 4, which aims to strengthen the capacities, systems, and services of the Government and national actors in Burundi, was 41 percent funded, with all funds carried over from 2023. However, only 21 percent of the funds were spent due to delays in procuring TEC equipment for government capacity building under the CERC project, as well as challenges in the organization of capacity strengthening for the Burundian Bureau of Standardization and Quality Control (BBN) and the National Center for Food Technology (CNTA) [3]. A total of USD 790,322 will be carried over to 2025.













Strategic Outcome 5, operating under a full cost recovery model, received only 25 percent of its required funding enabling WFP to provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners. Burundi's challenging economic and logistical conditions restricted the implementation of non-emergency activities. Despite these constraints, WFP continues to adapt its operations, with carryover funding remaining crucial to sustaining efforts to save lives and improve livelihoods.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	29,195,756	17,818,765	36,644,254	23,916,674
SO01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	29,195,756	17,818,765	36,644,254	23,916,674
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	13,212,925	7,504,392	15,598,378	10,524,938
Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees	12,347,304	9,540,913	18,558,851	12,149,488
Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas	3,635,526	773,461	2,487,024	1,242,248
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	35,679,863	19,536,683	29,575,104	16,879,119
SO02: People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year	35,679,863	19,536,683	29,575,104	16,879,119

Activity 04: Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.	6,806,645	5,265,496	6,394,628	3,433,552
Activity 05: Promote safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas	28,873,218	14,271,186	23,180,476	13,445,567
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	5,771,590	5,821,226	12,400,453	3,197,774
SO03: Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems.	5,771,590	5,821,226	12,400,453	3,197,774
Activity 06: Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.	991,971	991,821	2,548,247	558,392
Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions	4,779,619	4,829,404	9,852,205	2,639,382
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,442,599	1,168,651	1,006,933	216,610

SO04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027.	 2,442,599	 1,168,651	 1,006,933	 216,610
Activity 08: Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.	 2,442,599	 1,168,651	 1,006,933	 216,610
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 3,970,736	 2,102,244	 1,009,463	 434,668
SO05: The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.	 3,970,736	 2,102,244	 1,009,463	 434,668
Activity 09: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications to Government, development, and humanitarian partners	 3,970,736	 2,102,244	 1,009,463	 434,668
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 16,136,541	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 77,060,544	 46,447,569	 96,772,747	 44,644,846
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 6,942,873	 5,867,251	 8,020,961	 4,172,993

Total Direct Costs	 84,003,417	 52,314,820	 104,793,708	 48,817,839
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 5,178,871	 3,246,556	 4,839,041	 4,839,041
Grand Total	 89,182,287	 55,561,377	 109,632,749	 53,656,881

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] BMZ: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; KfW: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
- [2] The 2021 United Nations Common Country analysis

Operational context

- [1] IPC April and IPC December 2024
- [2] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2023.pdf>
- [3] 2024 SMART Survey
- [4] 2024 SMART Survey
- [5] According to the 2020 SMART survey, the acceptable dietary intake in Burundi was 6.8 percent and in 2022 13.3 percent
- [6] About 41 percent depreciation in parallel market vs 2.7 percent in official
- [7] In May 2024, the lake recorded the highest water level since 1992 - which was about 3.7m above its normal level. This led to flooding along its shores and pushing water inland along the rivers that serve it. While the water level declined slightly after that, the water level rose again towards the end of 2024 because of the Oct-Dec seasonal rains and is still high (3.2m above its normal as of 10th Feb 2025). This will sustain inundation in affected areas, and continue posing risk to affected populations and livelihoods.

Country office story

- [1] State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024, pp 190 (<https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/d5be2ffc-f191-411c-9fee-bb737411576d/content>)

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The nine provinces are: Kirundo, Ruyigi, Bujumbura Central, Cibitoke, Muyinga, Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, Ngozi, Makamba, and Bubanza.
- [2] The six most-affected coastal provinces include Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, Makamba, and Rutana.
- [3] Note that the number of assisted PBWGs is not reflected in the data tables (A.1.2) because they were assisted during the two first months of 2024 covered under the closed project (BI02). Also A.4.1 could not be implemented due to lack of resources
- [4] The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

2023 outcome values are the baseline values for all SO, hence the missing values

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Under output indicator A3.1, WFP was unable to secure resources for the planned cash-based transfers.
- [2] Discrepancies between figures in the narrative and the table are explained by the fact that numbers reflected in the tables do not include quantities distributed/numbers of beneficiaries reached during January-February 2024 period which was covered under the closed project (BI02).
- [3] Discrepancies between figures in the narrative and the table are explained by the fact that numbers reflected in the tables do not include quantities distributed/numbers of beneficiaries reached during January-February 2024 period which was covered under the closed project (BI02).

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] A relevant study was launched in 2024, with plans to further adjust the CBT value in 2025.

Strategic outcome 04

The EPCI is not required to be measured annually but measured at least twice in a CSP cycle. The first is planned 2025, and the 2nd for July 2027

Gender equality and women's empowerment

The new indicators were introduced in the end of 2024. Therefore, the country office has not yet started to collect data on CC3.4. and CC3.5

- [1] Foods Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) 2024 data.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] World Bank-Government of Burundi (GoB) report Tackling Climate Change, Land Degradation and Fragility: Diagnosing Drivers of Climate and Environmental Fragility in Burundi's Colline Landscapes - Towards a Multi-Sector Investment Plan to Scale up Climate Resilience

Nutrition integration

This nutrition-sensitive indicator was newly introduced and was not measured because the country office lacked the necessary skills. It will be measured next year.

Financial Overview

[1] 50 percent carryover include multiyear funding not tied to 2024.

[2] Around USD 4 million disbursed by the World Bank in December 2024.

[3] Worth noting that multiyear funding 2024-2024¹ received in 2024 from ECHO for FbF have been recorded as available in 2024 which "wrongly" increased the available amount for 2024.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	607,283	689,571	114%
	female	640,167	708,487	111%
	total	1,247,450	1,398,058	112%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	33,211	26,865	81%
	female	32,696	26,449	81%
	total	65,907	53,314	81%
24-59 months	male	38,047	51,394	135%
	female	37,632	50,845	135%
	total	75,679	102,239	135%
5-11 years	male	220,517	254,405	115%
	female	218,891	252,992	116%
	total	439,408	507,397	115%
12-17 years	male	178,226	205,651	115%
	female	181,486	209,000	115%
	total	359,712	414,651	115%
18-59 years	male	121,838	136,848	112%
	female	151,003	153,120	101%
	total	272,841	289,968	106%
60+ years	male	15,444	14,408	93%
	female	18,459	16,081	87%
	total	33,903	30,489	90%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,047,250	1,310,685	125%
IDP	28,000	7,088	25%
Refugee	112,200	58,771	52%
Returnee	60,000	21,514	36%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	115,000	84,855	73%
Malnutrition prevention programme	50,000	24,052	48%
Malnutrition treatment programme	58,000	27,995	48%
School based programmes	703,000	757,481	107%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	120,000	29,548	24%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	260,000	491,098	188%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,290	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	652	90	14%
Iodised Salt	95	80	84%
LNS	0	7	-
Maize	3,305	1,481	45%
Maize Meal	3,564	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	392	62	16%
Rice	0	1,962	-
Split Peas	0	200	-
Vegetable Oil	477	87	18%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,294	255	11%
Corn Soya Blend	360	158	44%
Iodised Salt	172	82	48%
LNS	0	97	-
Maize	7,800	0	0%
Maize Meal	803	2,022	252%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	300	0	0%
Rice	0	198	-
Split Peas	0	297	-
Uht Milk	2,008	63	3%
Vegetable Oil	574	204	36%

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	7,488,000	11,053,114	148%
Value Voucher	2,268,000	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,782,000	2,595,061	146%
Value Voucher	7,800,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,898,000	1,642,336	57%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition 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: 1.1 Refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance tailored to women, men, girls and boys specific needs, helping them meet their basic food requirements						
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	30,342	29,719	
			Male	29,658	29,052	
			Total	60,000	58,771	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,049	2,793.11	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,358,000	4,246,249	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,268,000		
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	297	91.97	
Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons 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: 2.1 Acutely food-insecure populations, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition 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	101,140	218,667	
			Male	98,860	213,660	
			Total	200,000	432,327	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,682	1,016.74	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,130,000	6,806,865	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	275	75.1	
Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas						
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected 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: 3.1 Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients (Tier 1) in refugee camps and targeted areas receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at management 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 Male Total	21,620 21,880 43,500	13,913 14,082 27,995
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 Total	14,500 14,500	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,044	159.3
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,044	159.3

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: 1.1 Refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance tailored to women, men, girls and boys specific needs, helping them meet their basic food requirements

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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	40,000	13,282
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	24,000	0

Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons 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: 2.1 Acutely food-insecure populations, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	36,500	0
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	17,000	0
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	27,825

Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected 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: 3.1 Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients (Tier 1) in refugee camps and targeted areas receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at management 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	44	44

CSP Output 03: 3.1 Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients (Tier 1) in refugee camps and targeted areas receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and 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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	10,000	27,995
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	20,000	0

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.4	≤12	≤14	19.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.3	≤13	≤15	16.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.9	≤12	≤14	17.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	49.69	≥70	≥60	61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.49	≥75	≥65	63.64		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.58	≥75	≥65	62.84		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.3	≤20	≤25	34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.55	≤10	≤20	34.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.89	≤10	≤20	34.14		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.01	≤10	≤15	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.96	≤5	≤15	2.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.53	≤5	≤15	3.02		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥12	≥6	6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥10	≥5	9.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥10	≥5	8.16		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≤27	≤30	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤25	≤27	36.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤27	≤29	38.37	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≤61	≤64	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≤65	≤68	54.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≤63	≤66	53.47	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≥59	≥39	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥60	≥40	49.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥60	≥40	48.94	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	≤41	≤52	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≤40	≤48	48.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≤40	≤50	48.64	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≤5	≤9	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤8	≤12	2.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤6	≤10	2.42	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥30	≥20	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≥30	≥20	32.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥30	≥20	31.72	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	≤60	≤69	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	≤60	≤66	64.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≤60	≤68	66.47	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≤10	≤11	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤10	≤14	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤10	≤12	1.81	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	=0	≤4	12.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	=0	≤6	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	=0	≤5	5.74	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	=0	≤1	1.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	=0	≤2	1.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	=0	≤2	1.21	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	72	≤64	≤70	75.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69	≤61	≤67	69.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≤62	≤68	71.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥36	≥25	11.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥39	≥25	26.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≥38	≥25	21.75	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community/CERC Beneficiaries - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.4	≤10	≤16	17.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.2	≤10	≤16	16.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	≤10	≤16	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.84	≥60	≥40	32.34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.38	≥60	≥45	42		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	≥60	≥40	36.78		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.09	≤30	≤45	43.83		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.7	≤30	≤40	40.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.1	≤30	≤45	42.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.08	≤10	≤15	23.83		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.97	≤10	≤15	17.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.92	≤10	≤15	20.92		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥20	≥10	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥20	≥10	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥20	≥10	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≤10	≤15	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤10	≤15	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤10	≤15	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≤70	≤75	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≤70	≤75	81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≤70	≤75	84	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.38	≤70	≥75	19.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≤70	≥75	25.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤70	≥75	22	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.36	≥30	≤25	65.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	≥30	≤25	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	≥30	≤25	65	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.28	=0	=0	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=0	=0	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	=0	=0	13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.7	≥50	≥60	30.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥57	≥60	30.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥55	≥60	30.53	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.68	≤40	≤25	51.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≤30	≤25	48.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≤35	≤25	49.89	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.62	≤10	≤15	18.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤13	≤15	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤10	≤15	19.77	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	27	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	≤10	≤15	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤10	≤15	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤10	≤15	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	54	≤30	≤45	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≤30	≤45	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≤30	≤45	42	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥60	≥40	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≥60	≥40	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≥60	≥40	12	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Host Community/EL NINO Beneficiaries - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤12	≤15	21.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤12	≤15	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤12	≤15	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥70	≥60	85.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥60	92.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	89.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤30	≤30	10.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤30	≤30	6.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤30	≤30	7.97	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤10	4.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤10	1.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	≤10	2.83	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥30	≥5	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥30	≥15	3.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥30	≥10	2.06	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤10	≤25	21.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤20	≤25	31.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤25	27.06	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤60	≤70	77.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤50	≤60	65.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤55	≤65	70.88	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	67.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥65	59.79	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤30	≤40	45.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤20	≤30	31.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤25	≤35	37.63	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	4.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	2.58	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥70	≥50	35.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥60	47.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥50	42.53	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤20	≤30	33.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤25	≤30	38.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤20	≤30	36.34	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤10	≤20	30.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤5	≤10	13.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤20	21.13	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤10	≤20	19.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤10	≤20	19.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤20	19.59	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤10	22.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤10	15.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	≤10	18.56	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤30	≤30	45.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤30	≤30	57.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤30	≤30	52.58	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥60	≥50	12.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	7.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	9.28	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: IDPs - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.4	≤12	≤14	15.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.3	≤12	≤15	19.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.9	≤12	≤14	18.18	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥65	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥85	≥70	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥85	≥70	81.82	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤20	≤25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤15	≤20	18.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤20	13.63	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤5	≤10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤10	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤10	4.55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥20	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥20	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥20	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤60	≤60	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤60	≤60	56.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤60	≤60	59.09	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤20	≤30	33.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤20	≤30	43.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤20	≤30	40.91	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥70	≥60	83.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	59.09	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤30	≤40	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤30	≤40	43.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤30	≤40	36.36	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	4.55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥60	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	22.73	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤40	≤50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤40	≤50	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤40	≤50	77.27	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤20	=25	31.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	=20	22.72	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=3	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=2	4.55	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤30	≤40	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤47	≤45	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤40	≤40	50	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥33	≥27	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥45	≥38	22.73	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.8	≤10	≤17	15.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.4	≤10	≤14	17.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.4	≤10	≤15	17.09	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.38	≥75	≥70	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.95	≥80	≥75	70.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.42	≥77	≥73	69.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16.83	≤10	≤12	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.52	≤10	≤13	26.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.21	≤11	≤13	25.76	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20.79	≤15	≤18	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.53	≤10	≤12	2.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.38	≤12	≤14	4.55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥20	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥20	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥20	≥10	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	≤20	≤25	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤20	≤25	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤20	≤25	55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≤60	≤65	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≤60	≤65	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≤60	≤65	45	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥80	≥65	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥80	≥65	31.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≥80	≥65	31.82	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≤20	≤30	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤20	≤30	68.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤20	≤30	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	=0	≤5	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	=0	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	=0	≤5	1.51	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	≥65	≥55	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥65	≥55	34.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥65	≥55	24.24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	≤35	≤45	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≤35	≤45	65.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤35	≤45	75.76	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	≤5	≤13	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤5	≤10	26.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤5	≤12	26	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤5	≤12	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤5	≤10	2.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≤5	≤10	3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48	≤40	≤40	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≤40	≤45	41.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≤40	≤43	36	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	23	≥50	≥35	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	≥50	≥35	29.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥50	≥35	35	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Female		<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	4	≥10	≥6	10		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	49	≥80	≥60	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥80	≥60	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥80	≥60	65	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Moderate acute malnutrition - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.83	=0	≤0.5	1.89	Secondary data
	Male	0.83	=0	≤0.5	1.89	Secondary data
	Overall	0.83	=0	≤0.5	1.89	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.22	=0	≤0.1	0.12	Secondary data
	Male	0.22	=0	≤0.1	0.12	Secondary data
	Overall	0.22	=0	≤0.1	0.12	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.76	≤0	≤2	4.14	Secondary data
	Male	3.67	≤0	≤2	4.14	Secondary data
	Overall	3.71	≤0	≤0	4.14	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.23	=100	=100	91.15	Secondary data
	Male	95.23	=100	=100	91.15	Secondary data
	Overall	95.23	=100	=100	91.15	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis 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 04: 4.1 Children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis (Tier 1) benefit from an integrated nutrition and health packages enhancing their nutrition and health and prevent 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	Prevention of stunting	Female	17,360	6,520	
			Male	17,640	6,626	
			Total	35,000	13,146	
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	15,000	10,906	
			Total	15,000	10,906	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	660	255.23	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,782,000		
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	660	255.23	
Activity 05: Provide safe, nutritious and diversified school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas.						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 06: 5.1 Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren (Tier 1) benefit equitably from nutrition sensitive school-based programmes, resulting in healthy and nutritious diets and improved school outcomes.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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		1,922	
			Male		1,946	
			Total		3,868	
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	352,203	377,560	
			Male	350,797	376,053	
			Total	703,000	753,613	
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	13,652	3,121.61	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		2,595,061	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	7,800,000		

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	91,390,000	53,903,314
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	746	825.82

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis 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 04: 4.1 Children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis (Tier 1) benefit from an integrated nutrition and health packages enhancing their nutrition and health and prevent 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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	100,000	24,000
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	250,000	187,711

CSP Output 04: 4.1 Children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis (Tier 1) benefit from an integrated nutrition and health packages enhancing their nutrition and health and prevent 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	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	29	29

Activity 05: Provide safe, nutritious and diversified school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: Targeted schools receive support to establish climate-friendly facilities, including for water, sanitation and hygiene, that can help mitigate the impact of climate change

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	82,117	10,523

CSP Output 06: 5.1 Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren (Tier 1) benefit equitably from nutrition sensitive school-based programmes, resulting in healthy and nutritious diets and improved school outcomes.

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	Access to Energy Services	Number	993	80

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	885	885
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)	%		26.68
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)	%		
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	150,000	104,800
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	300,000	104,800
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)	%	100	53
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	5,227	5,093.45
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)	Number	100	53
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	741,000	184,002
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	262	262

N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	9,500	9,000
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	5,100,800	6,860,948.56
CSP Output 07: 5.2 Targeted schools receive support to establish climate-friendly facilities, including for water, sanitation and hygiene, that can help mitigate the impact of climate change					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	57,167	27,825
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	17,000	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	57,167	28,800

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Malnutrition Prevention - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	1.7	≥10	≥5	33		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	46	≥70	≥50	54		Secondary data
	Male	46	≥70	≥50	38		Secondary data
	Overall	46	≥70	≥50	48		Secondary data
Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	Overall	0	≥87	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	97	≥98	≥98	97.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥98	≥94	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥98	≥96	98.67	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	51.8	≥60	≥54	52.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥60	≥54	57.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51.9	≥60	≥54	54.9	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	9.9	≥18	≥12	31.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	≥20	≥14	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	≥19	≥13	28.7	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	≥58	≥50	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥58	≥50	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥58	≥50	1.6	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	≥13	≥7	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.8	≥15	≥9	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.9	≥14	≥8	14.4	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide safe, nutritious and diversified school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	1.56	≥6	≥6	1.57		Secondary data
	Male	1.27	≥6	≥6	6.85		Secondary data
	Overall	1.52	≥6	≥6	4.16		Secondary data

Attendance rate	Female	91.12	≥98	≥95	0	Secondary data
	Male	92.74	≥98	≥95	0	Secondary data
	Overall	91.85	≥98	≥95	0	Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	0	≥63	≥55	64.3	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥61	≥52	60.81	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥62	≥53	62.54	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90.44	≥95	≥92	90.32	Secondary data
	Male	88.75	≥95	≥92	86.76	Secondary data
	Overall	89.49	≥95	≥92	88.53	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations, and value chain actors in targeted areas have improved sustainable livelihoods through resilient, efficient, inclusive, food systems all year round.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 06: Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.

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 08: 6.1 Targeted smallholder farmers, including women, young people, people living with disabilities and value chain actors, benefit from improved access to appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and market linkages including to HGSP to increase their productivity, food security, manage food post-harvest losses and food waste, and access to climate-resilient livelihoods

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	60,720	14,951
			Male	59,280	14,597
		Total	120,000	29,548	

Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 09: 7.1 Targeted food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, young people and people living with disabilities, benefit from nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient safety nets, including household and community assets, social transfers and financial inclusion, and food value chain to improve their food security and adaptive resilience to climate-related shocks

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	58,152	42,910
			Male	56,848	41,945
			Total	115,000	84,855
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	2,898,000	1,642,338

Other Output

Activity 06: Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.

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 08: 6.1 Targeted smallholder farmers, including women, young people, people living with disabilities and value chain actors, benefit from improved access to appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and market linkages including to HGSP to increase their productivity, food security, manage food post-harvest losses and food waste, and access to climate-resilient livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	20

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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	60	48
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	40	32
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
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.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
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) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	60,000	0
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) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	60,000	0
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	55	55
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	45	45
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	55	55
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	45	45

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	55	55
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	45	45
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	50	50
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	50	50
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	50	50
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	50	50
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	15,750	15,750
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	19,250	19,250
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	300	199
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.7: Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
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	38,100	58,562

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	7
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	1	1
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	8
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	6
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	55	55
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	45	45

Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 09: 7.1 Targeted food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, young people and people living with disabilities, benefit from nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient safety nets, including household and community assets, social transfers and financial inclusion, and food value chain to improve their food security and adaptive resilience to climate-related shocks

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	13,435	13,796
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	40.68	38.8
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	161.89	142
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	57.5	57.5
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.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	16	16

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	8,731	9,646
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	9,143	10,087
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.1.3.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Food assistance for asset	Number	15	16
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.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	32,509	32,509
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	83,604	100,243
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.1.3.6: Kilometers (km) of live fencing created/rehabilitated/maintained.	Food assistance for asset	Number	15.8	6.12
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.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,355	5,777
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.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	3
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,550	658
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) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	250,334	255,012
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) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	251,000	295,333

G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	8,950	5,749
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	14,894	18,952
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\$	296,483	452,926
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\$	323,932	446,084

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	0.5	≤0.2	≤0.4	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	30	≥70	≥50	30		Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	20	≥50	≥30	0		Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	39.2	≥44.8	≥42	39.2		Secondary data
	Male	30.8	≥35.2	≥33	30.8		Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥80	≥75	70		Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	3,618,303.73	≥16,000,000	≥5,000,000	6,860,948.56		Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	2,536,816.23	≥8,500,000	≥3,000,000	2,945,451.56		Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥1,500,000	=0	0		Secondary data

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥2,000,000	=0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	1,081,487	≥4,000,000	≥2,000,000	3,915,497	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	3,574.6	≥20,000	≥5,000	5,093.45	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	2,805.78	≥10,000	≥4,000	2,181.45	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥2,000	=0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥3,000	=0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	768.82	≥5,000	≥1,000	2,912	Secondary data

Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants/KfW - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	≤33	≤33	0		WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	0	≤66	≤66	0		WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	0		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.5	≤15	≤17	16.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.8	≤15	≤17	17.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	≤15	≤17	17.4		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	≥50	≥20	9.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥20	16.22		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥20	14.12		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥56	≥50	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥70	≥67	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.21	≥69	≥65	28	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≤44	≤50	58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤28	≤30	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.3	≤31	≤32	46	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤0	≤0	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤2	≤3	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.49	≤0	≤3	26	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤10	≤20	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤10	≤20	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤10	≤20	24	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	≤5	≤10	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤5	≤10	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤5	≤10	12	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32	≤25	≤30	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤25	≤30	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤25	≤30	42	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥60	≥40	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥60	≥40	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≥60	≥40	23	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	60	≥68	≥62	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≥64	≥58	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥64	≥58	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥50	≥30	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥30	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants/MERANKABANDI - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.7	≤15	≤20	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.2	≤15	≤20	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.8	≤15	≤20	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	≥11	≥5	41.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥15	≥9	59.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥9	53.34	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	61	≥70	≥65	78.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63	≥70	≥65	73.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥70	≥65	74.57	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31	≤30	≤30	17.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	≤30	≤35	24.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≤30	≤30	22.54	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	=0	=5	4.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	2.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	=0	=5	2.89	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	≤10	≤15	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≤10	≤15	3.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤10	≤15	5.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	51	≤40	≤45	82.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≤40	≤45	63.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	≤40	≤45	68.79	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28	≥60	≥40	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≥60	≥40	32.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥60	≥40	26.01	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to support effective design and implementation of emergency preparedness and response and social protection, and to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance policies and strategies including nutrition, food systems, school feeding and social protection by 2027.	Resilience Building
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Other Output

Activity 08: Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.

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 11: 8.2 People in Burundi benefit from national institutions that receive technical assistance for the coordination, development, and implementation of effective and gender-transformative and climate-sensitive national nutrition, food systems, 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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	60	54
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number		1

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 12: 8.3 Vulnerable people benefit from strengthened government capacity for early warning, food security and nutrition analysis, forecast-based anticipatory actions and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms for timely and appropriate humanitarian and development interventions

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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	1	
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	Climate and weather risk information services	%	100	66.67

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Fortified staple food endorsed - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	1	≥1	≥1	0	Secondary data
	Male	1	≥1	≥1	0	Secondary data
	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Gouvernement - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥2	≥1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Gouvernement - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥1	=0	1	Secondary data
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	≥3	≥2	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional capacity strengthening activities - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (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	2	≥5	≥3	1	Secondary data
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female				10	Secondary data
	Male				20	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥52	≥28	30	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional capacity strengthening - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5,000,000	≥3,000,000	7,582,608	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	3	≥5	≥4	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥10	≥5	7	Secondary data

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	5	≥14	≥7	7	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	≥12	≥6	7	Secondary data
Target Group: National actors social protection - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services						
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		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
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		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	Overall	50	≥60	≥60		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	Overall	0	≥50	≥30		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	Overall	63	≥70	≥65		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥85	≥75		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National stakeholders - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	3	Secondary data
Target Group: School Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding Programme - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
SABER school feeding index	Overall	2	≥4		2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.	Crisis Response
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Other Output

Activity 09: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications 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 13: 9.1 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from WFP supply chain and emergency telecommunications and information technology services provided to government, humanitarian and development partners, enabling efficient food and non-food assistance for development and emergency programme

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	3	3
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	3	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	3	3

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications to Government, development, and humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Cooperating Partners - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	98	=100	=100	93.33		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Target Group: Returnees - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: MAM-Treatment - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Activity 04: Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Stunting Prevention - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Activity 06: Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable				-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected			-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Does not meet standard		Secondary data
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	72,736	≥113,000	≥83,000	87,004		Secondary data
	Male	69,884	≥110,000	≥80,000	83,592		Secondary data
	Overall	142,620	≥223,000	≥163,000	170,596		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, 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 programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.48	=100	≥98	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.86	=100	≥98	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.83	=100	≥98	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.98	=100	=100	99.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.44	=100	=100	99.7		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - 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	96.85	≥98	≥97	97.03		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.47	≥98	≥93	96.02		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.99	≥98	≥95	96.57		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.7	=100	≥95	99.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.28	=100	≥95	99.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.16	=100	≥95	99.77		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	92.91	≥98	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.79	≥98	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.53	≥98	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥98	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥98	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥98	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥100	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥100	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥100	≥95	100	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	=98	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=98	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=98	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.76	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.12	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.03	=100	≥98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.02	=100	≥98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.61	=100	≥98	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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 programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP 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	98.75	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.26	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.15	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88.75	≥98	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.79	≥98	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.73	≥98	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.08	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.85	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.08	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.47	=100	=100	99.21		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.4	=100	=100	99.42		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	No	No		Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching		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	107,028	≥901,167	≥489,123	534,632		Secondary data
	Male	104,624	≥873,341	≥491,956	518,124		Secondary data
	Overall	211,652	≥1,774,508	≥981,080	1,052,756		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.23	≥60	≥57	88.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.57	≥65	≥60	87.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.21	≥63	≥58	87.97		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	44.07	≥60	≥50	37.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.22	≥60	≥50	40.25		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.83	≥60	≥50	39.13		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - 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	≥55	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥55	≥50	93.75		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥55	≥50	95.45		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	21.78	≥55	≥40	84		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.72	≥55	≥50	75.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.06	≥55	≥48	78.79		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Malnutrition treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	27.5	≥80	≥50	81.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.44	≥80	≥50	82.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.03	≥80	≥50	82.2		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	85.43	≥95	≥88	80.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.43	≥95	≥88	81.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.58	≥95	≥88	80.92		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	22.22		Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide safe, nutritious and diversified school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Construction Contract - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 06: Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 07: Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 08: Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	66.67		Secondary data
Target Group: Government and National organizations - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥35	Not collected		-

Nutrition integration 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Activity 02: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	96.93	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	96.93	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	96.93	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Activity 03: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment beneficiaries - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Activity 04: Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Malnutrition Prevention - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Activity 05: Provide safe, nutritious and diversified school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Children - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Irenee Nduwayezu

Damascene NIYONGERE & Charlotte INGABIRE support nutrition & resilience efforts in Burundi, aiding vulnerable families for a healthier future

World Food Programme

Contact info

Arduino Mangoni

arduino.mangoni@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round
SO 2	People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year
SO 3	Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems.
SO 4	Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027.
SO 5	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres
SO 1	URT2	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.
SO 2	SMP1	Promote safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas
SO 3	ACL1	Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions
SO 3	SMS1	Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications to Government, development, and humanitarian partners

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas	3,635,526	773,461	2,487,024	1,242,248
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	13,212,925	7,504,392	15,598,378	10,524,938
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees	12,347,304	9,540,913	18,558,851	12,149,488
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			29,195,756	17,818,765	36,644,254	23,916,674

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year	Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.	6,806,645	5,265,496	6,394,628	3,433,552
		Promote safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas	28,873,218	14,271,187	23,180,476	13,445,567
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			35,679,863	19,536,683	29,575,104	16,879,119
2.4	Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems.	Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions	4,779,619	4,829,404	9,852,205	2,639,382
		Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.	991,971	991,821	2,548,247	558,392
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			5,771,590	5,821,226	12,400,453	3,197,774

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027.	Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.	2,442,599	1,168,651	1,006,933	216,610
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,442,599	1,168,651	1,006,933	216,610
17.16	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications to Government, development, and humanitarian partners	3,970,736	2,102,244	1,009,463	434,668
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,970,736	2,102,244	1,009,463	434,668
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,136,541	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	16,136,541	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			77,060,544	46,447,569	96,772,747	44,644,846
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,942,873	5,867,251	8,020,961	4,172,993
Total Direct Costs			84,003,417	52,314,820	104,793,708	48,817,839
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,178,871	3,246,556	4,839,041	4,839,041
Grand Total			89,182,287	55,561,377	109,632,749	53,656,881


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

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

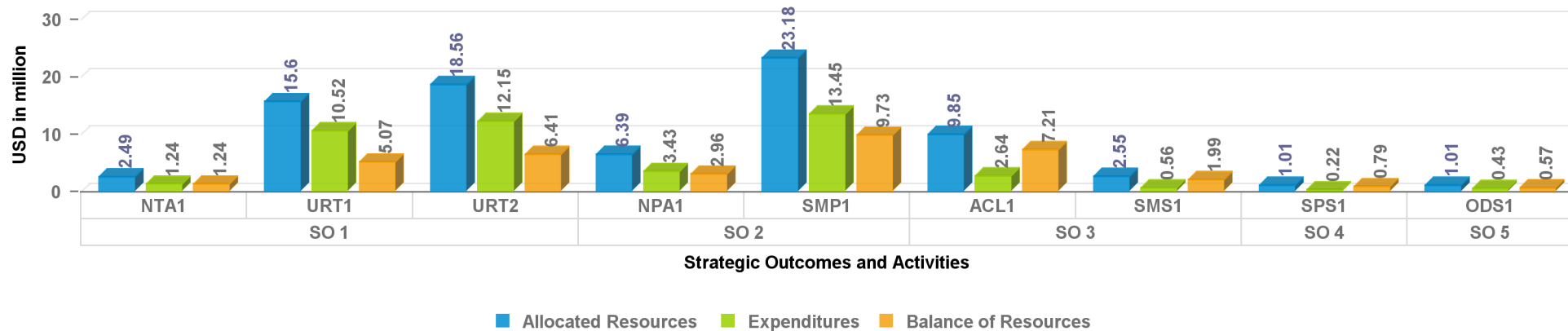
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	
SO 2	People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year	
SO 3	Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems.	
SO 4	Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027.	
SO 5	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres
SO 1	URT2	Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.
SO 2	SMP1	Promote safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas
SO 3	ACL1	Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions
SO 3	SMS1	Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications to Government, development, and humanitarian partners

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food alongside gender transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps and targeted areas	3,635,526	2,487,024	0	2,487,024	1,242,248	1,244,775
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees	12,347,304	17,355,414	1,203,437	18,558,851	12,149,488	6,409,364
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	13,212,925	15,598,378	0	15,598,378	10,524,938	5,073,440
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			29,195,756	35,440,816	1,203,437	36,644,254	23,916,674	12,727,580

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year	Promote safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas	28,873,218	23,180,476	0	23,180,476	13,445,567	9,734,909
		Provide an integrated nutrition package to nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients.	6,806,645	6,394,628	0	6,394,628	3,433,552	2,961,076
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			35,679,863	29,575,104	0	29,575,104	16,879,119	12,695,985

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems.	Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions	4,779,619	9,852,205	0	9,852,205	2,639,382	7,212,823
		Provide an integrated assistance package to smallholder farmers and value chain actors to equitably access and utilize appropriate technologies, innovations, skills, inputs, and services to improve productivity and income and increase access to markets.	991,971	2,548,247	0	2,548,247	558,392	1,989,855
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			5,771,590	12,400,453	0	12,400,453	3,197,774	9,202,678

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027.	Provide systems strengthening support to co-create, design and implement effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including through supply chains, social protection, school feeding, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems.	2,442,599	1,006,933	0	1,006,933	216,610	790,322
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,442,599	1,006,933	0	1,006,933	216,610	790,322
17.16	The Government of Burundi, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.	Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications to Government, development, and humanitarian partners	3,970,736	1,009,463	0	1,009,463	434,668	574,795
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,970,736	1,009,463	0	1,009,463	434,668	574,795
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,136,541	0	16,136,541	0	16,136,541
Subtotal SDG Target			0	16,136,541	0	16,136,541	0	16,136,541
Total Direct Operational Cost			77,060,544	95,569,310	1,203,437	96,772,747	44,644,846	52,127,902
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,942,873	7,868,963	151,998	8,020,961	4,172,993	3,847,967

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Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	84,003,417	103,438,272	1,355,435	104,793,708	48,817,839	55,975,869
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	5,178,871	4,844,315		4,844,315	4,844,315	0
		Grand Total	89,182,287	108,282,588	1,355,435	109,638,023	53,662,154	55,975,869

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CFORC
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