



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Burundi

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2027

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	9
Country office story	12
Programme performance	14
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	20
Strategic outcome 04	23
Strategic outcome 05	26
Cross-cutting results	28
Gender equality and women's empowerment	28
Protection and accountability to affected people	30
Environmental sustainability	32
Nutrition integration	34
Partnerships	35
Financial Overview	37
Data Notes	42
Annex	44
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	44
Figures and Indicators	45
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	45
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	45
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	45
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	46
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	46
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	48
Cross-cutting Indicators	83

Overview

Key messages

- The refugee influx doubled the caseload, forcing ration reductions to maintain continuity of assistance.
- Home-grown school feeding expanded equitably, ensuring access for school children while strengthening local food systems through nationally led procurement.
- WFP supported national progress on social protection and mainstreamed gender and disability inclusion across all programmes.
- WFP strengthened food systems by scaling market-linked models that build capacities and connect smallholder farmers to school canteens and other markets, while advancing an area-based approach for integrated and resilient local food systems.
- Funding constraints had a major impact across programmes this year, particularly affecting nutrition activities.

In 2025, Burundi faced compounding humanitarian and development challenges. Escalating violence in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), triggered successive refugee inflows, pushing the refugee population to more than 170,000—more than double the previous year. At the same time, recurrent climatic shocks continued to disrupt livelihoods and strain food systems. Against this backdrop, WFP's presence remained essential to safeguard food security, strengthen nutrition, and support government-led systems.

Although overall resourcing reached 109 percent of WFP initial needs-based plan, this plan was not factoring the large refugee influx and the structure of funding, highly restricted and confirmed late in the year, left WFP with limited flexibility. As a result, difficult prioritization decisions had to be made. Refugee rations were reduced to 50-75 percent of daily requirements to preserve continuity of assistance, while households affected by floods and droughts continued receiving full rations and returnees were supported with wet feeding and three-month cash packages. At the same time, nutrition activities remained critically underfunded at only 36 percent of requirements, severely constraining both preventive and treatment interventions.

School feeding remained a flagship programme in 2025. Through decentralized procurement, WFP and the Ministry of Education expanded coverage to over 125 percent of planned primary schoolchildren, ensuring equitable access for girls and boys. Attendance and retention rates exceeded 95 percent, while graduation reached 84 percent. By sourcing 5,100 metric tons of beans, vegetables, and fortified oil from smallholder farmers, WFP injected USD 6.8 million into rural economies and reinforced the sustainability of the homegrown school feeding model. This food systems approach strengthened local markets, supported farming households, and ensured that school menus were diversified with nutritious, locally produced foods. While broad coverage was sustained in line with the Government engagement to progressively expand coverage, ration sizes and weekly feeding days were adjusted in 2025 to align implementation with available resources, ensuring continuity of the programme.

Malnutrition prevention for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women reached only 54 percent of the planned target, largely due to funding shortfalls that resulted in pipeline breaks and limited availability of specialized nutritious foods. To strengthen sustainable nutrition outcomes, WFP explored more durable solutions that prioritize the use of locally produced nutritious foods for the prevention of malnutrition. In this vein, WFP advanced food fortification, supporting 54 mills with equipment and training, resulting in 1,000 tons of fortified flour for local markets. By replacing imported products with locally sourced alternatives, WFP contributed to ensuring communities had access to culturally appropriate, nutrient-rich foods. This approach reduces dependency on external supply chains, fosters local economic growth, and enhances the long-term resilience of Burundi's nutrition programmes.

Malnutrition treatment outcomes were satisfactory: recovery rates among malnourished children rose to 98 percent, and coverage reached nearly 100 percent of targeted beneficiaries. Nevertheless, treatment coverage remained below the scale of needs and all treatment activities ceased in November 2025 due to full funding shortfall.

Gender and age considerations were mainstreamed, with most activities achieving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Women's participation in cash transfers and nutrition activities was prioritized. Despite WFP assistance, female-headed households still relied on harmful coping strategies, suggesting continuous protection risks. Disability inclusion was

strengthened, with persons with disabilities explicitly targeted in food and cash transfers.

Partnerships remained central to delivery. WFP collaborated with the government, IFIs, UN agencies, NGOs, as well as financial service providers to ensure operational reach and strengthen national systems. WFP supported government ownership of moderate acute malnutrition management, advancing a roadmap for transition to nationally funded schemes. In parallel, WFP contributed to strengthening disaster risk management platforms, enabling anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection.

WFP also strengthened its environmental footprint in 2025, notably by expanding the use of institutional fuel-efficient stoves in schools and advancing the Environmental Management System, including solar energy investments, to reduce emissions and promote sustainable, climate-smart operations.

Throughout 2025, the Country Office also advanced assurance and compliance measures to reinforce programme quality and integrity. Oversight of in-kind distributions was strengthened through the use of SCOPE In-Kind, enhancing traceability, while the rollout of the Last Mile Solution in refugee camps and school meals further improved transparency and assurance. The introduction of Identity Management Guidelines clarified roles and streamlined workflows across units, and the finalization of the Annex to the Data Sharing Agreement between UNHCR and WFP established a secure framework for beneficiary data exchange. Collectively, these initiatives safeguarded data integrity and reinforced confidence in programme delivery.

Duration of Assistance

To support a record number of beneficiaries, WFP adjusted the duration and composition of assistance in several programme areas. Resource constraints required difficult choices to maximize continuity of support while prioritizing the most vulnerable groups.

For refugees, ration sizes were reduced to 50-75 percent of daily requirements—rather than shortening the number of assistance days—allowing limited resources to stretch further while maintaining uninterrupted support. Returnees received three days of wet feeding at transit centres and a three-month cash package to meet immediate food needs during reintegration. Households affected by climatic shocks benefited from seasonal assistance averaging 90 days, reflecting the prioritization of timely emergency response during lean periods.

School feeding programmes were similarly affected. Children received an average of 122 feeding days out of 200 planned, due to both funding constraints and operational delays inherent in the decentralized procurement model. Nonetheless, WFP and government partners maintained broad programme coverage and ensured regular access to school meals.

Nutrition activities also required adjustments. Between January and March, delays in the arrival of specialized nutritious foods led to temporary reprioritization, with moderately malnourished children receiving SuperCereal Plus initially allocated for Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWG). Despite these challenges, WFP continued to safeguard life-saving treatment services and maintain equitable access for targeted groups.

1,449,761

Total beneficiaries in 2025



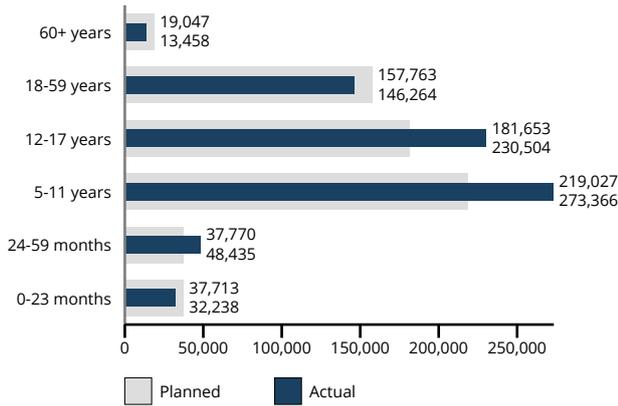
51% female



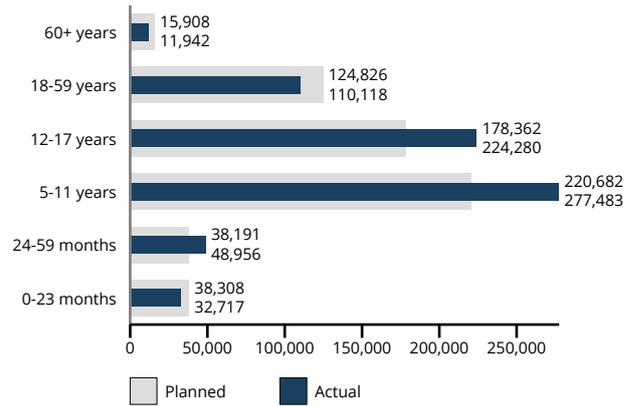
49% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

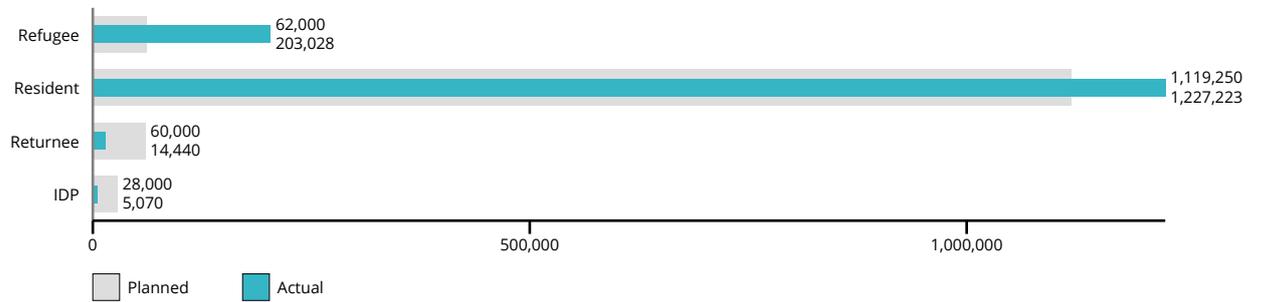
Female



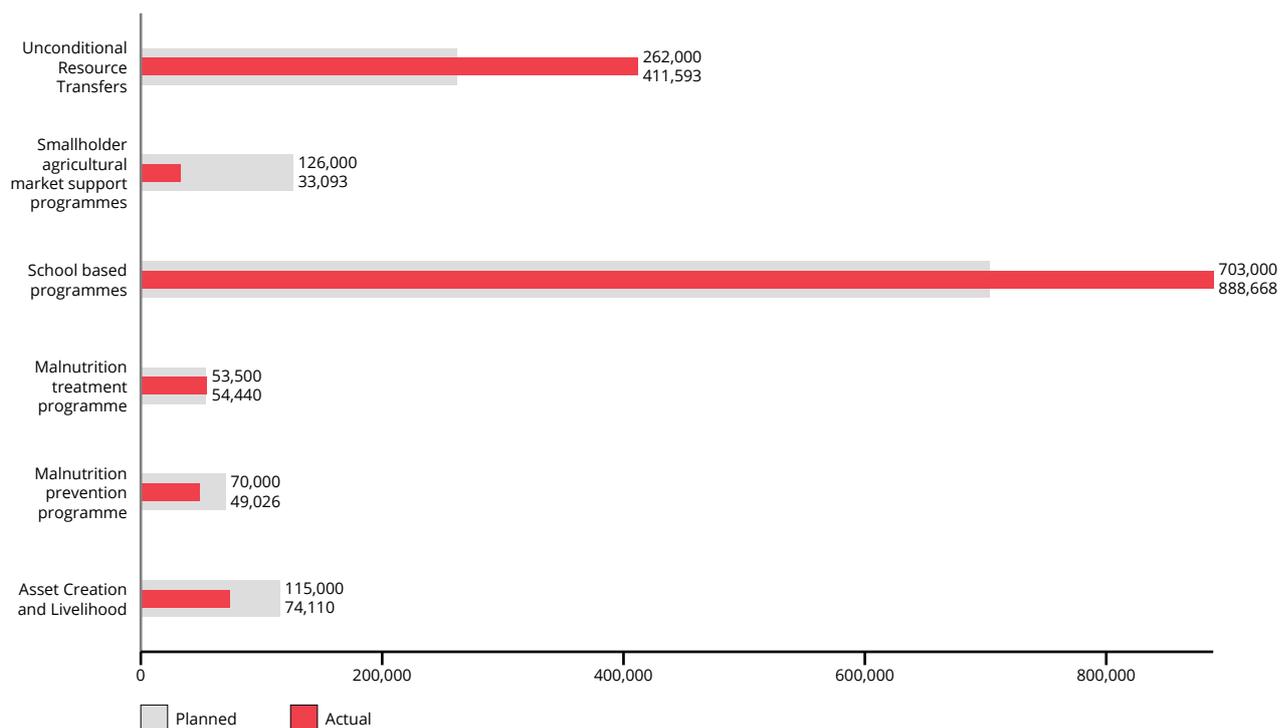
Male



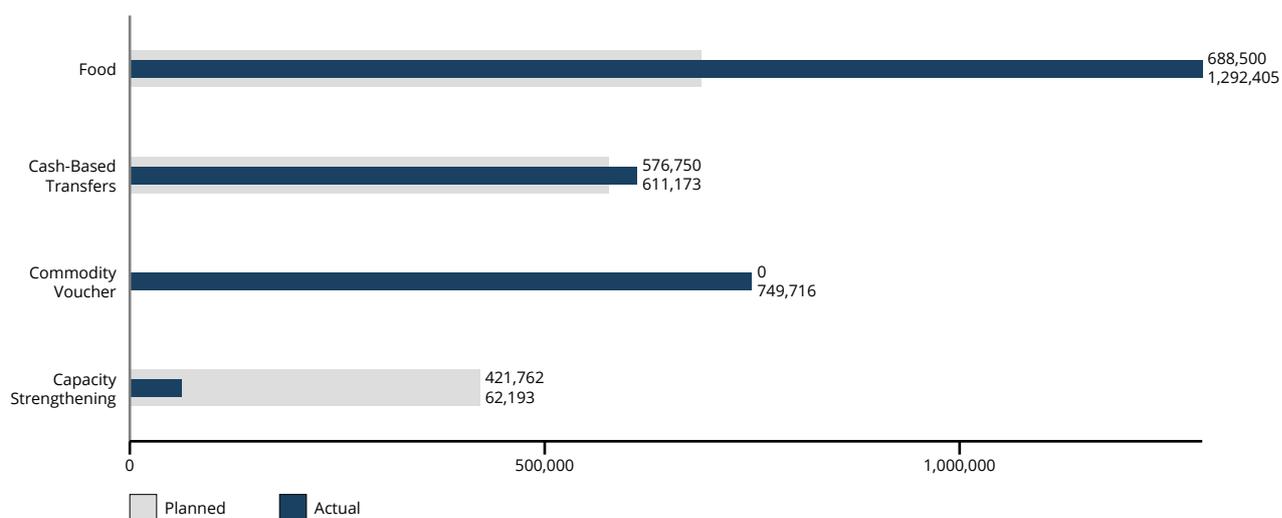
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



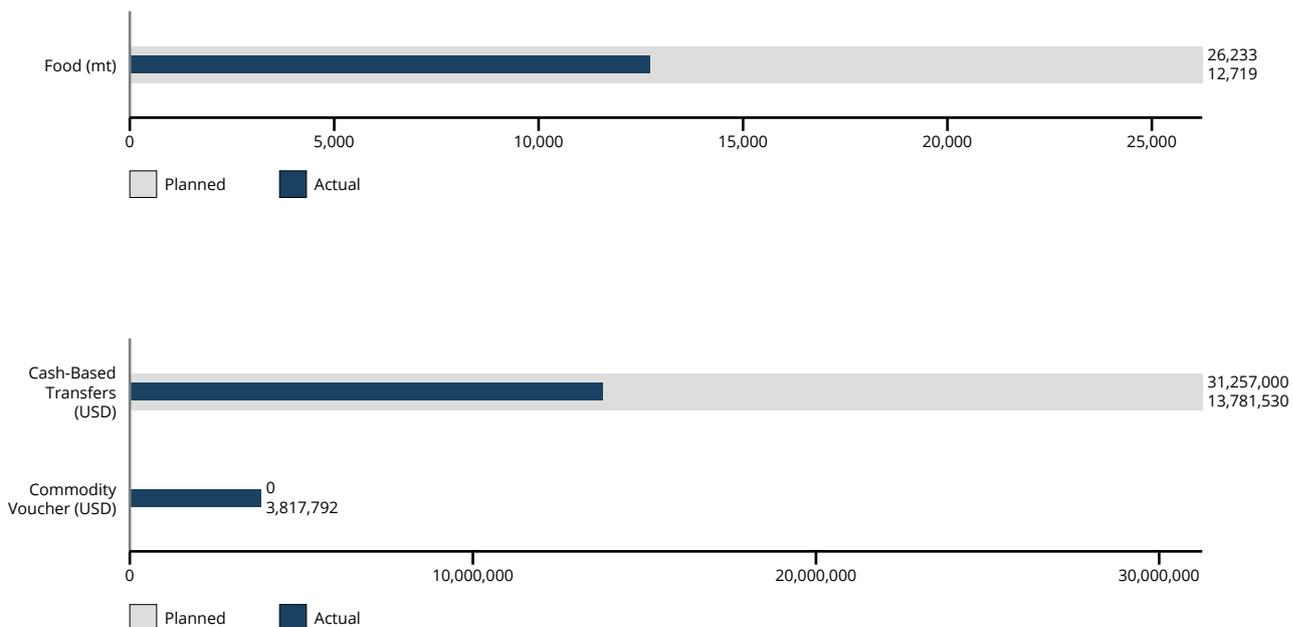
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



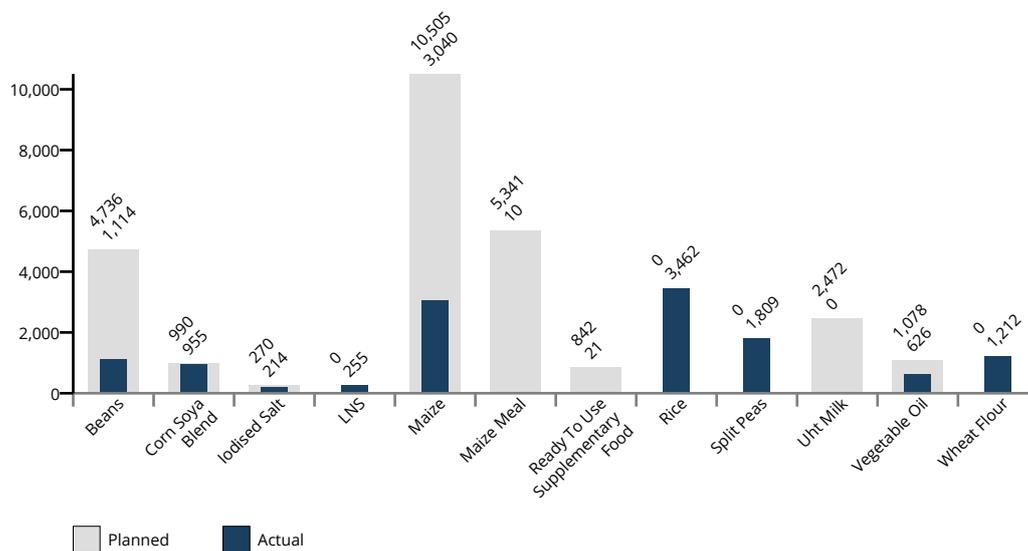
Beneficiaries by Modality



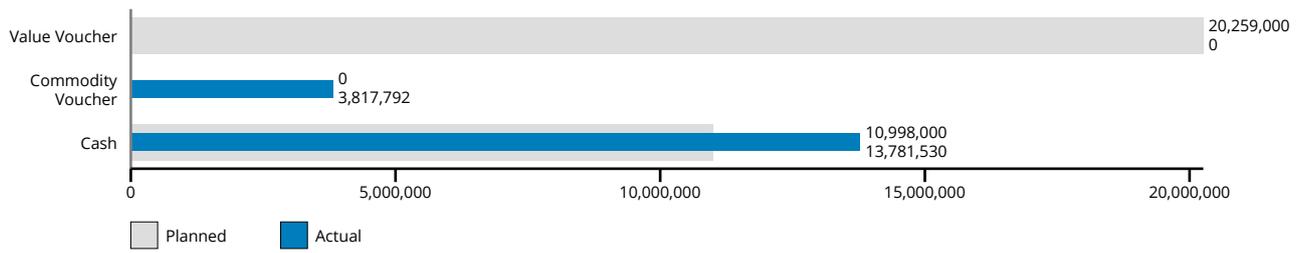
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Burundi, a landlocked country in East Africa with a population exceeding 13 million, remains one of the most food-insecure and densely populated nations in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 80 percent of Burundians rely on subsistence agriculture, a sector increasingly undermined by climate change, land degradation, inflation, and limited

access to agricultural inputs and technology. In 2025, recurrent climatic shocks—including floods, droughts, and landslides—continued to disrupt livelihoods, displace communities, and strain fragile food supply chains.

Food insecurity in Burundi remained cyclical and acute. During the lean season of November-December 2024, 1.9 million people were classified as food insecure (IPC3+). Numbers declined to 1.2 million following the main harvest (August-September 2025), before rising again to 1.8 million during the subsequent lean season (October-December 2025). The 2024 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) confirmed that 41 percent of the population faces high food insecurity, with Kirundo, Muramvya, Ruyigi, Bururi, and Kayanza provinces most affected.

Malnutrition remains a major public health concern. Stunting among children under five declined from 57 percent in 2018 to 52 percent in 2024 yet remains well above the World Health Organization's emergency threshold of 30 percent. Fourteen of eighteen former provinces report stunting rates above 50 percent. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates doubled from 4.8 percent in 2022 to 8 percent in 2024, with thirteen provinces reporting GAM rates between 5 and 10 percent. Only 18 percent of children aged 6-23 months meet the minimum acceptable diet, while 34 percent of women of reproductive age consume diversified diets—a notable improvement from 15 percent in 2020, but still insufficient.

Macroeconomic challenges persisted in 2025. Inflation remained high, with food inflation rising to over 30 percent on year-on-year basis, and the Burundian franc depreciated further against the US dollar. Fuel shortages, which began in early 2024, remained a constant challenge in 2025. These factors forced households to adopt negative coping strategies, such as skipping meals or exchanging food rations for fuel. WFP operations were also delayed due to travel restrictions and supply chain disruptions.

Burundi continues to host approximately 170,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), including 80,000 in camps facing movement restrictions and total dependence on humanitarian assistance [1]. Meanwhile, 250,000 Burundians remain refugees in neighboring countries, with 100,000 in Tanzania under a voluntary repatriation agreement. Many returnees settle in already food-insecure northern and eastern provinces, further straining resources and creating pressure on host communities.

Climate change and variability have intensified extreme weather events. From September 2024 to May 2025, El Niño-induced heavy rains caused flooding and landslides, affecting over 300,000 people and displacing 47,000. Floods damaged an estimated 10 percent of farmland, rendering it unusable for the September-December 2025 agricultural season. Lake Tanganyika's water levels remained several meters above normal, disrupting economic activities and damaging infrastructure.

Education and literacy levels remain low, particularly among rural women (32 percent illiterate compared to 19 percent of men). With WFP support, the government has expanded the national school meals programme, reaching over 880,000 children in 2025. The programme prioritizes local procurement from smallholder farmers, injecting more than USD 7 million into the local economy and supporting agricultural development. However, operational challenges—including funding shortfalls, food safety testing delays, and fuel shortages—limited the number of meal days provided to students.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2024-2027), aligned with the UNSDCF (2023-2027), supports the government's long-term vision of becoming an emerging country by 2040. WFP interventions span five strategic outcomes: (1) food and cash assistance to refugees, returnees, and shock-affected populations; (2) prevention of malnutrition and support for school feeding; (3) resilience-building for sustainable livelihoods; (4) capacity strengthening for government institutions; and (5) provision of supply chain and storage services to humanitarian and development partners.

Gender disparities persist. Women-led households are more vulnerable to food insecurity (49 percent compared to 41 percent for men-led households), have less control over household budgets, and reduced access to mobile phones. WFP has prioritized gender parity in food management committees, smallholder cooperatives, and village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), and has supported the revision of national gender-based violence (GBV) strategies and SOPs on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

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

Risk management

In 2025, WFP's operations in Burundi faced a complex risk environment shaped by persistent climate shocks, regional insecurity and macroeconomic situation, compounded by significant population influxes and border restrictions with Rwanda and the DRC. Hyperinflation, currency depreciation, and acute fuel shortages continued to drive up the cost of food and essential goods, limiting household access and disrupting WFP supply chains and field operations. The risk of additional price upticks remains high, given volatility in global commodity markets.

Climate-related hazards—including floods, droughts, and landslides—remained a major threat, displacing communities, damaging infrastructure, and reducing agricultural productivity. The El Niño event of 2024-2025 caused widespread flooding, affecting over 300,000 people and damaging 10 percent of farmland.

Protection risks were also significant, particularly for women, children, and persons with disabilities. The influx of returnees and refugees, combined with internal displacement, heightened risks of social tensions and negative coping strategies, including child labor and gender-based violence. Burundi continues to face elevated risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)[2]. Contributing factors include heightened humanitarian pressures from refugee influxes, recurrent floods, and epidemic shocks, which increase vulnerabilities among women, children, persons with disabilities, and returnees.

At the same time, funding shortfalls and operational constraints—particularly fuel shortages—posed ongoing challenges. These risks required adaptive management and proactive scenario planning. To mitigate them, WFP regularly updated its risk register, conducted fraud risk assessments across key process areas, and strengthened monitoring systems, including post-distribution monitoring, CFMs, and the national early warning system. Risk analysis was systematically shared with donors to advocate for additional resources. The Country Office also ensured adequate capacity to address oversight actions and maintained proactive follow-up on audit recommendations and mitigation measures, guided by established corporate oversight frameworks.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP's experience in Burundi underscored the importance of multi-scenario planning. WFP applied scenario-based approaches to adapt programming to refugee influxes, border closures or restrictions, and climate shocks. Operational flexibility enabled responses to sudden population movements from DRC.

WFP also supported Burundi's gradual transition of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) management into government health systems. While Super Cereal Plus and Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements continued to be procured internationally, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health to develop a roadmap for progressively transferring responsibility to national institutions based on local solutions. Efforts to explore locally produced specialized nutritious products remain at an early stage but reinforced national ownership and sustainability.

The integration of livelihoods and nutrition-sensitive interventions provided a pathway for building resilience and improving nutrition among vulnerable households. Participatory approaches with communities and local authorities enhanced ownership, prioritization, impact, and sustainability.

A decentralized evaluation of Rockefeller-funded Catalysing Good Food Through School Feeding in Burundi found that flexible, context-specific approaches improved nutrition. It emphasized the need for stronger policies, diverse markets, and coordinated partnerships, while highlighting that gender integration shall begin at early stage.

Country office story

School Feeding: Boosting Learning & Local Livelihoods



© WFP/Arete/Fredrik Lerneryd

Belyse and Diella, both learners enjoy a nutritious meal provided at school by WFP at Bwica Primary School

By linking education and agriculture, Burundi's homegrown school feeding programme delivers benefits beyond the classroom.

At Bwica Primary School in northern Burundi, lunchtime is a pause that makes learning possible. Children receive a hot meal before returning to class more focused and able to stay in school throughout the day.

The school is part of Burundi's national school feeding programme, led by the Government and supported by WFP, which aims to improve learning conditions while improving children's nutrition.

Across Burundi, the programme reaches around 880,000 children, covering approximately 29 percent of pupils enrolled in public primary schools nationwide^[1].

For Diella, a 14-year-old learner at Bwica Primary School, the impact is immediate. "When we eat at school, we stay, revise our lessons, and learn better."

Her classmate Nziza Belyse has observed similar changes. Before school meals were introduced, regular school attendance was more challenging for some pupils.

Today, attendance has improved, with school attendance in supported schools reaching around 96 percent, and learners remaining in class throughout the day, more focused and engaged.

For families facing limited resources, providing food during the school day can be a challenge, with direct consequences for children's education.

As part of the national school feeding programme, meals served at school help reduce this burden on households while improving attendance and learning outcomes.

Linking schools to local production

Through Burundi's Home-Grown School Feeding approach, schools are increasingly connected to local farmers, creating a reliable market for agricultural produce while strengthening community livelihoods.

Monique, President of the Turwizumwimbu Cooperative, has seen this transformation first-hand. Thanks to WFP, what began as a small association has grown into a structured cooperative supplying maize, beans and rice to nearby schools.

"Supplying food to schools has changed everything for us," says Monique. "We now have a reliable market, and our work directly supports children's education and nutrition."

Through training and technical support, WFP worked with cooperatives representing over 12,600 smallholder farmers to improve seed multiplication, post-harvest handling and storage practices, contributing to reduced losses and a steadier supply of food for schools.

The benefits extend beyond cooperative members. Around the cooperative, families earn income, create jobs and reinvest in their farms and households. Parents are better able to support their children's education, while knowing that school meals are available during the day.

"When children eat at school, families are reassured," Monique adds. "Parents can work knowing their children will eat and learn well."

By linking education, agriculture and community efforts, Burundi's school feeding programme is helping children stay in school, focus on their studies and build confidence in their future — with strong national leadership and continued support from WFP.

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



5,100 metric tons of food & **USD 4.5 million** in cash rapidly scaled up to assist **200,000 refugees** - delivering immediate support, preserving dignity.



2,523 metric tons of food & **USD 2.9 million** in cash allowed **194,000 individuals** hit by climate shocks to withstand impacts and begin recovery.



Nutrition outcomes strengthened markedly with **98 percent child recovery rates**, and **sustained gains** in women's dietary diversity.

In 2025, WFP Burundi worked closely with the government to safeguard the food and nutrition needs of refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other shock-affected households. The strategic outcome combined emergency food assistance, cash-based transfers (CBTs), and nutrition supplementation, while also promoting social and behaviour change communication (SBCC). These interventions were critical in a year marked by humanitarian emergencies and systemic challenges.

The year began and ended with escalating violence in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo, triggering successive waves of Congolese refugees into Burundi. The January and December influxes pushed the refugee caseload to more than 170,000 individuals [1], almost double the previous population. This sudden arrival, dominated by women and children, placed immense pressure on limited resources and compelled WFP to reduce food rations from 75 percent to 50 percent of the recommended daily intake of 2,100 kcal per person.

Despite constraints, WFP, in collaboration with the government, UNHCR, and cooperating partners (Help a Child, Caritas, Fondation Stamm, AIRD), scaled up rapidly, delivering approximately 5,100 MT of in-kind food and USD 4.5 million in unrestricted CBTs to over 200,000 refugees. Hot meals at transit centres proved the most effective modality to meet immediate needs where cooking facilities were unavailable.

Resourcing for Strategic Outcome 1 reached 109 percent of the needs-based plan, though distribution across activities was uneven. Refugee assistance appeared overfunded at 142 percent, reflecting multiyear carryovers and late-year contributions earmarked for future programming. Notably, USD 5.9 million, or 25 percent of available resources, was received only at the end of December 2025, earmarked for 2026 although recorded as 2025 income. These resources did not provide additional liquidity in 2025 and therefore did not translate into expanded implementation. In addition, the expected influx of returnees did not materialize in 2025, leading to the postponement of planned resources to 2026. Consequently, expenditure appears modest at 47 percent of available resources, though this represented 84 percent of planned 2025 expenditure. Against this backdrop of irregular flows and earmarking constraints, WFP shifted from vouchers to cash transfers to adapt to donor restrictions and the influx of refugees in areas with non-functioning markets.

Support to food-insecure households and returnees was moderately underfunded at 83 percent, with expenditure reaching only 62 percent of available resources, mostly explained by the lower pace of returns from Burundian refugees, compared to initial plans. Nutrition interventions were critically underfunded at just 36 percent of requirements, though expenditure efficiency was high at 98 percent, indicating nearly all available resources were absorbed.

This imbalance—overfunded refugee assistance versus severely underfunded nutrition programming—constrained WFP's ability to deliver comprehensive outcomes. It underscores structural vulnerabilities in funding flows and highlights the need for more predictable, balanced financing to sustain food access and nutrition outcomes across all shock-affected groups.

Distribution outcomes varied across groups. Households affected by climatic shocks in ex Ruyigi, Bujumbura, Kirundo, and Ngozi provinces, as well as returnees at transit centres, received full rations delivered in a timely manner. Refugees,

however, were provided reduced rations ranging from 50 to 75 percent due to pipeline disruptions.

Refugee support significantly exceeded the planned target, driven by the sudden influx in January and December. Over 75,000 individuals were received in temporary sites and relocated to Busuma refugee settlement, where they received cooked rations upon arrival. Coverage was broadly equitable across sexes, with women and men each representing 50 percent of those assisted.

In-kind food provision reached 81 percent of target, underscoring pipeline and resourcing constraints and related to expanded caseload. To prevent interruptions, WFP standardized rations at 75 percent from August onward.

WFP collaborated with the Government, UNHCR, and its cooperating partner Caritas to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to over 14,000 Burundian returnees. Support included three days of wet feeding and a one-off three-month cash package worth USD 293,000, alongside 339 MT of in-kind food assistance to underpin reintegration efforts.

Emergency food assistance also reached over 194,000 individuals affected by climate-related shocks, 53 percent of whom were women. Assistance was delivered through 2,523 MT of food and USD 2.9 million in CBTs. Coverage reached 99 percent of planned beneficiaries, though food deliveries fell to 61 percent of target and cash transfers to 63 percent, reflecting resource limitations.

Nutrition programming achieved high treatment coverage compared to plan. Children reached 91 percent of target (49 percent girls, 51 percent boys), while pregnant and breastfeeding women reached 148 percent of target. Specialized nutrition commodities were delivered at 83 percent of target, and all planned health centres were supported.

Interpersonal SBCC in refugee settings reached 84 percent of target and media-based SBCC 94 percent. By contrast, SBCC for food-insecure households and anticipatory climate action were not implemented, reflecting not only funding shortfalls and donor conditionalities but also institutional and operational constraints. Effective anticipatory action requires a functioning early warning system with robust modelling for triggers and pre-approved plans, which remain incomplete. In 2025, the absence of these enabling conditions, combined with irregular resource flows, prevented the rollout of anticipatory measures.

Outcome indicators revealed both progress and persistent challenges. Among refugees, households with acceptable food consumption scores rose from 63 percent in December 2024 to 67 percent in December 2025. Borderline consumption decreased from 34 to 24 percent. However, poor consumption increased from 3 to 9 percent, reflecting the impact of ration cuts. Male-headed households were most affected, while female-headed households showed slightly better consumption but greater reliance on harmful coping strategies, including debt, asset sales, and early marriage. This divergence indicates that the most vulnerable households were disproportionately affected by ration reductions, with differing manifestations of hardship across household types.

Food-insecure households achieved stronger outcomes, with acceptable consumption at 75 percent, exceeding targets. Poor consumption remained below 4 percent, and dietary diversity improved, though iron intake was limited. Returnees struggled, with acceptable consumption at 55 percent and poor consumption rising to nearly 20 percent. Nutritional diversity was weak, particularly for iron and vitamin A intake. IDPs achieved acceptable consumption of 67 percent, below targets, with coping strategies widespread.

Nutrition outcomes overall improved: coverage reached 99.7 percent of targeted beneficiaries, recovery rates among treated children rose to 98 percent, and dietary diversity among women sustained gains compared to baseline.

Partnerships were central to delivery. UNHCR and Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (ONPRA) spearheaded the refugee coordination, while the Burundi Red Cross and national disaster risk platform supported shock-response activities. Nutrition programming was implemented with the Ministry of Health and PRONANUT, alongside UNICEF, which worked with WFP to advance a roadmap for government ownership of moderate acute malnutrition management. Financial service providers enabled mobile money transfers, strengthening inclusion in social protection systems.

Transition planning advanced government ownership of the MAM programme. WFP supported the Ministry of Health PRONANUT in developing a national roadmap and resource mobilization strategy. Together with UNICEF, WFP prepared for gradual handover of nutrition activities to government-funded schemes, ensuring sustainability and alignment with national social protection systems. WFP also contributed to strengthening national disaster risk management platforms, enabling anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection.

Gender and age considerations were fully mainstreamed, with Strategic Outcome 1 achieving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Women's participation in cash transfers and nutrition activities was prioritized. However, persistent disparities in food security outcomes between women- and men-headed households highlight the need for deeper gender-transformative approaches that strengthen women's decision-making and ensure fair access to resources. Female-headed households often showed slightly better acceptable consumption but were more vulnerable

to poor consumption and harmful coping strategies, underscoring the importance of tailoring assistance to address inequalities rooted in gender.

The year underscored a critical imbalance: donors strongly supported refugee food assistance, ensuring distributions to refugee populations, but nutrition programmes remained underfunded, limiting efforts to address malnutrition. This limited WFP’s ability to address worsening malnutrition despite progress in food access. Lessons learned include the importance of balanced resourcing, the protective value of anticipatory action, and the need for stronger gender related approaches to address vulnerabilities among women-headed households.

Next steps include intensified advocacy for nutrition funding, expansion of anticipatory action, and deeper integration into national social protection systems. WFP will continue supporting government-led nutrition strategies to ensure sustainability, emphasizing that food security and nutrition are inseparable.

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



880,000 children receiving school meals, in **968 schools** supported.



USD 6.8 million injected into **local markets** in supporting **5,400 farmers**



Demonstrable education outcomes: **96 percent** overall **attendance** (rising to **97 percent** for girls); **95 percent retention** and **84 percent graduation rates**



54 mills WFP-supported through training and CBT to fortify flour; **37** saw **increased revenue** with the production of **1,000 metric tons**.

In 2025, WFP Burundi advanced Strategic Outcome (SO) 2, aimed at strengthening human capital by improving nutrition and education outcomes. Work under this outcome was anchored in two major activities: malnutrition prevention, which provided integrated nutrition packages to nutritionally vulnerable groups—including children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), and people living with HIV and tuberculosis—and homegrown school feeding, which delivered safe, nutritious, and diversified meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren. Together, these interventions sought to reduce malnutrition and improve educational outcomes through better nutrition.

Funding remained decisive in shaping results. SO2 was resourced at only 56 percent of requirements, with school feeding covered at 58 percent and malnutrition prevention at 46 percent. This underfunding limited the scale and consistency of interventions, particularly for malnutrition prevention, where specialized nutritious foods, fortified products, and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) could not reach all targeted groups. By contrast, school feeding benefited from relatively stronger co-financing and donor support, enabling WFP to sustain broad coverage and expand to additional schools. Nonetheless, ration sizes were reduced compared to the needs-based plan, and not all schoolchildren received meals five days per week.

The imbalance between the two activities meant that while school feeding maintained wide reach despite compromises in frequency and portion size, many young children and PBWGs did not benefit from the full package of malnutrition prevention services envisioned in the Country Strategic Plan. Without urgent donor investment, nutrition and health outcomes will remain weak, undermining Burundi's long-term human capital development in a context of high stunting rates, even as education gains are consolidated.

Nutrition programming for vulnerable groups reached 66 percent of planned number of children aged 6-23 months, with equitable coverage across sexes. Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were reached at 77 percent of target, underscoring WFP's prioritization of women of reproductive age despite funding and pipeline constraints. Overall nutrition assistance through provision of SNFs to targeted children and PBWGs achieved 54 percent of target.

School feeding coverage expanded to reach 880,000 children across 968 schools, accounting for 125 percent of the planned primary schoolchildren, with equitable access for both girls and boys. While broad coverage was sustained in line with the Government engagement to progressively expand coverage, ration sizes and weekly feeding days were temporarily adjusted to align implementation with available resources, ensuring continuity of the programme. Additional resources are essential to fully realize the programme's potential and maximize its impact.

In 2025, transfers for school feeding were recorded under cash-based transfers (CBTs), although the modality implemented was in fact commodity vouchers.

Resources were entrusted to Provincial Directorates for Education, which purchased food directly from local smallholder farmers who delivered it to schools. This commodity voucher approach injected significant resources into local economies, strengthened market linkages, and reinforced the home-grown school feeding model. The value of commodity vouchers reached USD 6.8 million, benefitting over 750,000 schoolchildren. Procurement was sourced from

approximately 5,400 smallholder farmers, who supplied a total of 5,100 metric tons of food commodities. These figures underscore the dual impact of the initiative—supporting nutrition and education while advancing agrifood value chains and positioning home-grown school feeding as a government social policy priority. In addition, more than 130,000 schoolchildren benefitted from school meals delivered under the in-kind modality, whereby WFP directly procures food commodities. Both modalities—commodity vouchers and in-kind assistance—were maintained in parallel, as a rigorous impact evaluation comparing the two approaches was underway. Within this evaluation framework, the in-kind modality served as the control group.

To complement these efforts, WFP trained and equipped staff from 138 assisted schools in the use of School Connect, a digital platform designed to streamline school meals reporting. This innovation enhanced transparency and timeliness in data collection. This preliminary phase is under review before scale-up.

School feeding contributed significantly to education outcomes. Attendance rates reached 96 percent overall, with girls slightly ahead at 97 percent. Graduation rates surged to 84 percent, far exceeding the 60 percent target, with boys at 86 percent and girls at 82 percent. Retention rates reached 95 percent, meeting targets and showing that school meals helped keep children in school. Enrolment gains were modest at 2 percent overall, below the six percent CSP target, but still represented progress. In addition to strengthening education outcomes, school meals were prepared with locally procured, nutritionally balanced menus, reinforcing dietary diversity and supporting children's health. These indicators confirm that school meals not only improved dietary diversity but also strengthened education outcomes, particularly retention and graduation, which are critical for long-term human capital development.

While nutrition prevention programme coverage was strong, with 70 percent of the target population reached, the impact on dietary quality and diversity remained inadequate. Minimum dietary diversity among children 6-23 months declined compared to 2024, and minimum acceptable diet coverage remained low. Meal frequency improved but was below target, and milk feeding for non-breastfed children remained negligible. For women of reproductive age, dietary diversity improved slightly but remained far below target. The affordability indicator was stark: 94 percent of households could not afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet, underscoring structural economic barriers that limit the effectiveness of nutrition interventions even when coverage is strong. The sharp declines in MDD and MAD compared to previous years were driven by pipeline breaks that disrupted the regular supply of nutritious commodities, compounded by affordability barriers that constrained household access to diverse foods. Together with these structural constraints, the declines highlight the fragility of nutrition outcomes when both supply continuity and household purchasing power are undermined.

Progress in food fortification accelerated through partnerships with the *Bureau Burundais de Normalisation* (BBN) and the *Centre National de Technologie Alimentaire* (CNTA). A total of 54 millers signed agreements with WFP, and 37 produced fortified flours. Supported with equipment, premix, and training, these millers produced 1,000 metric tons of fortified flour for the local market.

To enhance access, 3,226 individuals received cash assistance to purchase fortified foods. Although vouchers are generally more effective for nutrition programming, cash transfers were prioritized for feasibility. WFP safeguarded nutrition outcomes by mobilizing supported millers to supply fortified flour at distribution sites. This effort was complemented by SBCC and systematic monitoring.

Challenges persisted: millers lacked financial capacity to invest in equipment, recurrent power shortages disrupted production, and technical capacity remained low. These constraints limited the scale and reliability of fortified food production, underscoring the need for predictable resources and long-term investment in miller capacities.

WFP supported national coordination by facilitating a National Dialogue on Nutrition and Human Capital Development through the Multisectoral Platform for Food Security and Nutrition. This initiative aimed to enhance collective action and reinforce government leadership. Progress on key government-led policy processes, particularly the food fortification strategy and support to the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network—remained slow due to institutional constraints.

Partnerships played a central role. WFP worked closely with government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, and the Scaling Up Nutrition network to implement school feeding and malnutrition prevention activities. Government co-financing and policy engagement demonstrated strong national ownership, with the Ministry of Education leading expansion of the homegrown school feeding model. WFP also supported the development of a sustainable financing strategy for school feeding, aimed at securing predictable resources and ensuring long-term viability.

Lessons from 2025 highlight both successes and areas for improvement. The expansion of school feeding through decentralized procurement proved effective in reaching more children and strengthening local food systems. Social and behaviour change interventions improved dietary diversity and equal opportunity outcomes, showing the value of integrated approaches.

However, malnutrition prevention requires greater investment in multisectoral integrated intervention, and stronger systems for food fortification and safety. Without adequate resources and effective coordination, coverage will not

reach scale and impact will remain limited, and national malnutrition rates will not decline meaningfully.

WFP will continue to support national strategies, strengthen decentralized procurement, and generate evidence to inform policy and operational decisions. Advocacy will focus on securing balanced donor investment across school feeding and malnutrition prevention, ensuring that gains in education are matched by improvements in nutrition. Capacity strengthening and co-financing will remain central to the transition towards government-led programmes, paving the way for sustainable national ownership.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into SO2 activities. Interventions prioritized young children, adolescent girls, and PBWGs, addressing root causes of malnutrition. School feeding ensured equitable access for boys and girls, while nutrition activities promoted gender-transformative practices. The Gender and Age Marker score of 4 reflects strong integration of these dimensions, underscoring WFP's commitment to equity and inclusion. At country level, WFP supported high-level dialogues on nutrition and forums for women leaders, aiming to integrate nutrition across all sectors.

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.



11,000 household & school gardens and 716 Ha community gardens established led to diversified diets, increased production & resilience to shocks.



USD 1.02 million in CBT to integrate **8,000 households** into social protection & **USD 650,000** in seed capital for **3,266 households** to launch businesses.



Smallholder sales through **WFP-supported cooperatives** reached **USD 8.51 million**, surpassing the **CSP target of 8 million** and up from **6.86 million** in 2024

SO3 focuses on enhancing livelihoods, food systems, and social protection for food-insecure and risk-prone populations, particularly women, youth, smallholder farmers, and refugees. In 2025, WFP scaled up support to cooperatives, value chain actors, and vulnerable households to boost productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and build resilience to climate shocks. Activities included strategic planning, institutional structuring, promotion of good agricultural practices, and market linkage support under the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme. At the same time, WFP advanced community asset creation, income-generating activities, and rural financial inclusion through village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) under Asset Creation and Livelihoods Support, targeting vulnerable households and refugees in camps. These combined interventions fostered inclusive, efficient, and climate-resilient food systems while reinforcing social protection, contributing to human capital development aligned with Burundi's national plan and UNSDCF outcomes.

SO3 was resourced at 139.5 percent of requirements, with apparent coverage of 215 percent for Smallholder Farmers Support and 123 percent for Asset Creation and Livelihoods. This surplus largely reflected multiyear funding carryovers and late-year contributions earmarked for future programming, which did not translate into additional liquidity or expanded implementation in 2025. Nearly 63 percent of total resourced funds came from 2024 funding carryovers mostly related to multiyear contributions, including social protection allocations targeting refugees, while SAMS benefited from pipeline continuity, carrying forward nearly USD 0.9 million 31 percent of total resources.

Donor investments enabled expansion of food systems support, yet achievements underscored the importance of timely project start-up, stronger planning for climate contingencies, and continued fresh contributions to capitalize on development gains and bring sustainable outcomes to scale.

Despite SO3 being funded at 139.5 percent of requirements, with particularly strong coverage for Smallholder Farmers Support (215 percent), the number of direct beneficiaries fell short of targets. This underachievement reflected delays in activity start-up and structural challenges, including coordination difficulties, procurement cycle delays, contracting bottlenecks, and partner capacity constraints. Timing also played a role, as late resource arrivals compressed implementation against agricultural seasons, limiting outreach within the reporting period. These factors confirm that apparent overfunding did not translate into expanded implementation in 2025.

WFP's support to smallholder farmers achieved notable progress in reducing post-harvest losses and expanding market linkages, though several planned outputs fell short. Outreach through social and behaviour change communication reached nearly 20,000 individuals, below the 27,200 target. Cooperative membership was recorded at over 12,000 farmers, evenly split between men and women. Training coverage reached 40 percent of farmers and cooperatives, with leaders responsible for cascading knowledge to members. Training focused on human capital development and productive inclusion, equipping farmers and refugees with skills in child protection, early learning, nutrition, hygiene, and health, alongside coaching in micro-enterprise, agriculture, and livestock techniques. Delivered through community facilitators and village savings and credit associations, these sessions combined practical livelihood skills with knowledge to improve household well-being, strengthening resilience and self-reliance.

Cooperatives' storage capacity expanded to 2,850 MT, but only nine post-harvest facilities were constructed against a target of 36, reflecting infrastructure gaps due to limited financial resources. On the positive side, WFP facilitated 69 formal contracts, exceeding the target, and organized eight market linkage events, strengthening farmer access to institutional buyers.

Outcome indicators showed mixed progress. The percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported aggregation systems (different profiles of cooperatives) reached 85 percent overall, with participation split almost evenly between women (45 percent) and men (40 percent). This strong level of engagement highlights the effectiveness of cooperative marketing in linking farmers to WFP and external markets. Meanwhile, post-harvest losses dropped to 0.13 percent, surpassing the target and confirming the effectiveness of hermetic storage and improved handling technologies. Production of nutritious crops showed encouraging results, with 60 percent of farmers reporting increases, well above the 50 percent target.

Sales indicators highlighted strong achievements. Smallholder sales through aggregation systems reached USD 8.51 million, slightly above the CSP target of USD 8 million and higher than USD 6.86 million in 2024. Sales to the school meals programme reached USD 6.8 million, consistent with 2024 and exceeding the 2025 CSP target of USD 5 million. Sales volumes totaled 6,287 MT, comprising purchases by schools (5,106.69 MT) and by WFP (1,180.78 MT). Overall, SAMS delivered technical success in reducing losses and expanding nutritious crop production, but farmer participation and sales volumes remained below expectations.

Asset Creation and Livelihoods interventions, implemented through conditional cash transfers for resilience-building among vulnerable households and as a social protection measure for refugees, delivered strong improvements in food security and environmental resilience, though coverage was constrained by climate shocks.

Nearly 11,000 household and school gardens were established against 10,520 planned, meeting and slightly exceeding targets, while 716 hectares of community gardens were established against 362 planned, more than doubling expectations. These achievements promoted food diversification and helped mitigate rainwater shortfalls impact. Tree nurseries and seedling production underdelivered due to lack of agroforestry seeds, while compost production surpassed expectations.

Financial inclusion initiatives reinforced social protection, engaging over 33,000 participants and generating USD 689,000 in savings. Loan access reached USD 896,000, surpassing the planned target of USD 662,000. This expanded access to credit enabled participants to invest in income-generating activities and scale up their livelihoods, thereby strengthening household resilience and promoting economic inclusion. Social and behaviour change communication via media reached over 207,000 people, far exceeding the target, while interpersonal outreach was lower.

WFP also supported refugee integration into Burundi's social protection system through the Merankabandi productive social safety nets project. In five camps, nearly 8,000 households—representing 80 percent of the long-term refugee population—benefited from over USD 1.02 million in cash transfers, achieving 99 percent coverage, with each household receiving bi-monthly mobile money transfers of USD 25 for food and essential needs. Beyond cash assistance, the project provided start-up capital for income-generating activities, coaching and business plan development, and training on child protection, early learning, nutrition, hygiene, and health. Refugees were further supported through village savings and credit associations, technical guidance in micro-enterprise and agriculture, and strengthened coordination with national institutions to foster their social and economic empowerment within Burundi's protection systems.

Productive inclusion support was provided to refugees in Bwagiriza and Nyankanda camps, where over 6,000 people received training and seed capital amounting to about USD 890,000, with each household receiving USD 200 linked to business plan development. This enabled refugees to initiate income-generating activities and stimulated local economies. Financial support was extended to 20 refugee savings and loan associations, reinforcing financial inclusion and strengthening community-based safety nets. These associations pooled resources, provided credit, and built savings, laying foundations for longer-term resilience and self-reliance.

Outcome indicators confirmed significant gains in household food security. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores rose to nearly 59 percent, surpassing targets and doubling the baseline, while poor food consumption fell to 12 percent. Over 92 percent of participants reported benefits from enhanced assets, and all reported environmental gains, reflecting the impact of soil conservation, agroforestry, and feeder road rehabilitation.

Climate resilience capacity improved, with most households scoring medium resilience, though fewer than targeted reached high resilience. Coping strategies shifted positively: crisis and emergency coping fell to near zero, but stress coping remained high at 76 percent, showing persistent vulnerability. Overall, Asset Creation and Livelihoods Support strengthened household food security and resilience, but reliance on stress coping highlighted the need for deeper economic stabilization.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry in charge of Social Affairs, FAO, UNHCR, and ONPRA to implement activities. Cooperatives and farmer unions were central to aggregation and procurement, while collaboration with ISABU and COPROSEBU strengthened seed systems.

SO3 interventions are designed to transition from humanitarian support to market-driven resilience. By strengthening cooperatives, fortification, and local procurement, WFP is laying foundations for government-led food systems.

Integration with the national Merankabandi social safety nets project supports refugee households' inclusion in national systems.

SO3 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, reflecting strong integration of approaches that changes gender norms. Women were prioritized in VSLA membership, cooperative leadership, and direct access to cash transfers, ensuring equitable participation and empowerment.

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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



60 national partners were trained in risk prevention and disaster management, **exceeding a target of 4.**



320 Ministry of Education personnel were equipped with critical skills in **food systems planning, early warning, and anticipatory action.**

mVAM

mVAM at scale offered real-time remote monitoring and data flow in **hard-to-reach areas**; Minimum Expenditure Basket optimized to be market-responsive.



Transitioning **from implementer to enabler** continued by fostering **national ownership** via school feeding handovers and integrated refugee safety nets.

SO4 focuses on strengthening the capacities, systems, and services of government institutions and national actors to design, implement, and monitor national food security, nutrition, food systems, and social protection policies and strategies. By 2027, the aim is for national programmes to be resilient, gender-transformative, and climate-sensitive, enabling sustainable delivery of assistance. In 2025, WFP prioritized technical assistance and institutional support, leveraging expertise in supply chain management, disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, and social protection, including school meals. Activities included support to the national grain reserve, policy advice on school feeding and fortification, and capacity development for social registry, early warning, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness. These efforts were designed to shift WFP's role from implementer to enabler, laying the foundation for government ownership and long-term sustainability.

SO4 was funded at 67 percent of requirements, with 60 percent carried over from the previous year. This reliance on prior funding ensured continuity despite underfunding. Expenditure absorption reached 72 percent, a sharp improvement from 19 percent the year before, driven by completion of delayed procurement and timelier implementation of capacity-strengthening activities. While donor strategies continue to prioritize direct service delivery over systemic investments, improved expenditure efficiency signals increasing capacity to absorb the funds and readiness of national partners to utilize resources effectively.

In support of national social protection systems, WFP continued to advance the development of Burundi's national social registry, ensuring that refugee populations were also included. This effort builds on the government's flagship *Merankabandi* social safety nets programme, which provides cash transfers and complementary services to vulnerable households. WFP contributed to this process by deploying a technical expert to the SEP/CNPS to support the design of a unified social registry. Specific activities included stakeholder mapping, consultations, monthly technical working group meetings, and coordination of data integration. These efforts marked essential progress towards operationalization of the registry, while also facilitating the integration of current social safety net beneficiaries and drawing on lessons learned from comparable contexts to strengthen design and implementation.

Alongside these social protection initiatives, WFP Burundi's Supply Chain supported the *Agence Nationale de Gestion des Stocks de Sécurité Alimentaire* (ANAGESSA) by strengthening its grain reserve management capacity. WFP equipped ANAGESSA with four heavy-duty maize dryers and 5,000 pallets, and trained its teams on warehouse management and best storage practices to reduce post-harvest losses and improve stock management.

Targeted technical assistance supported *Institut Géographique du Burundi* (IGEBU) and the National Platform for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management. Against a plan of 4 participants, 60 staff were trained, reflecting a significant

scale-up. IGEBU staff received training on thresholds and anticipatory action triggers for floods and water deficits, while the national platform staff were trained on use of the situation room and emergency telecommunications. IGEBU staff also received advanced training in weather research and forecasting, while government officials participated in a regional workshop in Madagascar to exchange good practices on early warning systems.

With UNDRR and CIMA Research Foundation, WFP organized a technical workshop to operationalize the national situation room, providing IT equipment including laptops and large screens. Once fully functional, the situation room will enhance Burundi's ability to monitor hazards, issue timely alerts, and implement anticipatory actions—critical in a country prone to floods and water deficits. This initiative is aligned with the 2024-2027 early warning roadmap, developed with WFP's support.

Further, WFP trained 60 Ministry of Education staff in food systems planning, early warning, and anticipatory action, ensuring national institutions can manage and adapt school feeding programmes effectively. WFP also facilitated a participatory update of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI), with the national score improving from 1.9 to 2.3 on a scale of 1-3.

In partnership with the International Telecommunication Union and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP convened a national workshop to strengthen emergency telecommunications capacities. The workshop brought together government institutions, telecom operators, internet providers, media representatives, UN agencies, NGOs, and Red Cross societies, fostering a shared understanding of challenges and identifying critical gaps. Participants agreed on the establishment of a National Emergency Telecommunications Working Group and started elaborating its Terms of Reference.

WFP supported the Ministry of Health by organizing two training-of-trainers sessions for 23 staff of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), followed by cascade trainings for 102 district health personnel on quality and risk management in temperature-sensitive logistics. This strengthened national vaccine supply chains and enhanced the ability of health staff to safeguard thermosensitive commodities.

Outcome indicators for 2025 reflect tangible progress in systems strengthening. In nutrition, discussions were initiated to review and update the National Food Fortification Strategy, ensuring alignment with global standards and national priorities. WFP also contributed to the annual review of the National Food Security and Nutrition Multisectoral Strategic Plan, reinforcing intersectoral coordination.

School feeding systems advanced significantly. Complementary interventions expanded beyond targets, and an analysis for a sustainable financing strategy was conducted, with validation planned for 2026. WFP also provided office equipment and IT hardware to the National Directorate for School Feeding, strengthening its operational capacity. These efforts reinforced Burundi's commitments under the School Meals Coalition and mobilized additional resources for school-based programmes.

Policies contributing to Zero Hunger were enhanced through WFP support and South-South cooperation. Training and mentoring activities reached targets, with participants reporting improved skills. Resource mobilization for national systems surpassed USD 5 million, strengthening the financial foundation for future programming. WFP supported revision of the National Minimum Expenditure Basket to reflect current market dynamics and strengthened the mVAM platform for remote monitoring, enabling timely data collection even in hard-to-reach areas.

Partnerships were central to achievements. WFP collaborated with line ministries, UN agencies, the World Bank, and regional organizations such as ICPAC. Collaboration with Harvard University and the Global Child Nutrition Forum enriched evidence-based advocacy for school feeding. WFP facilitated international exchanges for Ministry of Education staff through the School Meals Coalition and Global Child Nutrition Forum, promoting knowledge sharing and best practices.

Key lessons from 2025 include the importance of early planning, the need for sustained systemic reforms, and the value of South-South cooperation in accelerating cross learning. Improved expenditure absorption highlighted growing national capacities, but underfunding remains a constraint.

Next steps include scaling up support for the unified social registry, finalizing the new food fortification strategy, deepening integration of nutrition into social protection, as well as strengthening institutional capacities around school meals programme. In 2026, WFP will focus on strengthening governance and embedding anticipatory action into national policies, developing impact-based trigger models for more targeted responses, and institutionalizing sustainable coordination mechanisms to protect populations before crises strike. Another key priority is stronger integration between disaster risk management platforms and social protection stakeholders to ensure coordinated responses.

WFP's transition approach continues to emphasize the gradual shift from implementer to enabler, with a focus on national ownership of systems. This includes progressive handover of school feeding activities, integration of refugees into national safety nets, and government leadership in fortification and food reserve management. Full handover will

extend beyond the CSP period, requiring sustained donor investment and government commitment.

Gender and age considerations were consistently integrated, with SO4 achieving a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Women's leadership in coordination platforms and refugee inclusion in social protection were prioritized, though further efforts are needed to ensure equitable participation in technical training and policy development. Women represented 52 percent of participants in capacity-development initiatives, and gender equality and environmental sustainability were integrated across all activities. WFP also supported the organization of the 6th Women Leaders High-Level Forum, which emphasized attentive care for childhood development.

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.



The 2025 campaign **solidified WFP's role as a primary logistics partner** for large-scale, life-saving **malaria prevention**.



Management of **159,522 bales** of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets and distribution to **41 communes**; a **98 percent delivery rate nationwide**.



Uninterrupted assistance ensured by managing **138,000 litres of fuel** for **55 partners** and providing **critical warehousing** amidst shortages.



Health systems bolstered; **1 million vaccines** distributed; and **112 managers** with Africa CDC trained to secure **temperature-sensitive supply chains**.

In 2025, WFP reinforced its role as the operational backbone for humanitarian and development partners in Burundi, ensuring reliable common services and expertise that enabled partners to reach vulnerable populations despite persistent fuel shortages and logistical challenges. Through on-demand supply chain, procurement, transport, storage, and emergency telecommunications services, WFP supported government institutions, UN agencies, and NGOs in delivering food and non-food assistance. SO5 was resourced at 124 percent of planned needs, reflecting donor confidence in WFP's enabling role. Carryover from 2024 represented 23 percent of total resourced funds, ensuring continuity of services. Despite strong resourcing, expenditure absorption stood at 36 percent, the lowest among all strategic outcomes. This gap reflects the demand-driven nature of SO5 activities, which depend on partner requests rather than predictable pipelines. While funding availability ensured readiness, actual expenditure was shaped by fluctuating partner needs, particularly in fuel provision and health logistics. The imbalance between high resourcing and relatively low absorption underscores the importance of flexible funding for service delivery outcomes, allowing WFP to respond rapidly to emerging operational demands.

The most significant achievement was the successful implementation of the Mass Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) Campaign (CDM 2025), coordinated as sub-grantee to UNDP with Global Fund financing. WFP received and stored 159,522 bales of LLINs across three regional hubs in Ngozi, Gitega, and Bujumbura, and ensured delivery of 153,806 bales to 2,088 final distribution sites in 41 communes, achieving a 98 percent delivery rate nationwide. This logistical performance demonstrated WFP's capacity to manage large-scale health campaigns and directly contributed to malaria prevention efforts. Beyond the LLIN campaign, WFP provided warehousing services for non-food items on behalf of partners including CONCERN and UNHCR, ensuring timely availability of essential relief materials. Fuel management remained another critical service: WFP allocated 167,451 litres of diesel to 51 regular humanitarian and development partners, mitigating the impact of national fuel shortages and enabling uninterrupted delivery of assistance. Complementing these services, WFP strengthened health logistics through the Strengthening Local Logistics Project, distributing 985,000 vaccine doses and 467,000 essential consumable kits across 49 health districts. Two Temperature-Sensitive Logistics Risk Management trainings equipped 112 vaccine managers with critical supply chain skills under a training-of-trainers framework facilitated with Africa CDC. Additional support included transport of 440 m³ of non-food items for partners in Bujumbura and procurement of USD 200,000 worth of post-harvest equipment for CAPAD under USAID's AID-I GLR initiative. Under the Project to Support the Transformation of Food Systems in Burundi (PATASAB), WFP delivered essential equipment to four ANAGESSA warehouses in Gitega, Bujumbura, Ngozi, and Ruyigi to strengthen the strategic grain reserve. Supplies included 16,000 tarpaulins, 30 electronic scales, 200 lab coats, 200 boots, 10 carts, 200 gloves, 4 drying machines, and 2,230 pallets, significantly improving national storage capacity and stock management efficiency.

In parallel, UN agencies in Burundi leveraged the UN Booking Hub platform to streamline shared services. UNICEF and UNHCR adopted *UN Mobility* to optimize passenger transport, ridesharing, and carpooling, enabling humanitarian staff to book UN vehicles and drivers while administrators managed operations through a global back-office system. As part

of the UN Reform Agenda, the launch of UN Mobility as a Global Shared Service prioritized by the UNSDG in 2025 generated efficiency gains valued at USD 53,279, equivalent to FTE 1.48, demonstrating its contribution to operational efficiency and inter-agency collaboration. UNHCR also utilized *UN Accommodation* to manage field guesthouses, standardize business processes, and monitor living conditions. Globally, this service generated efficiency gains valued at USD 29,833, equivalent to FTE 0.83, reinforcing its role in driving operational effectiveness and inter-agency collaboration. Together, these innovations complemented WFP’s enabling services, showcasing how shared platforms and logistics support jointly enhance partner efficiency and sustainability.

SO5 outcomes in 2025 reflected WFP’s enabling role in enhancing partner efficiency and effectiveness. Continuity of fuel provision services ensured that humanitarian actors could sustain operations despite national shortages, directly contributing to uninterrupted assistance for vulnerable populations. The LLIN campaign achieved a 98 percent prepositioning rate on the Supply Forecast Database, demonstrating strong logistical performance and readiness for malaria prevention. Vaccine distribution and training outcomes strengthened Burundi’s Expanded Programme on Immunization, enhancing resilience against health shocks. A user satisfaction survey showed that 93 percent of cooperating partners were satisfied with WFP’s enabling services in both 2024 and 2025. While slightly below the 98 percent baseline and the End-CSP target of 100 percent, the consistency across two years demonstrates that WFP’s services reliably meet partner expectations. The fact that satisfaction remained above 93 percent despite systemic constraints highlights WFP’s credibility as a dependable logistics provider and its ability to maintain trust even under strain.

Compared to previous years, 2025 marked a scale-up in health logistics, with broader coverage across districts and stronger integration of capacity-strengthening components. While expenditure absorption remained modest relative to resourcing, the outcomes achieved underscore the value of flexible service delivery funding. WFP’s enabling services, complemented by UN Booking Hub innovations, translated into tangible improvements in partner capacity, operational continuity, and national preparedness. WFP worked closely with the Government of Burundi, Africa CDC, UN agencies, and 55 humanitarian and development organizations. Partnerships enabled joint delivery of LLINs under the Global Fund campaign, capacity strengthening of vaccine managers, and coordinated fuel provision to sustain operations. Collaboration with CAPAD under USAID’s AID-I GLR initiative highlighted WFP’s role in bridging humanitarian and development efforts, strengthening local agricultural associations through post-harvest equipment procurement. Lessons learned include the need to strengthen forecasting mechanisms for service demand and to integrate capacity strengthening into all logistics interventions to ensure sustainability. Going forward, WFP will expand training-of-trainers frameworks, deepen collaboration with national institutions on registry development, and advocate for balanced donor investment across service delivery and programmatic outcomes. The gradual handover of supply chain services to the Government will be aligned with progress in national capacity strengthening, ensuring eventual government ownership without compromising service reliability. Continued donor support will be critical to ensure a smooth transition.

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's gender landscape in 2025 continued to be shaped by entrenched inequalities, with women and girls disproportionately affected by poverty, limited access to productive resources, and high exposure to gender based violence (GBV). National data highlight persistent challenges: women headed households remain more food insecure than male headed households[1], with limited control over household budgets and reduced access to mobile phones [2]. These realities directly impact food security and nutrition outcomes, making gender equality a critical driver of resilience and sustainable development.

Against this backdrop, WFP Burundi embedded gender responsive programming across all Strategic Outcomes of the CSP 2024-2027, applying a Gender and Age Marker score of 4 to ensure systematic integration.

In 2025, WFP made tangible strides in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment across assistance activities, while also noting areas of persistent inequality. Within refugee camps, monitoring data confirmed meaningful participation in decision making bodies reported by 33 percent of women and 58 percent of men, below the 2025 target of 50 percent for women. Economic empowerment indicators also fell short, with only 22 percent of women and 26 percent of men reporting empowerment. These modest gains were supported by the MERANKABANDI social protection programme, which extended coverage to some refugees and facilitated their gradual integration into Burundi's national social protection system. However, targets were not met as refugee settings present additional barriers, including restricted mobility, limited livelihood opportunities, and competing household responsibilities that disproportionately affect women.

Among host communities, women's participation in decision making entities reached 39 percent compared to 59 percent for men. Economic empowerment was reported by 25 percent of women and 79 percent of men. For internally displaced persons, women's participation stood at 46 percent and men at 52 percent, with economic empowerment reported by 31 percent of women and 38 percent of men. Returnees reported economic empowerment at 27 percent for women and 44 percent for men, highlighting persistent gender gaps despite progress in participation.

The imbalance between men and women in reported economic empowerment reflects household dynamics around cash control. While food assistance tends to be consumed collectively, cash transfers introduce liquidity often managed by men, reinforcing entrenched norms that position men as primary financial decision makers. Evidence from Burundi's social protection programmes shows that even when women are registered as beneficiaries, men frequently assume control over the cash. Women, by contrast, face social expectations to prioritize household consumption and may have limited influence over how cash is used.

WFP is actively addressing these dynamics at the programmatic level. In households where both women and men are present, women are prioritized as the primary recipients of household cash entitlements to strengthen their decision-making power. Prior to cash distributions, WFP conducts social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions and engages male champions identified within the community to promote equitable decision making over the use of cash. These approaches are being reinforced and will be further strengthened in 2026 to ensure that women's participation translates into greater influence over household economic choices.

Nutrition focused interventions also contributed to empowerment outcomes. SBCC campaigns reached 18,000 adolescent girls with nutrition and reproductive health messaging, leading to a 12 percent increase in knowledge of iron rich foods. Men's involvement in nutrition education sessions fostered more equitable intra household food allocation. In stunting prevention programmes, women's participation in decision making entities reached 54 percent compared to 42 percent for men. Economic empowerment indicators showed encouraging progress, with 60 percent of women and 50 percent of men reporting empowerment.

Livelihood support through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support programme further reinforced empowerment. In Bujumbura, Gitega, Butanyerera, and Buhumuza provinces, over 6,000 women smallholder farmers were linked to school feeding supply chains, raising household incomes and diversifying school menus. Monitoring data reflected

women's participation in decision making entities at 29 percent compared to 55 percent for men. Economic empowerment indicators were stronger, with 52 percent of women and 56 percent of men reporting empowerment.

Assets creation and livelihoods programmes engaged risk prone populations and refugees in climate resilient livelihood activities. Women's participation in decision making entities reached 33 percent compared to 50 percent for men. Economic empowerment outcomes were positive, with 56 percent of women and 60 percent of men reporting empowerment.

Through joint programming, WFP and UN Women advanced women's empowerment in 2025 by strengthening women's leadership in farmer organizations, promoting equitable access to productive resources, and embedding gender-responsive approaches across food security interventions. These efforts positioned women as key actors in building inclusive and climate-resilient food systems.

While progress has been observed, overall achievements continue to reveal significant gender imbalances in both meaningful participation within decision making bodies and in economic empowerment. Persistent challenges remain, including deeply rooted social norms, disproportionate unpaid care responsibilities, and restricted access to land and financial resources for women smallholders.

Looking forward, WFP Burundi will deepen gender responsive approaches by expanding women's leadership in community structures, scaling SBCC and fortification strategies, integrating women's economic empowerment in climate resilient food systems, and formalizing GBV risk mitigation in operations. In addition, WFP has plans to identify and implement gender transformative actions—such as shifting household decision making norms and strengthening women's leadership in governance structures—if resources allow. Gender equality is recognized not as a separate deliverable but as foundational to food security, nutrition, protection, and environmental resilience in Burundi.

Add on joint endeavor with UN WOMEN

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

In 2025, Burundi experienced heightened humanitarian pressures due to increased refugee influxes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, recurrent floods, and epidemics. These shocks intensified risks of gender-based violence (GBV), exploitation, and exclusion, particularly among women, children, persons with disabilities, and returnees. WFP mainstreamed protection across all operations to ensure assistance was equitable, safe, inclusive, and accountable.

Monitoring data confirmed that beneficiaries generally experienced safe, respectful, and equitable access to WFP assistance. Safety outcomes were consistently strong, with nearly all respondents across host communities, IDPs, returnees, nutrition programmes, and asset creation activities reporting no safety concerns. Respectful treatment was also widely reported, with results approaching 100 percent across most groups.

To reduce risks, WFP prioritized locating distribution sites within five kilometers of beneficiaries' residences, as seen in Muyinga, Kirundo, Cibitoke, and Gatumba. In Gatumba, flood-affected households lived within one to two kilometers of distribution points, ensuring safe access. Distributions were scheduled early in the day to allow beneficiaries to return home before nightfall. Community leaders were sensitized to identify individuals with specific needs, ensuring targeted support for vulnerable groups.

Despite these achievements, barriers to access persisted. Refugee assistance was constrained by the sudden influx of new arrivals, which placed pressure on registration and distribution systems. In malnutrition prevention and resilience activities, technical challenges linked to cash transfer modalities—including connectivity issues and electronic enrolment—hindered timely access. To address these gaps, WFP strengthened technical support at distribution sites by deploying dedicated staff to resolve connectivity issues in real time. Financial service providers established toll-free helplines, and distribution plans were shared in advance to ensure preparedness. These measures aimed to enhance accountability, responsiveness, and equitable access.

WFP maintained strong accountability mechanisms throughout 2025. Refugee assistance relied on cooperating partners and refugee committees to disseminate information on distribution dates. Entitlement lists were displayed in camps in local languages two weeks before distributions. Prior to ration reductions in March, explanatory sessions were held with refugee committees to ensure transparency.

Community feedback mechanisms (CFM) remained active, enabling beneficiaries to raise concerns and influence programme design. The CFM operated through three channels: WFP's toll-free hotline, community engagement, and help desks. The hotline enabled beneficiaries to share feedback or lodge complaints safely and at no cost, with the contact number prominently displayed on posters and banners at distribution sites. Beneficiaries were regularly informed about the available channels to report irregularities or raise concerns, ensuring transparency and accountability in project implementation. The CFM registered 2,197 cases, with women accounting for 55 percent of all submissions. The toll-free hotline remained the most utilized channel, generating 950 calls. Case management was strengthened through the customer relationship management (CRM) platform, which automatically escalated alerts to activity managers and ensured timely follow-up, particularly on sensitive issues such as fraud, corruption, and sexual exploitation and abuse. By year's end, 96 percent of cases had been resolved, representing a 2 percent improvement over 2024, while the remaining 4 percent were under active review. Recurrent issues included missing names on distribution lists and problems with key documents (Scope cards, factsheets, tokens, shopping papers). In response, cooperating partners were instructed to use updated UNHCR lists to reduce targeting errors, while WFP intensified sensitization sessions to promote proper conservation of documents and reinforce their importance. To reinforce accountability and oversight, CFM operational and case management reports were systematically shared with activity managers and Senior Management, providing evidence-based inputs for operational adjustments and enhancing transparency across programme delivery.

In nutrition programmes, information was conveyed through lead mothers under the care group approach and community health workers in treatment programmes. At health centres, programme details were shared alongside social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) messaging.

WFP also reinforced protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse - PSEA). Staff and cooperating partners received training on gender and PSEA, while focal points and community feedback managers were sensitized to address cases effectively, particularly in emergency contexts. To further strengthen PSEA at the operational level, the Country Office initiated the implementation of the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment, conducting dedicated training sessions for NGO cooperating partners with the aim of completing the assessments in 2026. These combined actions embedded PSEA risk mitigation into operations and enhanced accountability to affected people.

In parallel, WFP Burundi advanced disability inclusion and localization. Building on global commitments, the Country Office worked with partners to integrate disability-sensitive approaches into targeting, registration, and monitoring systems, ensuring equitable access for persons with disabilities and elderly populations. Cash-based transfers and food distributions were adapted to improve accessibility, while community leaders were sensitized to identify and support individuals with specific needs. Localization was reinforced through capacity-building of local cooperatives, community-based organizations, and government institutions in areas such as stock management, digital registration (SCOPE), and nutrition-sensitive programming.

Under Assets Creation and Livelihoods, WFP applied community-based participatory planning to identify priority assets and clearly define the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, ensuring that beneficiaries were directly involved in shaping interventions. This inclusive approach strengthened accountability to affected people by fostering ownership and enhancing the sustainability of the assets created.

Despite progress, gaps remain in community engagement and inclusion. The country office has not yet finalized an action plan on community engagement, limiting systematic integration of community voices into programme design. WFP also did not meet the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standard on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities, underscoring the need for stronger engagement with representative bodies.

Accessible information provision varied across groups. Among refugees, nearly 88 percent of women and 87 percent of men reported receiving information, including on PSEA. By contrast, host communities and returnees reported lower results (39 percent and 79 percent, respectively). For returnees, this gap reflects the short duration of assistance at transit sites, where beneficiaries spend only three days and may not access all communication channels. IDPs reported strong progress, with over 95 percent receiving accessible information, while asset creation participants showed encouraging but below-target results (81 percent overall).

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's food systems remain highly vulnerable to climate shocks, land degradation, and deforestation, undermining nutrition and livelihoods for smallholder farmers. With 90 percent of the population dependent on hillside farming and limited coping capacity against recurrent floods, droughts, and landslides, resilience remains fragile. Forest cover has declined to just 10.9 percent of national territory, while rapid population growth accelerates conversion of forested land into agriculture. According to the World Bank (2022), Burundi has been losing 5.2 percent of its surface area annually since 2020 due to land degradation. Heavy reliance on bioenergy, coupled with limited access to sustainable alternatives, further exacerbates environmental fragility and hinders the adoption of cleaner cooking practices.

Against this backdrop, WFP has promoted environmentally sustainable practices and technologies across its resilience and school feeding interventions. In 149 schools assisted under the home-grown school feeding programme, 542 institutional stoves were installed in 2025, reducing firewood use by 60 percent and complementing the 64 stoves built in 2024. These interventions directly address deforestation pressures while improving health outcomes by reducing indoor smoke exposure. WFP also aligned its safeguards with national climate finance efforts, notably the Green Climate Fund SAP045 project approved in late 2024, which supports smallholders with climate-resilient practices such as agroforestry, contour farming, and drought-resistant seeds. WFP's soil conservation and watershed management activities in Muyinga and Giteranyi communes were designed to dovetail with SAP045's objectives, reinforcing national adaptation priorities.

To ensure that programme delivery does not cause unintended harm, WFP systematically integrates environmental and social safeguards into its operations. In 2025, 100 percent of field-level agreements, memorandums of understanding, and construction contracts under general food distribution, school feeding, smallholder agricultural market support, and food assistance for assets were screened for environmental and social risks—representing full achievement of CSP targets compared to a baseline of zero. Screening was not limited to compliance but led to tangible mitigation measures, while gaps remain in nutrition-specific activities, where only 22 percent were screened (up from zero in 2024). For anticipatory actions, 67 percent were screened, while food security sector support achieved 100 percent. These results highlight strong mainstreaming of safeguards in resilience, school feeding, and general distribution, but weaker integration in nutrition-focused interventions. Corrective measures are being prioritized to ensure universal screening across all CSP activities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In parallel, WFP Burundi launched its Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2023, embedding sustainability into internal operations. The EMS provides a framework for continuous improvement, ensuring that environmental considerations are embedded in procurement, logistics, and facility management. It also strengthens accountability by linking operational practices to CSP indicators, reinforcing the integration of sustainability into everyday decision-making.

Within logistics, teams applied EMS practices to minimize packaging waste, reduce single-use plastics, promote the use of biodegradable envelopes, and improve storage conditions to limit fumigation. WFP also monitored and worked to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its vehicle fleet and generators by optimizing transport routes and promoting shared trucking arrangements, thereby lowering the environmental footprint of deliveries.

The Environmental Management System (EMS) initiated projects on energy efficiency and waste management, equipping the Country Office with a 175 kWp solar photovoltaic system. This investment has substantially reduced reliance on fossil fuels, lowered operational emissions, and enhanced energy reliability, thereby strengthening the

sustainability of WFP's operations in Burundi. Beyond its environmental benefits, the solar system demonstrates WFP's commitment to climate-smart solutions not only in programming but also in its own facilities and logistics, positioning the Country Office as a model for integrating renewable energy into humanitarian operations

Waste management was carried out by a local service provider contracted by WFP to handle all waste generated across its offices, warehouses, and distribution sites. The company was responsible for collecting, sorting, and disposing of solid and liquid waste in line with national standards, ensuring that practices remain safe and environmentally sustainable. This arrangement not only guaranteed professional waste handling but also contributed to local capacity development and job creation.

Systemic challenges persist—rapid population growth, weak infrastructure, and funding gaps constrain the expansion of environmental initiatives beyond pilot scale. Yet the EMS demonstrates that sustainability is central to resilience, nutrition, and gender equality, not peripheral.

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

Burundi's nutrition context remains critical, with stunting rates above 50 percent and widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Malnutrition continues to undermine human capital, with long-term impacts on education, productivity, and resilience. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2024-2027) prioritizes nutrition integration across all outcomes, recognizing that improved diets are foundational to reducing humanitarian need and driving progress toward multiple SDGs.

In 2025, WFP distributed 1,541 metric tons of fortified food to refugees, returnees, and people affected by climatic shocks to safeguard nutrition. School feeding programmes reached 880,000 children in 5 provinces, with menus diversified to include beans, vegetables, and fortified oil sourced from local cooperatives. These improvements translated into measurable gains across target groups. To strengthen sustainable nutrition outcomes, WFP adopted durable solutions that prioritize the use of locally produced nutritious foods for the prevention of malnutrition. By replacing imported products with locally sourced alternatives, WFP is both supporting national food systems and ensuring that communities have access to culturally appropriate, nutrient-rich foods.

Refugees recorded significant increases in protein-rich food consumption alongside modest gains in hem iron and vitamin A intake. Host communities and food-insecure households registered strong progress, with marked increases in acceptable food consumption scores and daily intake of protein and vitamin A-rich foods compared to baseline levels. Internally displaced persons showed the most dramatic improvements, moving from a baseline of zero to substantial gains in acceptable food consumption, protein intake, and vitamin A consumption. Returnees also recorded progress, particularly in protein and vitamin A intake, surpassing baseline values despite remaining below targets. Together, these results demonstrate that WFP's interventions stabilized food security while enhancing nutritional outcomes, with consistent improvements across all groups and significant advances among IDPs and host communities.

Nutrition integration was reinforced through close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and the Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against AIDS. Technical assistance included revising the National School Feeding Strategy (2024-2030) to integrate nutrition standards and fortification requirements, supporting the Ministry of Finance with costing tools that enabled a 15 percent increase in national budget allocations for nutrition, and training provincial education offices to diversify menus with locally produced foods. Monitoring systems were strengthened through training of 85 government staff on nutrition-sensitive scorecards and sex-disaggregated reporting. Fortification capacity was expanded through training of millers and cooperatives in partnership with the Burundi Bureau of Standards.

Already by mid-2025, 780,000 schoolchildren were receiving diversified meals aligned with national nutrition guidelines, and government budget allocations recognized school feeding as a core component of the national social protection framework. The Ministry of Health integrated WFP's social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) materials into maternal and child health outreach, ensuring consistency across platforms. Partnerships with UNICEF, WHO, FAO, and UN Women reinforced multisectoral approaches, linking nutrition to gender equality, resilience, and local agriculture.

Indicator results confirmed this progress. At the CSP level, the nutrition-sensitive score reached 9, surpassing the 2025 target of 8. At the activity level, nutrition integration was universal: 100 percent of refugees, IDPs, malnutrition prevention beneficiaries, and schoolchildren benefited from nutrition-sensitive programme components, while host community coverage rose from a baseline of 96.9 percent to full coverage. Among general WFP beneficiaries, nutrition-sensitive programming expanded from a baseline of 50 percent to 100 percent in 2025, exceeding the 90 percent target.

Looking ahead, WFP Burundi will deepen nutrition integration by expanding fortification initiatives, scaling SBCC campaigns, and embedding nutrition into climate-resilient livelihoods and social protection. WFP work on more durable solutions in areas affected by displacement, is also implemented through a nutrition sensitive lense. Strengthening government capacity to budget and monitor nutrition outcomes will ensure sustainability. Nutrition integration is recognized not as a standalone activity but as a cross-cutting priority that underpins resilience, gender equality, and sustainable

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Burundi's partnerships adapted to a challenging resourcing environment. Building on the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) launched in 2024, the Country Office reinforced its role as a trusted partner in advancing national priorities in food security, nutrition, social protection and resilience. The year was marked by reductions in contributions from several partners, prompting WFP to intensify efforts to protect, grow, and diversify its partnership base in line with the Executive Board's emphasis on diversification, predictable financing and high-quality resources.[1]

WFP convened regular partner briefings, activated resourcing alerts, and undertook joint field missions to highlight urgent operational needs. These engagements supported joint advocacy for predictable and flexible contributions, resources that remain limited but are essential to safeguard continuity of programmes. Allocations from global flexible mechanisms and advance financing were critical in averting pipeline breaks and demonstrated the value of timely resourcing in sustaining operations.

Collaboration with the Government of Burundi remained central. The strategic partnership with key Ministries enabled continued support and co-financing of national school feeding programme, while WFP's technical assistance to other key line ministries contributed to strengthening national systems around social protection, food systems, as well as nutrition governance and disaster response. WFP also supported the implementation of government-aligned initiatives financed by international financial institutions, such as the national social protection programme integrating vulnerable refugees into national safety nets with the World Bank. Through these efforts, WFP acted as an enabler, catalyzing government ownership through transition strategies emphasizing sustainable financing, institutional capacity, and long-term system building. This included supporting the gradual handover of school feeding, strengthening food fortification and reserve management systems, and advancing the integration of refugees within national frameworks.

Beyond bilateral relationships, WFP played a central role in the food security working group, supporting structured collaboration with humanitarian and development actors, contributing to joint assessments, and facilitating coherent prioritization of needs. Within the UN Country Team, WFP actively contributed to the humanitarian reset process, provided leadership within relevant coordination platforms, and supported joint initiatives aligned with the UNSDCF, reinforcing collective outcomes across agencies.

Engagement with the private sector remained modest but showed potential, particularly through regional supply chain actors and micro and small enterprises involved in agrifood value chains. WFP continued exploring opportunities related to climate finance and innovative financing instruments, in line with global shifts towards broader and more diversified partnership models. These avenues complement programme-based approaches that prioritize system transformation rather than fragmented project-based support.

In 2025, partnership efforts delivered tangible results: expanded reach through NGO collaborations; strengthened national systems through IFI-supported programmes; enhanced UN coordination through pooled-fund initiatives and joint responses; and initial steps toward diversified financing via thematic windows and private-sector engagement. These achievements reinforced WFP's position as a trusted partner and systems enabler across humanitarian and development spheres.

Despite progress, significant challenges persisted. Heavy reliance on earmarked resources limited programme flexibility, and late confirmations slowed implementation—constraining WFP's ability to respond to emerging needs or invest in long-term resilience. These limitations highlighted the structural shortcomings of fragmented, project-based funding, underscoring the need for integrated, programme-based approaches that align with national systems and reduce transaction costs.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue prioritizing localization, strategic diversification, and joint advocacy with government, UN partners, and financial institutions. By reinforcing government ownership, expanding multi-year and flexible funding channels, and promoting programme-based financing models, WFP will strengthen its role as both implementer and enabler. More predictable, coordinated and equitable partnership arrangements remain essential to ensure timely and effective action for Burundi's most vulnerable populations.

Focus on localization

In June 2025, WFP approved its Localization Policy, marking a shift toward placing local actors at the center of humanitarian and development work. WFP Burundi advanced this agenda by channeling resources through national NGOs—including Caritas Burundi, COPED, Safe Inclusion, and Global Community for Development—as well as community-based organizations, strengthening their leadership in programme design, implementation, and monitoring. In 2025, 56.8 percent of resources allocated to cooperating partners were directed to local actors, in line with the Grand Bargain commitment to enhance national ownership and capacity.

Localization efforts focused on integrating local cooperatives into home-grown school feeding, entrusting government institutions with local purchases, and linking smallholder farmers to school meal supply chains. Women-led organizations were prioritized through tailored capacity-strengthening initiatives, while procurement processes and cash-based transfers stimulated local markets and supported small enterprises in agrifood value chains.

These efforts aligned with *Vision Burundi 2025* and UN commitments to localization, while responding to donor priorities for greater transparency in funding local actors. Despite challenges such as risk aversion and accountability requirements, WFP Burundi's progress reflects a shift from transactional to collaborative partnerships. By embedding localization into its operations, WFP is fostering sustainable, locally led solutions that strengthen resilience and food security.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP Burundi further solidified its role within the UN Country Team (UNCT), working hand-in-hand with sister agencies to deliver coherent and mutually reinforcing interventions. Collaboration with UNICEF and FAO remained central to nutrition and resilience programmes, ensuring alignment across food security, social protection and community-level systems strengthening. Joint work with UNHCR in refugee operations, and with UNICEF in school feeding and nutrition, demonstrated the added value of coordinated programming—reducing duplication, improving efficiency, and amplifying collective impact.

Donors increasingly emphasized the importance of integrated, multi-agency approaches, in line with the priorities reaffirmed during the 2025 Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (HNPW). Responding proactively, WFP made joint programming a defining feature of the year. WFP played a strategic role in Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) initiatives, including the FAO-WFP-UNICEF multisectoral nutrition programme in Ngozi and Muyinga, and the food systems resilience project in Rutana and Ruyigi, jointly implemented with FAO, UNCDF, UNDP and UN Women.

WFP and UNICEF also worked closely on the national Mpox response, ensuring both medical and nutritional assistance for affected populations. More than 1,300 patients were supported in isolation centers in Gitega and Kayanza, while over 14,000 children under five received specialized nutrition support to prevent acute malnutrition during the epidemic.

Throughout the year, WFP strengthened coordination mechanisms through active engagement in UN Country Team, food security and nutrition working groups, humanitarian country team, as well as resilience platforms. Its recognized leadership in managing common humanitarian services, particularly supply chain and logistics, continued to serve as a critical enabler for the broader UN system.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Burundi's available resources amounted to USD 95.8 million, covering 92 percent of the annual Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) plan of USD 103.74 million. This figure included a carryover of USD 55.9 million from 2024, part of which consisted of multi-year contributions earmarked for subsequent years. In addition, a portion of new funding arrived late in the year, limiting its immediate usability. As a result, the apparent funding level did not translate into concrete liquidity available for operations in 2025, underscoring the importance of timely and flexible contributions to sustain programme delivery.

By midyear, humanitarian financing for Burundi was covered at only one third of requirements. OCHA's Financial Tracking Service reported overall humanitarian funding at just 32-33 percent of needs, a structural gap that placed millions of vulnerable Burundians at risk, particularly refugees, returnees, and communities affected by climate shocks.

Funding imbalances persisted across strategic outcomes. Strategic Outcome 1 (emergency food assistance) absorbed the largest share at 45.4 percent of total funding, exceeding its plan by 8.6 percent. Strategic Outcome 2 (nutrition and school feeding) accounted for 34.6 percent but reached only 58.1 percent of its planned resources. Strategic Outcome 3 (assets creation, livelihoods, and smallholder agricultural market support) represented 13.2 percent of total funding and surpassed its plan by 66.4 percent. Strategic Outcome 4 (capacity strengthening) was limited to 1.7 percent of total funding, achieving 66.5 percent of its plan, while Strategic Outcome 5 (supply chain services) absorbed 5.1 percent and exceeded its plan by 24 percent. These variations highlight donor emphasis on emergency assistance and livelihoods, while nutrition and capacity-strengthening activities faced significant shortfalls.

Yet the apparent over-funding of SO1 did not fully translate into operational gains. A quarter of resources allocated to assistance to refugees were received only at the end of December 2025, earmarked for 2026 but recorded as 2025 income. This timing gap reduced funds available for implementation during the year, forcing refugee operations to cut rations to 75 percent of recommended levels.

The donor landscape in 2025 was dominated by traditional government donors, who provided the majority of contributions. Together, they accounted for the bulk of resources, while multilateral and pooled UN funds offered additional support and private sector inflows remained modest. New partners also contributed, signaling potential diversification of the donor base. However, nearly 80 percent of resources remained earmarked, restricting WFP's flexibility to reallocate funds to underfunded outcomes.

Only around 3 percent of resources were flexible multilateral funding, underscoring the need for more predictable, unearmarked contributions. Late-year disbursements compounded these constraints, with significant resources confirmed only in the final quarter, slowing implementation and echoing delays observed in 2024.

To mitigate pipeline breaks, WFP leveraged advance financing facilities and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), enabling timely procurement and delivery of commodities at cost-effective prices. These mechanisms helped sustain emergency food assistance and school feeding programmes, but reliance on them underscored structural vulnerabilities in the funding model.

Joint financing programmes with UN agencies and government initiatives continued to strengthen nutrition and resilience, creating synergies in school feeding and safety nets. However, unforeseen circumstances, including economic volatility and localized climate shocks—required reallocation of resources toward emergency food assistance. While this ensured immediate relief, it delayed progress on resilience programming and capacity strengthening, slowing advancement toward long-term CSP objectives.

The financial narrative of 2025 reflects both resilience and constraint. WFP Burundi adapted its operations to save lives, but structural underfunding limited its ability to invest in sustainable solutions. Refugee rations were reduced, nutrition programmes underdelivered, and resilience activities slowed, even as emergency food assistance was sustained through advance financing and donor prioritization.

The 2025 financial overview underscores a structural funding gap, with contributions covering only a fraction of CPB requirements. While advance financing and joint programmes provided critical support, earmarked resources and late inflows constrained efficiency.

Moving forward, WFP Burundi will intensify advocacy for predictable, multi-year, innovative, and flexible contributions. Diversifying funding sources and balancing emergency response with resilience investments will be essential. Sustained donor engagement remains critical to ensure that Burundi's most vulnerable populations are not left behind.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	32,237,800	22,403,665	35,019,538	18,542,922
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	32,237,800	22,403,665	35,019,538	18,542,922
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	16,490,973	11,093,614	23,462,430	10,939,383
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	12,489,617	9,704,636	10,386,212	6,454,337
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	3,257,211	1,605,414	1,170,896	1,149,202
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	45,950,571	26,653,975	26,696,157	19,217,577
SO02: People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year	45,950,571	26,653,975	26,696,157	19,217,577

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.	9,168,438	3,633,075	4,234,997	2,715,215
Activity 05: Promote safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas	36,782,133	23,020,900	21,373,133	16,502,362
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,088,027	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	6,127,973	5,423,230	10,198,924	5,056,927
SO03: 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.	6,127,973	5,423,230	10,198,924	5,056,927
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.	1,100,023	1,493,073	2,875,006	1,208,673
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	5,027,950	3,930,157	7,323,918	3,848,253
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,985,548	584,785	1,320,609	954,012

SO04: 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.	1,985,548	584,785	1,320,609	954,012
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.	1,985,548	584,785	1,320,609	954,012
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,196,228	1,669,586	3,963,487	1,424,698
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.	3,196,228	1,669,586	3,963,487	1,424,698
Activity 09: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications to Government, development, and humanitarian partners	3,196,228	1,669,586	3,963,487	1,424,698
Non-SDG Target	0	0	8,783,611	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	89,498,120	56,735,241	85,982,326	45,196,136

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,126,025	 6,420,700	 8,501,817	 6,311,453
Total Direct Costs	 97,624,145	 63,155,942	 94,484,143	 51,507,589
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 6,118,951	 3,984,332	 1,327,926	 1,327,926
Grand Total	 103,743,096	 67,140,273	 95,812,069	 52,835,514

Data Notes

Overview

Annual food transfer/justification of variances:

Maize/Maize Meal: WFP had planned to purchase large quantities of maize grain for direct distribution and milling into maize meal. However, milling was constrained by shortages of electricity, fuel, and processing capacity. As a result, WFP shifted to rice, which was not initially planned.

Beans/Yellow Split Peas: WFP originally intended to procure beans, but they proved scarce and expensive in local and regional markets. To ensure continuity, WFP turned instead to yellow split peas, which were more readily available and cost effective.

UHT Milk: Procurement of UHT milk was discontinued after a regional analysis (ESARO/RBN) found the product unfit for human consumption. WFP therefore sourced fresh milk from local cooperatives, supporting both nutrition objectives and local production.

Operational context

[1] file:///C:/Users/michel.rwamo/Downloads/bdi_core_L2Dec20260214_en.pdf

[2] <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/psea-searo-index>

Country office story

[1] Source: Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research (MENRS), *Annuaire Statistique de l'Éducation 2022–2023*, Tome 1, p.14.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] file:///C:/Users/michel.rwamo/Downloads/bdi_core_L2Dec20260214_en.pdf

Strategic outcome 02

ACTIVITY 5 OUTPUT 6: Pre-primary school children were reached under Activity 5 Output 6, totaling 11,408 beneficiaries. While this group was not planned for as a standalone component in the needs-based plan, they are included within the overall school feeding plan. Their inclusion reflects the integrated approach of the programme, whereby pre-primary learners benefit alongside primary school children under the broader home-grown school feeding framework.

"ACTIVITY 4 OUTPUT 4: Indicator E.5: Under the KfW and SDC-funded nutrition projects, the Country Office implemented a radio serial on food fortification as part of its social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy. It reached approximately 124,000 people.

Strategic outcome 03

D.1.3.10: The hand-washing facilities were constructed in wood, not in concrete masonry.

A.3.4: Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities also includes value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food-for-training activities under Merankabandi social protection for refugees.

D.1.1.g.1: This area is estimated based on the plants grown within household properties. It does not refer to pure fields of fruit trees

A.1.5: Food-for-Training had not been initially planned in the needs-based plan, that is why planning figure is not reflected in this report.

Strategic outcome 05

ACTIVITY 9 OUTPUT 13 : Following the global funding cuts in 2025, TEC adopted a strategic prioritization by focusing its resources on the Partner Connect platform—a core investment aimed at strengthening the digitalization of partner engagement and improving the efficiency of performance monitoring and payments.

Outputs H.20 and H.21 present only the results achieved, as no planned values were established at the beginning of the year

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159737/?iso3=BDI&utm_source=copilot.com : According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for Burundi (Aug 2025–Mar 2026), women-headed households remain consistently more food insecure than male-headed households. The report highlights that female-headed households are disproportionately affected by limited access to agricultural labor, reduced income opportunities, and higher vulnerability to shocks, which translates into higher prevalence of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity compared to male-headed households

[2] World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2024

Partnerships

[1] WFP Executive Board, 2025.

[2] World Bank – Merankabandi Social Protection Programme (2025 update)

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	616,277	705,496	114%
	female	652,973	744,265	114%
	total	1,269,250	1,449,761	114%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	38,308	32,717	85%
	female	37,713	32,238	85%
	total	76,021	64,955	85%
24-59 months	male	38,191	48,956	128%
	female	37,770	48,435	128%
	total	75,961	97,391	128%
5-11 years	male	220,682	277,483	126%
	female	219,027	273,366	125%
	total	439,709	550,849	125%
12-17 years	male	178,362	224,280	126%
	female	181,653	230,504	127%
	total	360,015	454,784	126%
18-59 years	male	124,826	110,118	88%
	female	157,763	146,264	93%
	total	282,589	256,382	91%
60+ years	male	15,908	11,942	75%
	female	19,047	13,458	71%
	total	34,955	25,400	73%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	28,000	5,070	18%
Returnee	60,000	14,440	24%
Resident	1,119,250	1,227,223	110%
Refugee	62,000	203,028	327%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	115,000	74,110	64%
Malnutrition prevention programme	70,000	49,026	70%
Malnutrition treatment programme	53,500	54,440	101%
School based programmes	703,000	888,668	126%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	126,000	33,093	26%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	262,000	411,593	157%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,552	77	3%
Corn Soya Blend	450	497	110%
Iodised Salt	106	110	104%
LNS	0	177	-
Maize	3,305	2,166	66%
Maize Meal	4,352	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	392	21	5%
Rice	0	2,370	-
Split Peas	0	1,792	-
Vegetable Oil	532	220	41%
Wheat Flour	0	1,212	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,184	1,037	47%
Corn Soya Blend	540	458	85%
Iodised Salt	164	104	64%
LNS	0	78	-
Maize	7,200	874	12%
Maize Meal	989	10	1%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	450	0	0%
Rice	0	1,093	-
Split Peas	0	16	-
Uht Milk	2,472	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	546	407	74%

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	5,130,000	7,809,028	152%
Value Voucher	5,859,000	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,970,000	4,195,568	141%
Commodity Voucher	0	3,817,792	-
Value Voucher	14,400,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,898,000	1,776,934	61%

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	31,352	102,666
			Male	30,648	100,359
			Total	62,000	203,025
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	6,166	5,085.12
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		4,574,982
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	5,859,000	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	363	239.38
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	101,138	105,535
			Male	98,862	103,033
			Total	200,000	208,568
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,682	2,861.79
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,130,000	3,234,045
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	275	1,302.71
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	21,619	19,719
			Male	21,881	19,958
			Total	43,500	39,677
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	10,000	14,763
			Total	10,000	14,763
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	842	695.4
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	842	695.4

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	20,000	16,722
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	4,000	3,772

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
------------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------	--------

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	45,000	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)	General Distribution	Individual	10,000	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	0

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	269	269

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	49.69	≥80	≥69	66.67	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.49	≥80	≥69	67.19	63.64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.58	≥80	≥69	66.94	62.84	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.3	≤20	≤23	25	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.55	≤20	≤23	23.12	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.89	≤20	≤23	24.02	34.14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.01	=0	≤8	8.33	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.96	=0	≤8	9.69	2.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.53	=0	≤8	9.04	3.02	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥30	≥20	4	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥30	≥20	2	9.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥30	≥20	3	8.16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≤20	≤24	47	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤20	≤24	38	36.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤20	≤24	42	38.37	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≤50	≤56	50	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≤50	≤56	60	54.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≤50	≤56	55	53.47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≥60	≥55	56	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥60	≥55	54	49.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥60	≥55	55	48.94	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	≤39	≤40	38	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≤39	≤40	42	48.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≤39	≤40	40	48.64	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≤1	≤5	5	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤1	≤5	4	2.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤1	≤5	5	2.42	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥45	≥35	28	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≥45	≥35	20	32.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥45	≥35	24	31.72	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	≤50	≤57	61	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	≤50	≤55	73	64.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≤50	≤57	67	66.47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≤5	≤8	12	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤5	≤10	6	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤5	≤8	9	1.81	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.4	≤12	≤13	16	19.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.3	≤13	≤14	16	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.9	≤12	≤13	16	17.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤0	≤0	8	1.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤0	≤0	8	1.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≤0	≤0	8	1.21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	≤0	≤0	6	12.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤0	≤2	6	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤0	≤1	6	5.74	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	72	≤55	≤62	57	75.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69	≤55	≤63	66	69.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≤55	≤60	62	71.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥45	≥38	29	11.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥45	≥35	20	26.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≥45	≥39	24	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Host Community/Food Insecure people - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≥80	≥67	72.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥80	≥70	77.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	≥80	≥70	75.32		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38	≤20	≤27	23.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤20	≤24	18.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤20	≤24	20.89	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	=0	≤6	4.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	=0	≤6	3.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	=0	≤6	3.79	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥35	≥20	12.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥35	≥20	9.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥35	≥20	10.76	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≤3	≤6	64.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤3	≤6	64.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤3	≤6	64.56	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≤62	≤74	23.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≤62	≤74	25.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≤62	≤74	24.68	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.38	≥75	≥60	57.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥70	≥60	63.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≥73	≥60	60.76	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.36	≤25	≤40	41.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	≤30	≤40	36.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	≤27	≤40	38.61	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.28	=0	=0	1.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	=0	=0	0.63	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.7	≥50	≥35	47.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥60	≥40	43.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥55	≥40	45.57	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.68	≤45	≤55	52.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≤35	≤45	56.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≤40	≤50	54.43	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.62	≤5	≤10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤5	≤10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤5	≤10	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	≤11	≤14	17.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤10	≤13	18.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤10	≤13	18.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21	≤5	≤10	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤2	≤7	1.18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤3	≤8	63		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤15	≤21	1.37		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤15	≤20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤15	≤21	0.63		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39	≤30	≤34	80.82		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤33	≤38	82.35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42	≤32	≤36	81.65		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13	≥50	≥35	17.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≥50	≥35	16.47		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≥50	≥35	17.09		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥70	70.31	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	65.61	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	67.97	81.82	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤15	≤20	17.19	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤15	≤20	25	18.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤20	21.09	13.63	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤5	≤10	12.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤5	≤10	9.38	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤5	≤10	10.94	4.55	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥33	≥18	7.81	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥33	≥18	6.25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥33	≥18	7.03	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤17	≤22	56.25	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤17	≤22	62.5	56.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤17	≤22	59.38	59.09	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤50	≤60	35.94	33.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤50	≤60	31.25	43.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤50	≤60	33.59	40.91	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥75	≥65	54.69	83.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥75	≥65	62.5	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥65	58.59	59.09	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤25	≤35	43.75	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤25	≤35	37.5	43.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤25	≤35	40.63	36.36	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	1.56	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.78	4.55	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥75	≥63	40.63	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥75	≥63	31.25	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥63	35.94	22.73	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤25	≤32	57.81	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤25	≤32	67.19	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤25	≤32	62.5	77.27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	≤5	1.56	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤5	1.56	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	≤5	1.56	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.4	≤9	≤11	17.88	15.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.3	≤9	≤11	17.53	19.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.9	≤9	≤11	17.7	18.18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤2	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤2	0	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤2	0	4.55	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤10	≤10	4.69	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤17	≤20	0	31.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤13	≤15	2.34	22.72	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤32	≤40	78.13	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤35	≤40	75	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤34	≤40	76.56	50	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥58	≥48	17.19	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥48	≥38	23.44	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥53	≥43	20.31	22.73	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.38	≥87	≥76	61.29	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.95	≥87	≥78	52.27	70.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.42	≥87	≥78	56	69.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16.83	≤9	≤12	22.58	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.52	≤9	≤12	27.27	26.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.21	≤9	≤12	25.33	25.76	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20.79	≤4	≤12	16.13	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.53	≤4	≤10	20.46	2.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.38	≤4	≤10	18.67	4.55	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥20	≥15	9.68	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥20	≥15	11.11	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥20	≥15	10.53	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≤22	≤25	45.16	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤20	≤21	37.78	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤20	≤22	40.79	55	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≤58	≤60	45.16	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≤60	≤64	51.11	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≤60	≤63	48.68	45	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥80	≥70	51.61	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥80	≥70	42.22	31.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≥80	≥70	46.05	31.82	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≤20	≤30	45.16	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤20	≤30	51.11	68.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤20	≤30	48.68	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	=0	=0	3.23	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	=0	=0	6.67	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	=0	=0	5.26	1.51	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	≥70	≥65	41.94	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥70	≥65	33.33	34.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥70	≥65	36.84	24.24	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	≤30	≤35	54.84	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≤30	≤35	53.33	65.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤30	≤35	53.95	75.76	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤0	3.23	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	≤0	13.33	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	=0	≤0	9.21	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.8	≤10	≤13	13.58	15.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.4	≤10	≤15	10.56	17.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.4	≤10	≤15	11.79	17.09	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤0	≤6	0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤0	≤7	0	2.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≤0	≤5	0	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	≤5	≤9	0	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤5	≤8	0	26.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤6	≤10	0	26	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48	≤35	≤40	70.97	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≤40	≤45	64.44	41.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≤34	≤40	67.11	36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	23	≥60	≥45	29.03	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	≥55	≥40	35.56	29.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥60	≥45	32.89	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Moderate acute malnutrition - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	4	≥14	≥10	10	10	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	49	≥80	≥70	99.68	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥80	≥70	99.68	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥80	≥70	99.68	65	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.23	≥94	≥94	98	91.15	Secondary data
	Male	95.23	≥94	≥94	98	91.15	Secondary data
	Overall	95.23	≥94	≥94	98	91.15	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.22	≤0.1	≤0.1	0.1	0.12	Secondary data
	Male	0.22	≤0.1	≤0.1	0.1	0.12	Secondary data
	Overall	0.22	≤0.1	≤0.1	0.1	0.12	Secondary data

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.83	≤0.2	≤0.4	0.6	1.89	Secondary data
	Male	0.83	≤0.2	≤0.4	0.6	1.89	Secondary data
	Overall	0.83	≤0.2	≤0.4	0.6	1.89	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.76	≤0.2	≤2	1	4.14	Secondary data
	Male	3.67	≤0.2	≤2	1	4.14	Secondary data
	Overall	3.71	≤0.2	≤2	1	4.14	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	22,320	14,804	
			Male	22,680	15,043	
			Total	45,000	29,847	
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	25,000	19,179	
			Total	25,000	19,179	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	990	536.34	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,970,000	158,112	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	990	536.34	
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		5,670	
			Male		5,738	
			Total		11,408	
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	439,508	
			Male	350,797	437,752	
			Total	703,000	877,260	
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	13,554	3,540.44	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		4,037,456	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	14,400,000	3,817,792	

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	112,480,000	82,213,836
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	710	518.53

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	32,000	42,820
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	350,000	124,000

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	94	94

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	373,000	186,464

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	1,542	1,033

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	968	968
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)	%		78.63
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	350,000	290,500
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	350,000	290,500
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	61
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	10,000	8,407
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	9
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	807,300	888,668
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	968	968

N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	8,000	5,400
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\$	8,000,000	10,118,527
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	18,000	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	18,000	17,200

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Malnutrition Prevention - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	51.8	≥65	≥60	38	52.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥65	≥60	38.3	57.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51.9	≥65	≥60	38.2	54.9	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	9.9	≥30	≥25	14.8	31.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	≥30	≥25	22	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	≥35	≥30	18.9	28.7	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥50	≥20	0	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥20	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥58	≥20	0	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	≥18	≥13	7.4	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.8	≥20	≥15	12.8	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.9	≥17	≥12	10.4	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	1.7	≥35	≥25	7	33	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	46	≥70	≥60	71	54	Secondary data
	Male	46	≥70	≥60	71	38	Secondary data
	Overall	46	≥70	≥60	71	48	Secondary data
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	97	≥100	≥99	77	97.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥98	≥96	83	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥99	≥98	82	98.67	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.9: Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	Overall	0	≤5	≤70	94	0	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	1.56	≥6	≥6	1	1.57	Secondary data
	Male	1.27	≥6	≥6	2	6.85	Secondary data
	Overall	1.52	≥6	≥6	2	4.16	Secondary data
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	91.12	≥98	≥95	97	0	Secondary data
	Male	92.74	≥98	≥95	96	0	Secondary data
	Overall	91.85	≥98	≥95	96	0	Secondary data

2.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	0	≥70	≥60	82	64.3	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥60	86	60.81	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	84	62.54	Secondary data
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90.44	≥95	≥93	94	90.32	Joint survey
	Male	88.75	≥95	≥93	95	86.76	Joint survey
	Overall	89.49	≥95	≥93	95	88.53	Joint survey

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
--	----------------------------

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 HGFS 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	63,756	16,745
			Male	62,244	16,348
			Total	126,000	33,093

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.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female		8,653
			Male		8,447
			Total		17,100
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	28,848
			Male	56,848	28,162
			Total	115,000	57,010
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	2,898,000	1,776,934

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 HGFS 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
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	27,200	19,802

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,331	6,331
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	6,362	6,362
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	40
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	50
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	40
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	40
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	50
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	50
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT	3,600	2,850
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,000	1,000
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	95	95
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	9	9
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.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	20
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,500	0
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	30,470	39,163
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	36	9
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	16,300	12,400
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	6	8
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	49	69
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	100

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	10,520	11,007
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	30	31
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	362	716.63
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	14	0
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	13,422	7,254

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	5,864	4,643
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	59	51
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	364,500	146,470.86
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	151,080	131,184
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.1.3.1: Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes)	Food assistance for asset	Number	87	99.4
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	74	73.97
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	6,026	6,026
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	1
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	9,943	9,574
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 training	Number	6,840	6,644
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	102,840	58,802

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	130,000	207,520
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	10,490	10,595
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	28,421	33,861
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\$	662,932	896,410
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\$	349,976	689,283

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	39.2	≥50	≥45	45	39.2	Secondary data
	Male	30.8	≥40	≥35	40	30.8	Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥90	≥80	85	70	Secondary data
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	0.5	≤0.2	≤0.2	0.13	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	20	≥70	≥50	60	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	3,618,303.7	≥10,000,000	≥8,000,000	8,509,777.06	6,860,948.56	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	2,536,816.23	≥4,000,000	≥3,000,000	1,738,515.06	2,945,451.56	Secondary data

4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	1,081,487	≥6,000,000	≥5,000,000	6,771,262	3,915,497	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	3,574.6	≥11,000	≥7,500	6,287.47	5,093.45	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	2,805.78	≥5,500	≥4,500	1,180.78	2,181.45	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	768.82	≥5,500	≥3,000	5,106.69	2,912	Secondary data
4.3.52: Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	30	≥70	≥60	41	30	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

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

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥65	≥52	58.57	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥70	≥57	59.38	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.2	≥70	≥57	58.72	28	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≤20	≤28	29.29	58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤20	≤28	30.21	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.3	≤20	≤28	29.46	46	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤15	≤20	12.14	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤10	≤15	10.42	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.5	≤10	≤15	11.82	26	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥60	≥45	91.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	93.36		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	92.91		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥60	≥40	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥40	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥40	100		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	≤10	≤25	23.53		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	0	≥68	≥55	58.82		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	≥22	≥20	17.65		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.8	≤10	≤12	14.06	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.5	≤10	≤12	14.42	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	≤10	≤12	14.36	17.4	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	≤5	≤10	0	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤5	≤10	0.71	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤5	≤10	0.58	12	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤10	≤15	0	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤10	≤15	0	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤10	≤15	0	24	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32	≤20	≤25	82.11	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤20	≤25	75	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤20	≤25	76.31	42	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥65	≥50	17.89	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥65	≥50	23.81	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥65	≥50	22.72	23	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	≥55	≥35	32	41.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥55	≥35	28	59.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥55	≥35	28	53.34	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	=100	≥95	91		Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	≥95	91		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	≥95	91		Secondary data

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
--	----------------------------

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	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	60

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	2	2
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	33.33

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CSP beneficiaries - Location: Burundi - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female		=20,240	=20,240			
	Male		=19,760	=19,760			
	Overall		=40,000	=40,000			

Target Group: CSP beneficiaries - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)

5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	625,588			19,580	20,240	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	651,122			20,050	19,760	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1,276,710			40,000	40,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Fortified staple food endorsed (CCS) - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
5.4.94: 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	2	0	Secondary data
	Male	1	≥1	≥1	2	0	Secondary data
	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Gouvernement - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
5.4.91: 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	2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Gouvernement - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional capacity strengthening activities - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services							
5.4.45: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional capacity strengthening activities - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	3	1	Secondary data
5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female		≥28	≥18	28	10	Secondary data
	Male		≥24	≥12	26	20	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥52	≥30	54	30	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional capacity strengthening - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10,000,000	≥5,000,000	5,297,029	7,582,608	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							

5.4.79: 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	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.20: 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	≥9	≥5	6	7	Secondary data
5.4.20: 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	≥13	≥9	7	7	Secondary data
5.4.20: 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	≥11	≥7	7	7	Secondary data
Target Group: National actors social protection - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services							
5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	Overall	100	=100	=100	90		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.62: 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	90		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	Overall	50	≥70	≥65	70		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	30		WFP programme monitoring

5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	Overall	63	≥75	≥70	65		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.62: 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	≥80	≥78	60		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National stakeholders - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.76: 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	≥5	≥4	1	3	Secondary data
Target Group: School Children - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.41: 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	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data

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
--	------------------------

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	2	0
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	1	0
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	2	0
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	SC/Logistics Services	Number		2
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	SC/Logistics Services	Number		2.31
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	SC/Logistics Services	Number		83,112

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Cooperating Partners - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** SC/Logistics Services

8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	98	=100	=100	93.19	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥50	≥50	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	58		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥50	39		WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥80	≥70	21.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥70	26.47		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥70	24.56		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥60	≥50	39		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥50	59		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥50	43		WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥50	≥40	25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥40	78.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥40	58.06		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥70	≥50	46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥50	52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥70	≥50	47		WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥65	≥55	30.76		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥65	≥55	38.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥65	≥55	34.04		WFP programme monitoring

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

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥60	≥50			
	Male		≥60	≥50			
	Overall		≥60	≥50			
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥60	≥50	27.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥50	44.44		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥50	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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: MAM-Treatment - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥60	≥50			
	Male		≥60	≥50			
	Overall		≥60	≥50			

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Stunting Prevention - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥60	≥50	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥50	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥50	53	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥60	≥50	59.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥50	50.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥50	52.97	WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥50	≥40	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥40	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥40	39	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥60	≥40	52.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥40	56.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥40	55.72	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

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

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥60	≥50	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥50	33	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥60	≥50	56.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥50	60.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥50	59.6	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	72,736	≥113,000	≥79,792	91,821	87,004	Secondary data
	Male	69,884	≥110,000	≥76,663	89,643	83,592	Secondary data
	Overall	142,620	≥223,000	≥156,455	181,464	170,596	Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Meeting	Secondary data
CC.1.6: 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	Does not meet standard	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.35	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.85	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.09	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.48	=100	≥96	73.29	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.86	=100	≥95	78.51	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.83	=100	≥90	76.07	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	=100	93.81	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	96.28	99.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	95.12	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.85	=100	≥99	100	97.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.47	=100	≥98	100	96.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.99	=100	≥98	100	96.57	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	92.91	=100	≥98	95.89	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.79	=100	≥97	96.47	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.53	=100	≥97	96.2	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.7	=100	≥98	100	99.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.28	=100	≥98	100	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.16	=100	≥98	100	99.77	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	≥98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	≥98	96.88	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥98	98.44	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	96.77	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.68	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.03		=100	90.32	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.02		=100	86.67	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.61		=100	88.16	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	93.55	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.76	=100	=100	95.56	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.12	=100	=100	94.74	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM-Treatment - Location: Burundi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88.75	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.79	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.73	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.75	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.26	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.15	=100	=100	100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Malnutrition Prevention - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.68	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	57.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	83.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	76.82		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	97.4	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.86	=100	=100	98.67	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.73	=100	=100	98.34	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.08	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.85	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	76.19	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	69.79	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	75	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.08	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.47	=100	=100	99.76	99.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.4	=100	=100	99.81	99.42	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Missing	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	≥613,785	706,315	534,632	Secondary data
	Male	104,624	≥873,341	≥589,715	689,564	518,124	Secondary data
	Overall	211,652	≥1,774,508	≥1,203,500	1,395,879	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees_Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.23	≥70	≥65	24.43	88.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.57	≥70	≥65	25.79	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.21	≥70	≥65	25.15	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	44.07	≥60	≥55	2.74	37.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.22	≥60	≥55	1.18	40.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.83	≥60	≥55	1.9	39.13	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: IDPs - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥55	≥50	1.56	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥55	≥50	1.56	93.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥55	≥50	1.56	95.45	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Burundi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	21.78	≥55	≥45	0	84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.72	≥55	≥55	4.44	75.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.06	≥55	≥50	2.63	78.79	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Assets Creation Participants - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	85.43	≥95	≥90	31.25	80.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.43	≥95	≥90	19.29	81.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.58	≥95	≥90	21.51	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	0	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Construction Contract - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	100	Secondary data

Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall			=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA/MOU - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.4.1: 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	66.67	Secondary data
Target Group: Government and National organizations - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not collected	≥10	≥8	9	Not collected	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees in Camps - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	96.93	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	96.93	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	96.93	=100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment beneficiaries - Location: Burundi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Malnutrition Prevention - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: School Children - **Location:** Burundi - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Arete/Fredrik Lerneryd

Nziza Belyse and Igiraneza Diella, both learners enjoys a nutritious meal provided daily by WFP at Bwica Primary School

World Food Programme

Contact info

Jean-noel Gentile

jean-noel.gentile@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

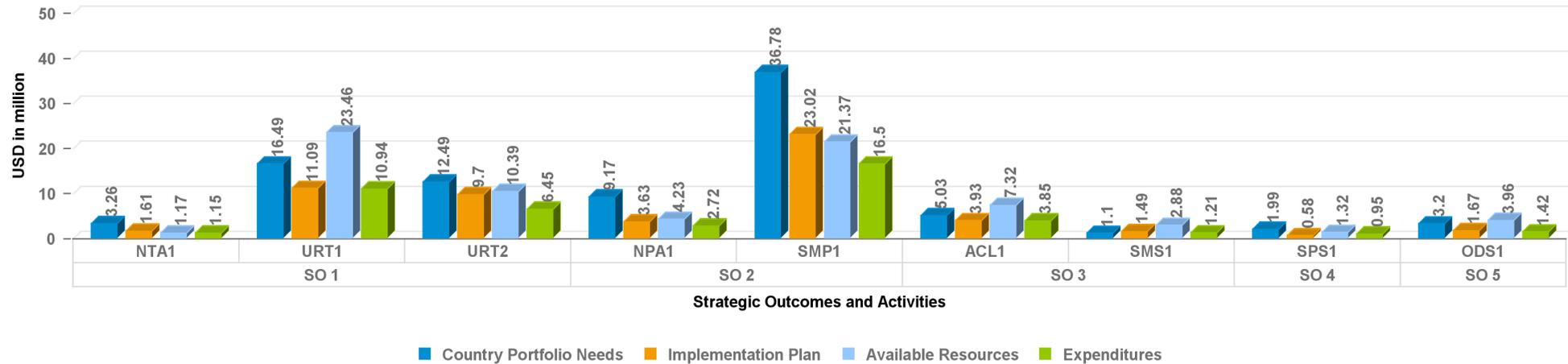
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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, 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.
SO 4	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.
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	Provide safe, nutritious and diversified 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 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 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,088,027	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			45,950,571	26,653,975	1,088,027	19,217,577
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	3,257,211	1,605,414	1,170,896	1,149,202
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	16,490,973	11,093,614	23,462,430	10,939,383
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees	12,489,617	9,704,636	10,386,212	6,454,337
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			32,237,800	22,403,665	35,019,538	18,542,922

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	9,168,438	3,633,075	4,234,997	2,715,215
		Provide safe, nutritious and diversified school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas.	36,782,133	23,020,900	21,373,133	16,502,362
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			45,950,571	26,653,975	25,608,131	19,217,577
2.4	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.	Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions	5,027,950	3,930,157	7,323,918	3,848,253
		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.	1,100,023	1,493,073	2,875,006	1,208,673
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			6,127,973	5,423,230	10,198,924	5,056,927

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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.	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.	1,985,548	584,785	1,320,609	954,012
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,985,548	584,785	1,320,609	954,012
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	3,196,228	1,669,586	3,963,487	1,424,698
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,196,228	1,669,586	3,963,487	1,424,698
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,783,611	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	8,783,611	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			89,498,120	56,735,241	85,982,326	45,196,136
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,126,025	6,420,700	8,501,817	6,311,453
Total Direct Costs			97,624,145	63,155,942	94,484,143	51,507,589
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,118,951	3,984,332	1,327,926	1,327,926
Grand Total			103,743,096	67,140,273	95,812,069	52,835,514


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

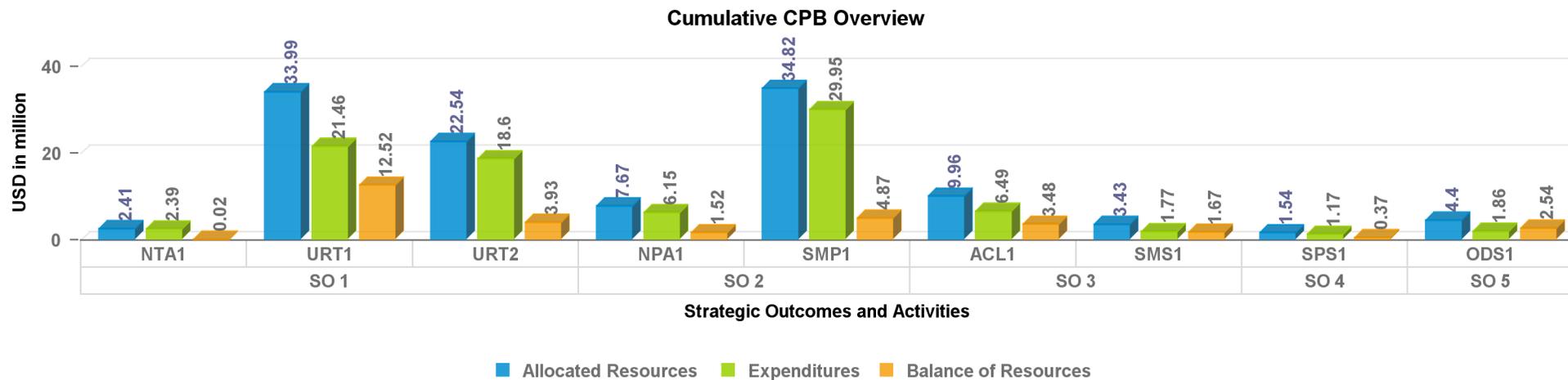
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)



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, 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.
SO 4	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.
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	Provide safe, nutritious and diversified 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 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	6,892,738	2,413,144	0	2,413,144	2,391,450	21,694
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees	24,836,921	19,988,924	2,546,775	22,535,699	18,603,825	3,931,875
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres	29,703,898	26,103,564	7,883,805	33,987,368	21,464,321	12,523,047
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			61,433,556	48,505,632	10,430,580	58,936,212	42,459,596	16,476,616

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

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	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.	15,975,083	7,668,549	0	7,668,549	6,148,767	1,519,782
		Provide safe, nutritious and diversified school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas.	65,655,351	34,818,701	0	34,818,701	29,947,929	4,870,772
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,088,027	0	1,088,027	0	1,088,027
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			81,630,434	43,575,277	0	43,575,277	36,096,696	7,478,581

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

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	Provide an integrated assistance package to food-insecure, risk-prone populations and refugees to access nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood support interventions	9,807,569	9,963,300	0	9,963,300	6,487,635	3,475,665
		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.	2,091,995	3,433,398	0	3,433,398	1,767,065	1,666,332
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			11,899,563	13,396,698	0	13,396,698	8,254,701	5,141,998

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

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 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.	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.	4,428,146	1,537,219	0	1,537,219	1,170,623	366,596
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,428,146	1,537,219	0	1,537,219	1,170,623	366,596
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	7,166,965	4,398,155	0	4,398,155	1,859,366	2,538,789
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			7,166,965	4,398,155	0	4,398,155	1,859,366	2,538,789
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,783,611	0	8,783,611	0	8,783,611
Subtotal SDG Target			0	8,783,611	0	8,783,611	0	8,783,611

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

Annual Country Report

Burundi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			166,558,664	120,196,592	10,430,580	130,627,172	89,840,981	40,786,191
			15,068,897	12,313,066	361,745	12,674,811	10,484,446	2,190,364
			181,627,561	132,509,658	10,792,324	143,301,983	100,325,428	42,976,555
			11,297,822	6,172,241		6,172,241	6,172,241	0
			192,925,383	138,681,899	10,792,324	149,474,223	106,497,669	42,976,555

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herling, CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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