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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Burundi, Republic of (BI)



World Food Programme

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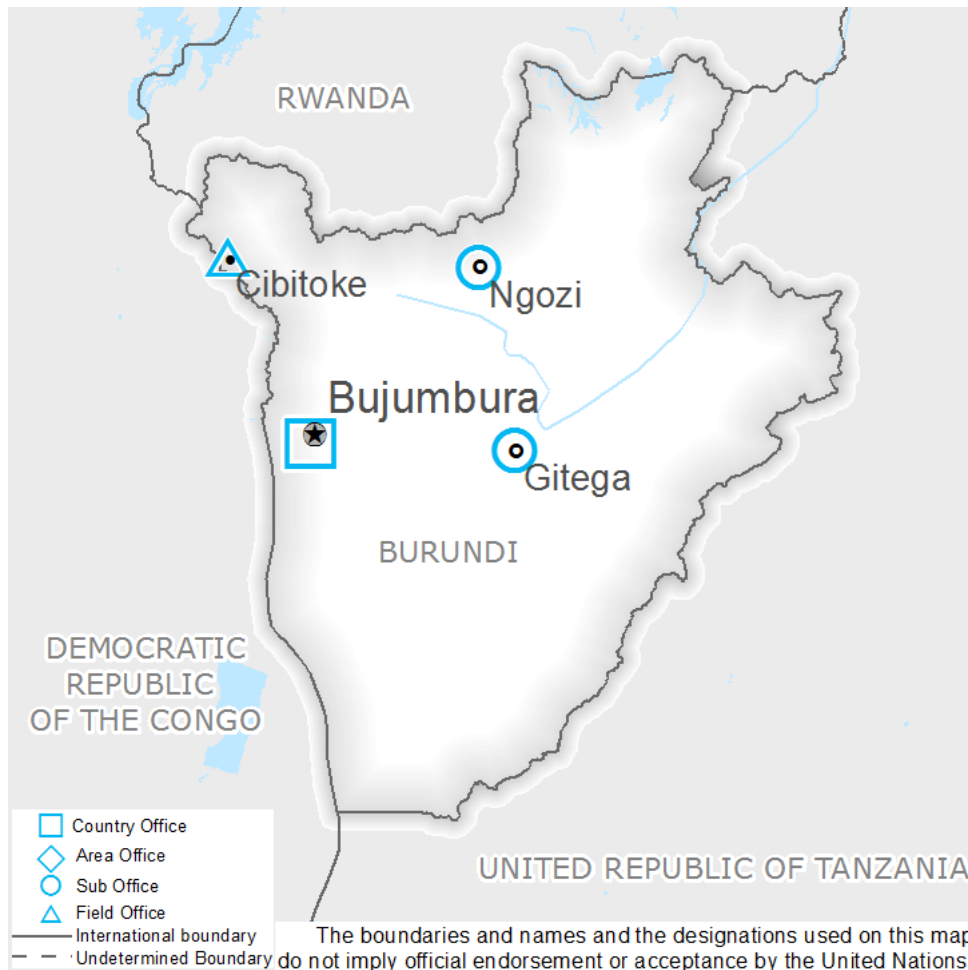
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Country Context

Burundi is a resource-poor, low-income, food deficit and densely populated country. According to the 2014-2015 International Food Policy Research Institute's Global Hunger Index (GHI) report, the country has the second highest levels of hunger in Africa after Eritrea. The 2015 United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report ranked Burundi 184 out of 188 countries. Poverty is widespread, with 90-95 percent of the population living on less than USD 2 per day and 2 in every 3 persons living below the national poverty line [1], particularly in rural areas. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, and accounts for over 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 90 percent of the population. Burundi's primary exports are coffee and tea, which account for 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Subsistence farmers, who depend heavily on their crop production to meet their food and income needs, dominate the agricultural sector. Moreover, rapid population growth (2.8 percent in 2012), has resulted in the highest population density in Africa (310 inhabitants per square kilometer). As a result of the growing population and subsequent increased demand for land, the poorest and most vulnerable populations, who are mainly women, generally depend on marginal lands and lack the capacity to cope with severe shocks such as droughts, epidemics and floods, which often claim lives and undermine livelihoods. It is worth noting that women play a major role in Burundi's national economy and represent 55.2 percent of the workforce. Women are particularly active in the agricultural sector which provides 90 percent of food production and 90 percent of the country's export.

Rapid environmental degradation has negatively impacted livelihoods and contributed to a decline in natural resources. The current environmental situation in Burundi shows three key problems: degradation and exhaustion of soils, degradation of forestry resources, and human-induced environmental degradation. The impoverishment of

soils results from several causes, the predominant cause being the demographic growth that entails excessive pressure on the arable lands and natural resources, as well as reduced natural spaces. The degradation of forestry resources also relates to the natural vegetation and artificial woodlots. The human-induced environmental pollution is related to the precarious state of the sanitation infrastructures and consequently, the degradation of sanitary conditions for most inhabitants.

The macro-economic downturn resulting from the socio-political instability prevailing in the country since mid-2015, combined with food production losses resulting from El Niño, continue to affect the economic and physical access to food. Insecurity has resulted in both internal and external displacements, and more than 320,000 Burundians have sought refuge in neighboring countries. Tanzania recorded the highest number of Burundian refugees. Since April 2015, almost 206,000 new Burundian refugees have arrived, bringing the total number of refugees hosted in Tanzania to 268,000 (as of 4 January 2017). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has also recorded high numbers of internal displaced persons (IDPs) estimated at over 100,000 in 9 provinces of the country. The currency exchange rate has dropped by 66 percent, fiscal deficit is widening, domestic public debt increasing, and suspension of direct funding from key donors to the Government of Burundi is having a negative impact on the delivery of critical state services and development activities. Foreign aid accounted for 51 percent of Burundi's national budget before the crisis.

The 2017 Burundi Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), estimated as of September 2016 that about 2.1 million people are food insecure (IPC phase 3 and 4). An additional food insecure (900,000) were added in the November/December 2016 Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) report. Overall, continued displacement and structural poverty compounded by limited access to improved inputs and current rainfall deficit have reduced access to food. Provinces with the highest rates of food insecurity are Muyinga, Karuzi, Ngozi, Kirundo, Bujumbura Rural and parts of the Eastern Corridor bordering Tanzania (Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba). In September 2016, food insecurity slightly decreased due to a relatively good season B harvest. However, as of November 2016, the northeastern provinces bordering Rwanda and Tanzania were double hit by poor rains and restrictive measures on food exchanges and population movements which hampered seasonal economic migration. In 2017, the HRP anticipates that 2.7 million Burundians will be food-insecure and that the country may host up to 55,000 refugees and 111,000 IDPs, and will receive 37,000 returnees.

The average national stunting prevalence is as high as 49.6 percent, and most provinces in the North and East of the country have even higher rates ranging between 50 and 60 percent. Data collected during the April 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) indicated a rapid increase in the levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM). GAM prevalence based on middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) have significantly increased from 2014 and 2016 in many provinces including Gitega, Cankuzo, and Kirundo provinces where the prevalence increased from 3.2 to 6 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies are widely spread in Burundi. More than 40 percent of children between 6 and 59 months suffer from anaemia as a result of iron deficiency (HDS, 2010). Vitamin A deficiency is also a concern despite bi-annual mass vitamin A supplementation campaigns which are effective but not sustainable due to the high cost of implementation and heavy logistical requirements.

The ban on cross-province food movement, in addition to a ban on cross-border trade movements with Rwanda, and the growing rejection of cash-based transfers in some provinces by local authorities for their alleged security and protection implications, are hindering the implementation of programmes designed to boost economic growth and promote community recovery. Furthermore, the worsening food insecurity situation, particularly in regions most affected by the ongoing crisis, is likely to result in significant expenditure cuts for essential health care and children's education by households, which will have negative long-term development implications for the country.

Even if insecurity and violence have decreased recently, the political crisis and its socio-economic consequences have already generated new humanitarian needs that require urgent attention from the immediate to medium term, including the need to facilitate the return and reintegration of the over three hundred thousand Burundians who hosted in camps in neighboring countries.

The national social protection policy has not yet been implemented in Burundi, and social protection is of great concern, especially with the deterioration of the socio-economic situation and budget cuts to basic services. Social protection interventions are largely insufficient to cater for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population hosted in social institutions offering psychosocial support, vocational training or medical treatment, including facilities managed by charity organizations or hospitals. The 2016 Country Portfolio Evaluation noted the increased relevance of this activity due to the crisis and growing poverty in the country.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In order to ensure long-term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity challenges in the country, the Government of Burundi developed a number of food security and nutrition policies and tools including the Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2012-2016), Burundi's Vision 2025, the National Agricultural Investment Plan (2012-2017), and Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017). It also adhered to international initiatives in this regard including the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) / REACH movement and the global Sustainable Development Goals.

WFP's long-term vision in Burundi is to support the government's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. WFP's focus is to reshape the food system in Burundi for sustainable and pro-poor development by promoting a multi-sectorial and systems approach to food access and utilization. The overall country strategy is aligned with national food and nutrition security policies and tools, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012-2016.

The prevailing socio-political context in Burundi is influencing adjustments to WFP's vision in the country: the country office was initially planning to formulate a new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and a new five-year country programme starting in 2017, in alignment with the new UNDAF and the government's new generation Poverty Reduction Strategy. However, the current political context and donors' suspension of direct financial support to the government is postponing Burundi's development agenda, and the development of a new poverty reduction strategy paper is being delayed. The United Nations Country Team has secured a two-year extension of the UNDAF until the end of 2018. In order to cope with the delay and align with the UNDAF extension, the country office proposes a one-year extension to the PRRO and country programme operations in Burundi, from January to December 2017 pending the preparation of an Interim Country Strategic Plan.

WFP activities are aligned with national food security and nutrition strategies. WFP community recovery and development interventions are aligned with the communal development plans, nutrition activities are defined based on the provisions of the National Protocol for Nutrition, and the school meals programme aligns with the government's reform of the education system. During implementation, WFP works with decentralized structures of the line ministries, which is a good mechanism to detect gaps in expertise and organize capacity strengthening training with a view to transferring skills to local institutions for a future programme handover. The government's annual contribution of around USD 2 million to the school meals programme and the participation of high ranking government officials to learning visits on home grown school feeding issues facilitated by WFP reflect the government's will for ownership of programmes.

WFP actively supports the government in the development and introduction of food security and nutrition policies through learning visits, experience sharing and provision of expertise. In order to prepare for a nationally-owned home grown school feeding programme, WFP organized a learning visit for high profile government officials including ministers to the Centre of Excellence in Brazil. Following those visits, a road map and action plan for the enhancement of the on-going programme in Burundi are under development. WFP is also providing technical support to the government on humanitarian issues by contributing to the organization of emergency food security assessments and providing guidance on the most appropriate activities as cluster lead of the Food Security, Logistics and Telecommunications sectors.

The May 2016 independent country portfolio evaluation covering WFP-supported activities in Burundi during the period 2011-2015 concluded that, overall, WFP Burundi is widely appreciated for its expertise in food security and nutrition, policy support, flexibility and transparency. Strategically, key stakeholders perceive WFP Burundi as a leading and influential partner in emergency food assistance, local food fortification and school meals policies, as well as food security assessments and innovative approaches, such as cash-based transfers and marketing support to smallholder farmers. For instance, WFP's long experience in policy support, combined with the government's commitment to improving food security and nutrition resulted in the housing of the SUN / REACH Secretariat in the Office of the 2nd Vice President to ensure decision-making over the project is placed at the highest strategic and political level. In addition, WFP has provided technical support to the Ministry of Health in the formulation of the National Strategy on Food Fortification and an executive decree was issued by the President making food fortification mandatory for importers and local producers. WFP is taking an active role in the working groups set up by the Second Vice President to implement the recommendations from the Multi-Sectorial Strategic Plan to tackle Chronic Malnutrition.

WFP collaborates with line ministries through other national coordination structures including: the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction coordinating all humanitarian interventions; the Food and Nutrition Security Multi-sectorial Group also coordinating SUN / REACH activities, the Sectoral Group for Agriculture and Rural Development; the national framework for food security analysis (IPC), the National Concertation Framework for Health and Development partners which is a framework for validation of all national health strategies; the Sectoral Group for Education coordinating support to education including school meals.

Strategic partnership also involves sister United Nations agencies who combine efforts to respond to government's requests for assistance to vulnerable populations. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and WFP strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations and improve food security and nutrition while supporting the government's efforts to achieve zero hunger, through joint projects. WFP targets food-insecure people through food-assistance-for-assets programmes to build productive assets. FAO provides technical support on stabilizing degraded landscapes, reducing the risk of future and seasonal hardships, improving natural regeneration and boosting agricultural production and incomes. IFAD supports the transition to market-based farming of smallholder farmers and pastoralists. The partnership with UNICEF is also being strengthened through a local Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which is currently being finalized. The MoU aims to ensure a continuum of care between prevention of acute malnutrition, and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including referrals between MAM and SAM, targeting of health facilities, nutrition and education and linkages to community activities to ensure outreach where needed. Overall field coordination of assistance for refugees is under the lead of UNHCR and the government. UNHCR is responsible for the overall functioning of the camps and protection aspects, and provides non-food items to refugees, while WFP provides food assistance to refugees. A local MoU has been signed with the United Nations Population Fund, and an MoU is being finalized with United Nations Women for coordination of services and activities related to reproductive health, gender-based violence and women's empowerment and leadership.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP and other humanitarian and development actors continued to support the Government's efforts to improve food security and nutrition in the country through a coordinated humanitarian response action and the promotion of a progressive shift from pure humanitarian interventions to longer-term objectives. Emergency response actions are aimed at saving lives and addressing acute malnutrition of vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis, refugees, vulnerable households and communities affected by shocks. The strategy for longer term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity strives to support vulnerable populations in chronic food and nutrition insecure areas including schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months, and vulnerable households in chronic food-insecure areas that experience recurrent shocks. The reorientation of nutrition interventions to support prevention of stunting and the launch of food fortification have given momentum to the support provided by WFP to the Government in the fight against malnutrition. In this regard, the complementarity of the relief operation and the country programme allowed improved effectiveness and efficiency. In fact, the PRRO aims to prevent acute malnutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in nutritionally vulnerable individuals; the country programme focuses instead on prevention of stunting, during the 1,000 days window opportunity from conception to two years of age.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200655 (2014-2016), approved budget USD 81.8 million catered for: 1) vulnerable food-insecure households most affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis (through targeted food distributions), 2) Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres who receive a full daily ration through combined food and voucher transfers, 3) Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, 4) pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months for prevention of acute malnutrition, 5) vulnerable, agriculture-based and food-insecure populations in provinces hosting refugees and with higher concentration of returnees (through food assistance for assets), 6) vulnerable people hosted in social and charity institutions. The approved budget reflects the figure from budget revision 1, under which activities for most of 2016 was planned.

Country Programme: CP 200119 (2011-2016), approved budget USD 107.1 million supported: Pre and primary schoolchildren in the most food insecure provinces, smallholder farmers through purchase-for-progress (P4P), pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months for prevention of stunting, people living with HIV/AIDS undergoing anti-retroviral treatment, and vulnerable rural communities through community recovery and development activities. The approved budget reflects the figure from budget revision 3, under which activities for most of 2016 was planned.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, overall funding levels for the PRRO improved compared to 2015, while they were constrained for the country programme. The budget increased by 35 percent for the PRRO, while they decreased by 25 percent for the country programme. The reason behind the upward trend for the PRRO is that the prevailing socio-political crisis and its subsequent food insecurity brought international focus back on Burundi, especially for relief activities. As the needs continued to increase with the protracted crisis, the country office revised the planned number of beneficiaries to address the growing food insecurity.

Resource mobilization was done in the framework of an interagency humanitarian response plan, which was effective in appealing to donors. Needs were enormous and the funds received were insufficient in assisting all the identified food-insecure people. Only the most vulnerable were prioritized. Scarcity of funding under the country programme resulted in the reduction of food-assistance-for-assets activities and the suspension of food-assistance-for-training. In order to mitigate the impact of the critical shortfalls under the country program, the country office strategically reoriented some programming aspects under the PRRO: nutrition interventions were enhanced and strategically integrated in community resilience building activities. Assistance for refugees as well as home grown school feeding activities did not suffer from lack of funding since the resources were earmarked to the activities by the donors.

To improve planning and design of appropriate and seasonable livelihood activities, WFP successfully piloted seasonal livelihoods planning and community based participatory planning in Gitega province. The success recorded will serve as a basis for advocacy and mobilization of resources around the innovative approach in 2017.

Investment in the ONA database for monitoring and evaluation, and in the SCOPE platform for cash-based transfer implementation was of paramount importance for programme implementation as these tools allowed effectiveness, efficiency, data accuracy and time saving. In fact, the data collected in the field using smart phones were automatically reflected and analysed in the ONA database thus improving accuracy and avoiding costs for manual data entry. The electronic voucher using the SCOPE platform resulted in an enhanced accountability and transparency as well as cost reduction, and more regular reporting by both WFP and UNHCR. Multilateral contributions represented 18 and 5 percent of all contributions received for the PRRO and country programme respectively, and served to implement underfunded activities including institutional feeding and nutrition.

Meanwhile, the country office continued to take stringent measures to reduce operational costs, and upgrade its systems and processes to meet efficient standards. To this end, the use of Fleetwave, a fleet management system, was strengthened to optimize WFP fleet management. The system allowed proper monitoring and analysis of costs and operational performance, transparency in decision-making processes, and regular analytical reports. Other measures included the reduction of energy consumption and field missions.

Information technologies (IT) resource optimization driven by cost efficiency has led the country office's efforts to bring IT infrastructure and services to corporate standards by ensuring risk mitigation and compliance. Information Technology service management has been improved with an effective helpdesk system in place. Network infrastructure has been upgraded and connectivity was improved. Emergency preparedness was strengthened by residential connectivity augmentation for key staff, and the use of Corporate Cloud Storage facilities and Mobile Computing was increased. Interagency information and communication technologies (ICT) working group leadership has been improved and WFP is leading the United Nations Telecoms VHF Infrastructure Migration to Digital Mobile Radio as part of Interagency Emergency Preparedness.

To maximize staff performance, staff wellness activities were organized including social events for all to celebrate the aspiration for a world free of gender based violence. In 2016, the regional staff counsellor visited the country office twice to give support to all staff after the passing of the Country Director in August, but also to those staff affected by the security situation and the economic crisis. In addition, through the staff association, staff elected their peer support volunteers to assist them in case of conflict or other personal problems.

Achievements at Country Level

Assistance and support provided by WFP to vulnerable food-insecure populations have been commendable, particularly in the difficult context of increased food insecurity and widespread poverty. One of the achievements is the stabilization of displacements caused by food insecurity. According to the December 2016 Food Security

Monitoring System (FSMS) the proportion of households hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by half between July and December. While recognizing that this achievement is the result of a combination of efforts with other actors, food assistance provided by WFP has been an important driver for reducing internal migrations. The other achievement is the reduction of global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in Ruyigi province. Since 2015, WFP had been concentrating its efforts on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59 months in the province. The April emergency food security assessment showed that GAM rates had considerably decreased to the point that WFP decided to discontinue the programme in the province starting in January 2017 and focus on provinces with GAM rates above 10 percent or between 5-9 percent with aggravated factors.

WFP also performed well in extending cash-based transfers under food assistance for assets. The modality was piloted two years ago in one province. In 2016, it was extended to four additional provinces. The cash distribution combined with the strategic integration of nutrition in community resilience building activities allowed communities to leverage livelihoods and withstand shocks while contributing to reduce malnutrition rates. For example, in Karusi province, some households who were participating in such a project since 2015 were breeding small animals and owning flourishing kitchen gardens in 2016, thus meeting their basic needs.

Through home grown school feeding and the related purchase or progress (P4P), the support provided by WFP to smallholder farmers catalysed food production and empowered them to provide clients with food products meeting market standards. The market provided by WFP guaranteed the sale of their produce based on local market prices and a fair profit. Before the launch of the projects, smallholders were at the mercy of traders who set the prices. WFP also provides technical support in reducing post-harvest losses. Through this project, USD 3.3 million was injected into the local economy, improving the living conditions and incomes of smallholder farmers participating in the project.

The roll-out of electronic vouchers (WFP SCOPE platform) in the four refugee camps for assistance through cash-based transfers was another commendable achievement for WFP. The innovative approach allowed a more efficient use of resources, thereby enhancing both accountability and transparency.

The continued worsening of socio-economic conditions due to the socio-political crisis meant, however a continued increase in vulnerability and needs. The available resources were not sufficient to stabilize food and nutrition security, hence the 2016 indicators show a decline from 2015. Additional efforts are needed by the humanitarian, development and donor communities to reverse the current trend.

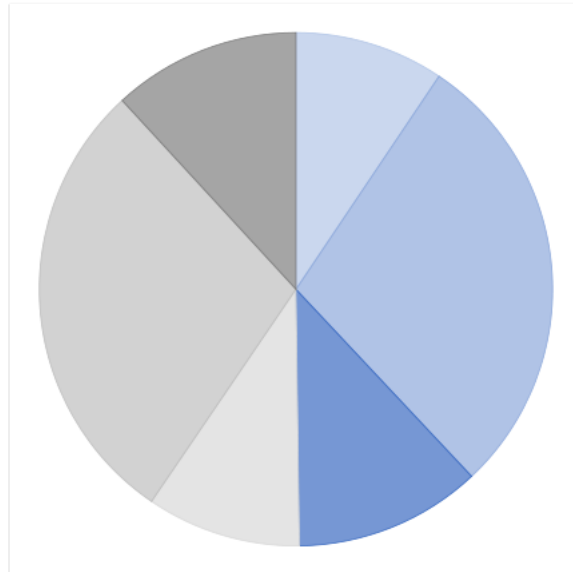


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	91,281	94,339	185,620
Children (5-18 years)	277,179	277,770	554,949
Adults (18 years plus)	114,302	114,824	229,126
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	482,762	486,933	969,695

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	6,274	427	1,616	715	137	9,169
Single Country PRRO	6,130	535	2,711	2,219	167	11,762
Total Food Distributed in 2016	12,404	962	4,327	2,934	304	20,931

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	560,124	-	-
Single Country PRRO	1,591,054	2,935,815	-
Total Distributed in 2016	2,151,177	2,935,815	-

Supply Chain

In 2016, WFP logistics dispatched 20,931 tons of food to 982,734 WFP beneficiaries under two projects: the country programme and the PRRO. Food commodities were purchased locally, regionally and internationally depending on availability. About 87 percent of total food distributed were purchased locally either from local smallholder cooperatives supported by WFP, or from local traders. Local purchase was favoured whenever possible as it contributed to the local economy, but also shortened delivery time.

For international purchases, two main corridors were used including the northern corridor (Mombasa through Uganda and Rwanda), and the central corridor (Dar-Es-Salaam through Tanzania). Regional purchases relied on regional Global Commodity Management Facility hubs located in Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. Purchased commodities were mainly beans, maize, and rice corresponding to local food habits. Important quantities of ready-to-use supplementary food products and corn-soya-blend and oil were also purchased for nutrition interventions.

Initially, WFP in-country warehousing capacity amounted to 15,000 mt for Bujumbura main office, Ngozi and Gitega sub-offices and Cibitoke field office. By the end of 2016, the warehousing capacity was increased to 21,500 mt with the opening of additional warehouses in Gitega sub-office.

The corporate Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) was rolled out to WFP Burundi in October 2015. The roll out was successful and LESS implementation enabled real time stock movement tracking, allowing improvement of overall stock management in 2016.

For in-country transport, WFP has been using its strategic fleet to backstop the delivery/distribution operations. In 2016, WFP fleet capacity amounted to 17 trucks and 2 pick-ups totalling 175.5 mt of daily capacity. The management of the strategic fleet is outsourced to a local fleet management company. Thirteen commercial transporters have been shortlisted, of whom three have been contracted in 2016 to move WFP cargo to extended delivery points and final delivery points. WFP fleet transported 90 percent of the total cargo moved.

To maximize transport efficiency, adequate transport plans were prepared for maximum usage of available transport capacity. Fleet utilization was monitored through the Fleet Management System corporate platform.

Challenges to the supply chain included the restriction on movement between provinces of in-kind commodities and the ban on cash-based transfer implementation in some provinces. In fact, due to the widespread food insecurity, governors of some provinces prohibited food commodities movement out of their provinces. The decision negatively impacted the local food procurement and the implementation of some programmes, especially those using cash-based transfer modality. Furthermore, the move aggravated an already difficult situation created by the country's weak import capacity and the decrease in traffic with neighbouring Rwanda. Meanwhile, local authorities rejected the implementation of the cash-based transfer in some provinces, especially in Kirundo and Ngozi. The modality was questioned by the Government for the security implications it may have. Following the decision, WFP discussed and agreed with the donors to shift to in-kind distributions in the areas. WFP is engaging relevant government authorities to find a lasting solution to these challenges.

Challenges for in-country transport were bad road conditions and small tonnage to be delivered to a large number of schools and health centres. One of the measures undertaken to mitigate accessibility issues, was to organize trans-shipments from trucks to 4x4 pickups where roads conditions did not allow delivery by trucks. Another challenge was recurrent fuel shortages in Bujumbura due to the ongoing socio-economic crisis. The challenge was overcome by negotiating and setting up a strategic fuel reserve which has been instrumental during periods of fuel scarcity.

Losses due to prolonged storage were the major risk for logistics. It was mitigated through the enhancement of stocks management.

The logistics unit has been actively involved in the implementation of cash-based operations in refugee camps and in Kirundo province. It delivered support in accordance with cash-based transfers business process model. Support included the retail market food supply chain risk assessment, traders' selection and contracting, verification and settlement of retailers' invoices in SCOPE platform.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,229	-	1,229
Maize	2,923	-	2,923
Micronutrition Powder	-	5	5
Rice	334	660	994
Total	4,486	666	5,151
Percentage	87.1%	12.9%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	1,646
Corn Soya Blend	1,068
Maize	10,339
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	899
Sugar	88
Vegetable Oil	877
Total	14,917

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An independent country portfolio evaluation covering 2011-2015 took place in May 2016. Its findings and recommendations will inform the national zero hunger strategic review as well as the next generation Country Strategic Plan. The evaluation focused on the four operations that were ongoing during the evaluation period as well as the Country Strategy 2011-2014, which represents the WFP-Burundi strategic framework during this period.

Key recommendations from this evaluation include maintaining food and nutrition security and emergency preparedness and response as key priorities; reducing the scattering of activities and focus more geographically and by sector on better-integrated and more effective projects; enhancing support to women in all activities by i) focusing on sensitization about gender violence and family planning on youths; ii) supporting platform with synergies for gender rights, gender-based violence, malnutrition, family planning; and iii) applying gender markers systematically; focusing on resilience of affected communities by integrating food-assistance-for-assets into a

comprehensive resilience package adapted to Burundi, in synergy with other actors; supporting the development of national school meals programs with more focus on education quality working in partnership with Ministry of Education and UNICEF and; supporting moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment only in provinces with MAM rates above 8 percent.

In response to these recommendations, the country office agreed to maintain the current two country strategic priorities i) food and nutrition security, and ii) emergency preparedness and response, in the forthcoming Interim Country Strategic Plan. WFP will continue to better focus geographically and integrate its operations, and complement WFP's activities with high-quality gender-transformative sensitization that effectively addresses gender inequality in the beneficiary community. The country office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations Population Fund in August 2016 and discussions are underway with United Nations Women to collaborate on the provision of specific services and activities related to reproductive health, gender-based violence and women's empowerment and leadership; continue to base WFP-supported food-assistance-for-assets activities on a community participatory planning, embedded in communal development plans. WFP and partners will also strengthen the use of the Burundi Integrated Context Analysis to target geographic areas of interest, as well as the Seasonal Livelihood Programming as a tool to identify and promote synergies between programmes and partners, notably FAO and International Fund for Agricultural Development; formalize its cooperation with UNICEF in the education sector through a Memorandum of Understanding and; phase out MAM treatment programme in Ruyigi province as global acute malnutrition (GAM) is now below 3 percent and target other more affected areas.

On another note, following an external review and appraisal of the country programme in April-May 2013, the project underwent a budget revision to implement the recommendations of the review. Thus, the country office adapted the school meals programme to the Government's new education policy from the concept of basic primary education of six years duration to fundamental education of nine years. Support was also expanded to the school meals programme to selected areas with high potential for food production, thereby enabling the piloting of a purchase-for-progress-like initiative; reoriented the support for health and nutrition from the current supplementary feeding for moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59, months to interventions geared towards prevention of stunting; harmonized the food basket and modality of nutritional support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) under anti-retroviral treatment from individual to family rations, in alignment with the national strategic plan to fight HIV/AIDS; initiated and promoted food fortification mechanisms and locally produced fortified food such as blended products; and strengthened government's and communities' capacities to reduce and manage disaster risk and build resilience.

The current PRRO underwent a budget revision following the recommendations of an emergency food security assessment carried out in October 2015, that was triggered by the deteriorating living conditions of communities due to the socio-political crisis. The main recommendations implemented in 2016 included increasing the number of beneficiaries under targeted food assistance; introduction of prevention of undernutrition among children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in the crisis-affected provinces; and the expansion of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to the crisis-affected provinces.

In order to improve programme effectiveness, the methodology of capacity strengthening in support of the ongoing MAM treatment programme was adjusted in 2016: WFP in cooperation with the Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition decided to conduct onsite training supervision for health workers at provincial health district and health centre-level instead of gathering several health districts staff in one place. The change in strategy allowed the right people to be trained. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, WFP is strengthening Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)/ Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Systems including collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination of food security and nutrition outcome indicators to ensure that results are properly measured. In this regard the country office secured an additional technical staff – a VAM/M&E officer who took his duties in November 2016.

WFP Promotes Fuel-efficient Stoves in Burundi

To help address the lack of access to cooking fuel and environmental degradation in Burundi, WFP has partnered with International Life Fund (ILF) and Burundi Quality Stoves (BQS) to implement a SAFE project consisting of production and use of fuel-efficient stoves in WFP-assisted primary schools and in vulnerable households at community level.

In Burundi, 96 percent of energy requirements are met through traditional biomass: 70 percent wood fuel, 18.3 percent agriculture residues, 5.8 percent charcoal, and 0.98 percent bagasse. The high population density combined with inefficient use of firewood makes wood fuel increasingly scarce and means that reforestation efforts compete with agricultural production for land. In rural areas, income generating activities are limited, with agriculture being the unique livelihood for most people. As most profits from crops go to purchasing food, basic needs such as cooking fuel, education and health are often not met. Between 1990 and 2010, Burundi lost 40.5 percent of its forest cover.

The SAFE initiative is a comprehensive response implemented by WFP and our partners to meet the energy needs of vulnerable people. The project has various complementary activities, including but not limited to the production and training in fuel-efficient stoves and briquettes, livelihood support in community forestry and tree seedling planting, environmental rehabilitation through agroforestry and natural resources management, community capacity building through training and education programmes with beneficiaries on gender, health, nutrition, fuel-efficient cooking and firewood collection practices. The project also improves the health status of stove users. In Burundi, cooking is primarily done using a traditional 3-stone open fire, which can cause serious health problems from inhaling toxic smoke. The stoves considerably reduce the quantity of smoke produced.

The model of the institutional fuel-efficient stove promoted by WFP and ILF in schools uses briquettes instead of wood and can save 40-45 percent of wood compared to the traditional three-stone fire. Stoves are made of clay mixed with sand and rice husks. A total of 400 institutional stoves are being constructed in 150 schools to serve around 150,000 school children under the school meals programme in four provinces. WFP is partnering with BQS for the construction of these stoves in schools covered by the home grown school feeding programme. In 2016, 2,134 community fuel-efficient stoves out of 2,000 planned were constructed by community members in Rushanga, Gitega province. A local company, BETRAC, was hired to build shelters for the stoves. The project at household level is covering 3,000 households in Gitega province, and WFP and partners plan to scale-up this initiative to reach 10,000 rural households by 2019.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200655 aims to meet the life-saving needs of vulnerable people affected by the political impasse in Burundi: refugees, communities facing food crisis and/or sudden shocks, and expelled migrants and returnees. The project also helps to rebuild and establish the livelihoods of expelled migrants and returnees, facilitating their integration into host communities. The project is aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan (2014–2017), Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. To this end, the activities planned in 2016 included:

1. Targeted food distribution to vulnerable households including those affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis and climatic shocks. The assistance also targets the most vulnerable people living in facilities managed by charity organizations or hospitals, and communities affected by sudden shocks, where the food supply or access to markets is severely impeded;
2. Food assistance for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres, ensuring that they receive their full daily ration (2,100 kilocalories) of food;
3. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in provinces where the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are above or near 10 percent and where GAM rates are expected to increase due to the displacement of populations and dysfunctional markets;
4. Prevention of acute malnutrition for children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) facing increased risk of being malnourished due to the socio-political crisis and worsening poverty;
5. Food assistance for assets creation/rehabilitation, for vulnerable communities in food-insecure areas.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,028,950
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	26,457,112
Direct Support Costs	18,395,125
Food and Related Costs	56,078,466
Indirect Support Costs	7,137,176
Total	109,096,829

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity 1: Assistance for vulnerable people affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis, sudden shocks and those hosted in charity institutions.

Initially, people affected by the ongoing crisis and targeted for assistance by WFP included internally displaced persons (IDPs), households hosting IDPs, women returnees, widowed-heads of households, households with disabled members or members suffering from a chronic disease, and small-sized households. They were targeted in the most affected provinces of Bujumbura, Rumonge, Makamba and Kirundo, identified through the November 2015 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). The household food ration consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt.

Food assistance was extended to additional provinces as the EFSA conducted in April 2016 showed increased vulnerability to food insecurity as a result of the degradation of economic conditions. Targeted populations included the marginalized Batwa communities and neighbouring vulnerable populations in Gitega, Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Rutana, and Mwaro provinces.

WFP also provided life-saving food assistance to households affected by El Nino (flooding) in Rumonge province and (hailstorm) in Mwaro, following a request made by the Government. The assisted populations received cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt. In Mwaro, targeted populations received food assistance for two months (June and July) to cover their food needs. The torrential rains, which hit several districts of Rumonge in March 2016, destroyed homes and displaced households. As a sustainable solution for displaced households could not be found, WFP continued to provide food assistance until December 2016 when resources were depleted.

WFP also provided a three-month food ration to Burundian refugees expelled from Rwanda in May. The majority of the assisted expellees were from Ngozi and Kirundo provinces. Assistance for vulnerable people living in social institutions continued. WFP had planned to handover the activity to the government by the end of 2016; however, with the outbreak of the political crisis and the subsequent increase in the number of vulnerable people, the exit strategy was not implemented. In 2017, WFP plans to assist double the number of people from 2016.

The cash-based transfers planned for these activities could not be implemented because some local authorities were concerned about their security implications tied in with the prevailing socio-political context.

Activity 2: Food assistance for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres

Refugees were given food assistance using a combination of in-kind food distribution and cash-based transfers. Cash-based transfers were implemented for ten months and in-kind food was provided in September and October, during the lean season. Assistance included cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt or purchased these commodities using value vouchers. In order to diversify the diet, and reduce the resale and exchange of food, WFP provided a cash transfer of USD 3 per person per month for the purchase of fresh foods. This amount was deducted from the monthly value of the voucher. The ration was also complemented with SuperCereal. In 2016, WFP introduced the SCOPE platform and value voucher in the refugee camps. The use of the platform improved accountability and transparency as well as reporting. The planned amount of value vouchers could not be distributed to refugees mainly because the expected beneficiaries did not show up due to the increase of insecurity in Burundi.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity 1: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition

This activity was implemented in three provinces - Rutana, Ruyigi and Ngozi. In September 2016, the country office extended the intervention to 20 health centres in Ngozi province to respond to the deteriorating nutrition situation. The April 2016 EFSA showed that GAM rates in Ngozi were still one of the highest in the country (9 percent). Moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and children 6-59 months received assistance through health centres. Children were given Plumpy'Sup, and PLWs received SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. To avoid intra-household sharing and increase the effectiveness of the intervention on the targeted beneficiaries, their families received protection rations consisting of cereals and pulses. The treatment of acute malnutrition was aligned with the community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition National Protocol.

Activity 2: Prevention of acute malnutrition

The prevention of acute malnutrition was implemented in Kirundo, Makamba, Rumonge and Bujumbura based on the nutrition and food security results of the September 2015 and April 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs). These provinces were identified as being the most affected by displacements and by the socio political crisis. The programme targeted all children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) living in the targeted areas irrespective of nutritional status, to mitigate the risk of acute malnutrition. With the deterioration of the food security situation, children aged 6-23 months were given Plumpy'Doz, while PLWs received SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. In addition to provision of specialized nutritious foods, the programme included nutrition education to improve infant and young child feeding practices and included complementary activities such as awareness-raising health, and hygiene. Activities were designed and implemented at the community level to avoid placing an excessive burden on health centres.

Activity 3: Food assistance for assets

Food-assistance-for-assets was carried out in different parts of the country depending on food insecurity and vulnerability of populations. In February and March, reforestation activities were implemented in Rutana province

and targeted returnees expelled from Tanzania and host communities with the ultimate goal of facilitating returnees' reintegration into communities, and fostering peace and cohesion. In November, WFP started implementing reforestation activities in most food-insecure areas of Rutana, Bururi, Makamba and Bujumbura provinces in order to stop displacements due to food insecurity from economic reasons. Participants received a household ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Food assistance for assets (FFA) using cash-based transfers was also implemented in Karusi province and around refugee camps.

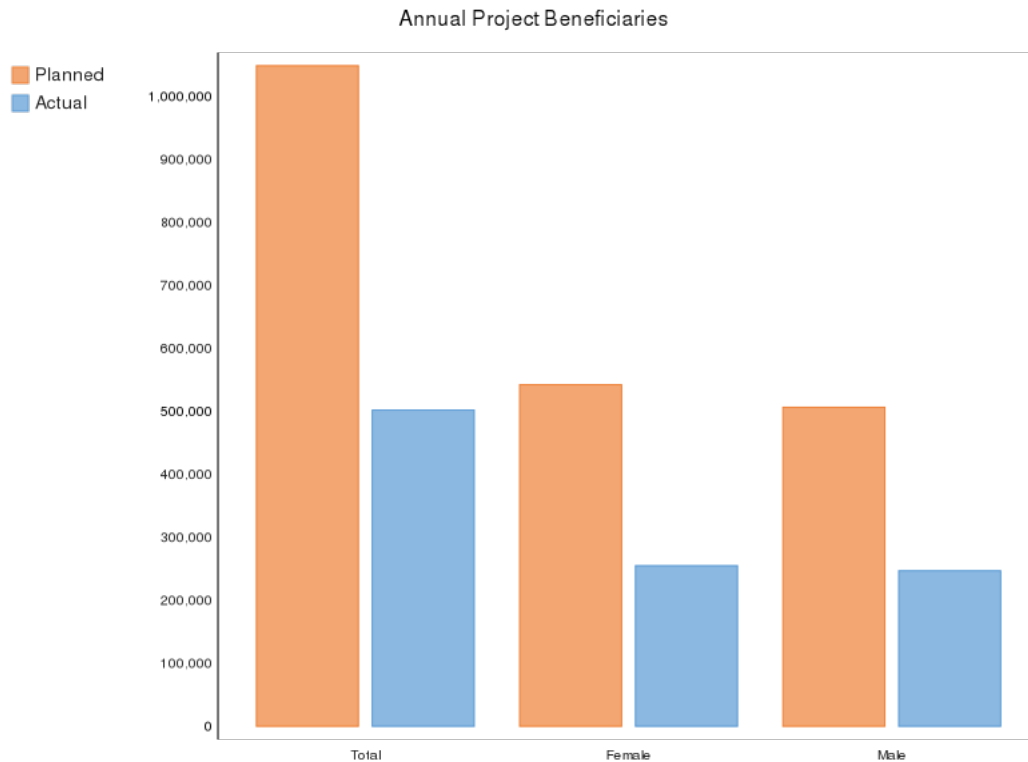
In Karusi province, activities focused on nutrition sensitive resilience building. The programme targeted households with PLWs and children 6-23 months and aimed to improve food and nutrition security while strengthening resilience to climatic shocks for vulnerable communities. Resilience activities included soil restoration (composting) and erosion control, construction or rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes to maintain household vegetable gardens, installation and management of nurseries, and rehabilitation of feeder roads for access to markets and main roads. Strengthening livelihoods for the most vulnerable, particularly women and youth, included training on good farming methods, drought-resistant crops, tree planting, provision of equipment for the cultivation of high nutritional value crops, promotion of small animal husbandry, and setting up of community savings and loans associations. These activities were implemented concurrently with activities aimed at improving the food security and nutrition of households with children and women. They included the installation of kitchen gardens, promote good practices for infant and young child nutrition through the dissemination of messages on exclusive maternal breastfeeding, supplementary feeding, personal hygiene and maternal nutrition. Participants received cash. Community health workers participated in capacity strengthening activities including on how to use locally produced food to maximize the recommended daily nutritional intake for children.

In provinces hosting Congolese refugees (Ngozi, Muyinga, Ruyigi, Cankuzo), the objective was to improve the food security situation of host communities who were more food-insecure compared to that of refugees, thus fostering good relations and peace between both communities. The cash participants received was used to meet households immediate food needs and improve their livelihoods.

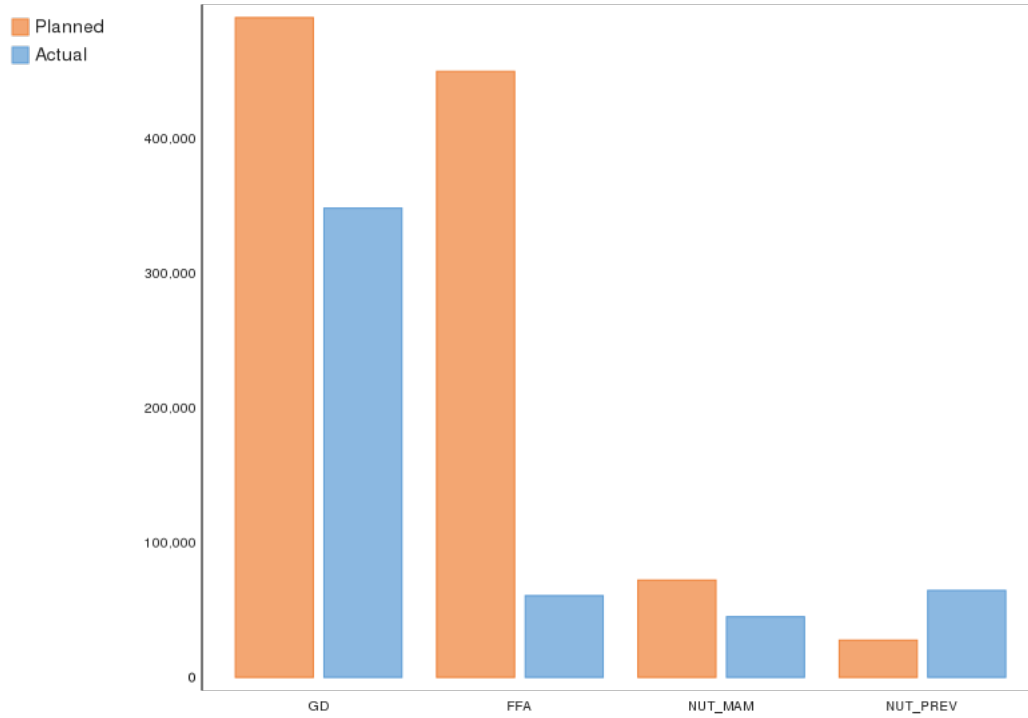
The amount of cash planned for transfer to beneficiaries could not be reached due to resource constraints, as well as concerns about their security implications from local authorities.

Activity 4: School Meals

The school meals component was moved to country programme 200119 through a February 2016 budget revision due to resource shortfalls, and was not implemented under the PRRO in 2016.

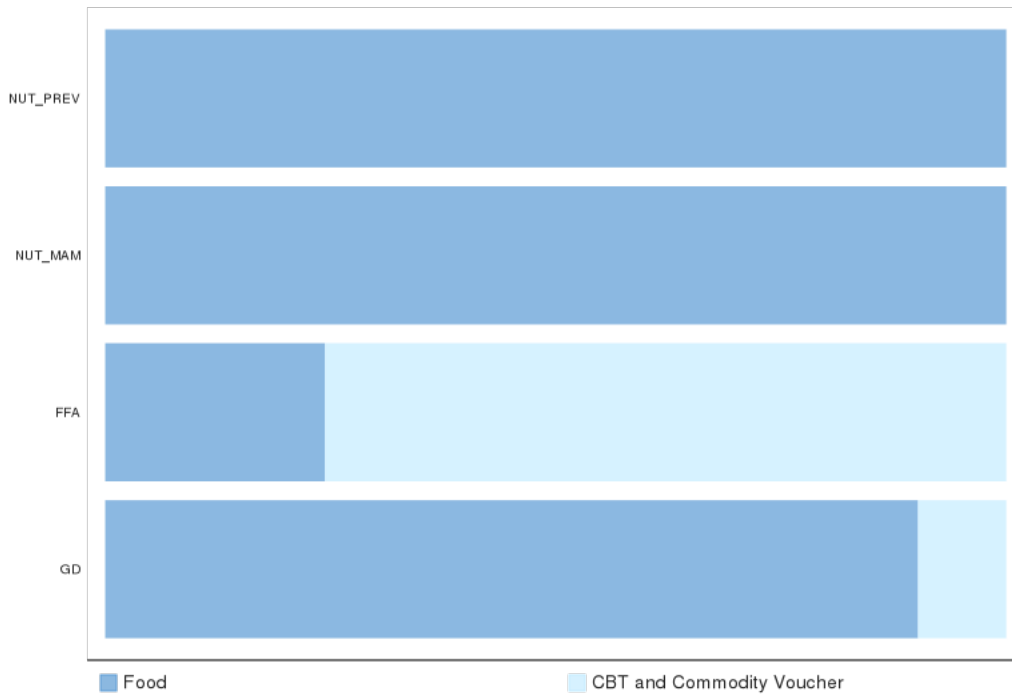


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	7,857	2,705	34.4%
Corn Soya Blend	2,082	1,883	90.4%
High Energy Biscuits	-	14	-
Iodised Salt	287	88	30.5%
Maize	20,544	4,777	23.3%
Maize Meal	1,728	1,353	78.3%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	552	322	58.3%
Split Peas	-	6	-
Sugar	106	80	75.1%
Vegetable Oil	1,587	535	33.7%
Total	34,743	11,762	33.9%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	2,385,000	1,591,054	66.7%
Value Voucher	10,812,000	2,935,815	27.2%
Total	13,197,000	4,526,869	34.3%

Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity 1: Assistance for vulnerable people affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis, sudden shocks and those hosted in charity institutions.

The Burundian Red Cross (BRC) has long been a WFP partner especially for the implementation of general food distributions in the humanitarian context. In 2016, BRC partnered with WFP for the distribution of lifesaving food to vulnerable food-insecure people in Kirundo, Makamba, Rumonge, Bujumbura, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Gitega, Rutana and Mwaro. The partner actively participated in beneficiary targeting and registration, validating beneficiary lists, and setting up of food management committees. It organized and implemented the distribution of food and reported its activities to WFP. BRC was also selected for piloting data collection using mobile vulnerability analysis mapping

(mVAM), a WFP remote data collection initiative.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was chosen by the humanitarian community for the mapping of internally displaced persons (IDPs). IOM tracked displacements in Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Kirundo, Cibitoke and Rumonge in order to have accurate figures to inform response. The humanitarian community contributed resources and IOM brought in its expertise and staff.

For assistance to vulnerable people hosted in charity institutions, WFP relied on Diocesan Organizations for Development, and the Ministry of Human Rights, Gender and Social Affairs. These institutions worked with WFP as umbrella partners, which enabled WFP Burundi to reduce the number of partners from sixty charity institutions hosting the assisted people to twelve. The partnership proved to be beneficial to WFP since partners agreed to provide free supervision, and monitor the implementation of WFP activities in the many charity institutions under their supervision.

Activity 2: Food assistance for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres

Through a tripartite agreement with WFP, UNHCR and CARITAS Burundi, CARITAS Burundi distributed vouchers and SuperCereal in refugee camps and supervise activities. While CARITAS Burundi was responsible for refugees in camps, the BRC provided food to asylum seekers in Cishemere transit center (North West of Burundi bordering Democratic Republic of the Congo).

The Banque Commerciale du Burundi (BANCOBU) was the main financial service provider delivering cash to refugees in the four camps for the purchase of fresh foods. It was selected as the best service provider in the local banking landscape, for its expertise and its decentralized agencies.

The National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA), an institution attached to the Ministry of Interior, was responsible for overseeing the overall functions of the camps and protection aspects, and managed the refugee feedback and complaints mechanism. ONPRA used smartphones provided by WFP to collect and send beneficiary complaints to an online database controlled by WFP for complaints follow-up. WFP trained ONPRA's staff in the use of smartphones for data collection.

UNHCR worked with ONPRA for the management of refugee camps and protection of refugees, and provided non-food items (NFIs). UNHCR also signed a MoU with WFP on data sharing to coordinate assistance to refugees when introducing the use of value-vouchers. Each month, UNHCR provides WFP with the updated lists of refugees.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity 1: Targeted supplementary feeding

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Health through its eight health district offices and one provincial health office. The WFP-Ministry of Health's partnership agreement included programme implementation and capacity strengthening activities. In August, a workshop was held on the implementation of the National Protocol for the Treatment of Acute Malnutrition, which was organized for 78 health care providers, heads of health centres, and health information systems technicians in Ngozi province. Two workshops were organized in November for provincial government authorities and health staff to prepare for the phase-out of nutrition activities in Ruyigi, and to discuss the transition and handover to local health and administrative authorities. An evaluation workshop was held in November in Gitega for monitoring and evaluation staff and nutrition focal points from Ngozi and Gitega field offices. The aim of the workshop was to assess nutrition activities carried out during the year and to discuss new strategies to improve future interventions. The Ministry of Health played an important role in the implementation of the activity not only through the expertise of its staff, but also financially. While WFP supported inputs distribution costs, the Ministry of Health provided salaries for the staff involved in the activity and covered storage costs. The strategic partnership allowed WFP to position itself as a key stakeholder in the nutrition sector and to mobilize resources to continue to enhance the nutrition activities.

Activity 2: Prevention of under nutrition

This activity was implemented in partnership with International Medical Corps in Rumonge and Bujumbura. In addition to distributing WFP's specialised nutritious foods, the partner built the capacities of health centre workers on community based management of acute malnutrition and of community health workers and mothers on MAM screening. International Medical Corps also disseminated messages on infant and young child feeding and

behavioural change in feeding practices. International Medical Corps provided part of the project implementation costs. WFP strengthened the capacities of ten International Medical Corps staff in the use of the SCOPE platform to register beneficiaries, track participation in distributions and generate reports.

Activity 3: Food assistance for assets

WFP partnered with several NGOs, who all also contributed significant resources to the implementation of projects.

FLORESTA-BURUNDI, a national NGO, coordinated the implementation of food assistance for assets projects in Bururi, Makamba, Rutana and Bujumbura provinces. The NGO was involved in beneficiary targeting and registration, validating of beneficiary lists, setting up food management committees, supervising and monitoring activities during implementation, food distribution and reporting.

World Vision was WFP's partner in the implementation of nutrition sensitive resilience building in Karusi province. World Vision also held sensitization sessions on family planning and nutrition education, which were of paramount importance in the fight against malnutrition.

Food-assistance-for-asset activities using the cash-based transfer modality were implemented for host communities around refugee camps in partnership with Food for the Hungry. For the food-assistance-for-asset activities using the cash-based transfer modality, BANCOBU served as WFP's service provider for cash distribution.

The above resilience activities were implemented in close collaboration with three ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Communal Development, which were involved from project design to final evaluation, providing expertise and monitoring progress. The Ministry of Communal Development was responsible for designing communal development plans which guide WFP's interventions for community resilience.

Performance Monitoring

Based on the Monitoring and Evaluation Standard Operating Procedures, the country office developed a monitoring plan for 2016, which guided monthly monitoring activities. The plan details the frequency of monitoring visits at project sites, surveys and the kind of surveys to be undertaken. Using the ONA database, a process monitoring tool, the data collected are analyzed and the main observations and recommendations are recorded in a monthly bulletin and shared with management for decision making.

Data collection tools include questionnaires encoded in smartphones. The use of new technologies significantly saves time as the data collected are automatically sent into the database for analysis and visualization, while reducing errors that come from manual data entry. With the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET), output data are available online and can be reviewed even away from office.

Monitoring activities are carried out jointly with some cooperating partners. This was done with the purpose of saving time and avoiding delays. Regular monitoring allowed WFP to quickly detect shortcomings and gaps, and take corrective measures.

During the development and implementation of the monitoring plan, efforts were made to mainstream gender in monitoring activities. For instance, the 2016 monitoring plan outlined that 55 percent of enumerators recruited for surveys had to be female. Furthermore, 47 percent of WFP monitoring assistants were female and the country office is committed to increase the percentage in future recruitments.

WFP, cooperating partners and local administration participated in an exercise to establish baseline data. Analysis and reporting was carried out by WFP. With ONA database, monitoring activities were captured on a monthly basis by activity type. In 2016, 91.4 percent of planned monitoring visits were carried out at project sites (with a focus on refugee camps and health centres), compared to 70 percent in 2015.

The main limitation was inaccuracy of data, which sometimes made analysis difficult. To improve data quality, the country office will continue enhancing the capacities of the partners involved in data collection.

In addition, there were difficulties in conducting baseline surveys for relief programmes due to the urgency of intervention. For example, the emergency assistance in Kirundo and Rumonge provinces were done without a prior baseline survey on the food security in the area. In order to overcome this challenge, corporate outcome indicators

to use during emergencies are being developed by WFP and will be used next year.

The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out in April 2016 provided updated data, which allowed WFP to adjust interventions based on food security and nutrition. These data will serve as baseline information for measuring the effect of these interventions.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity 1: Assistance for vulnerable people affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis, sudden shocks and those hosted in charity institutions.

Emergency food assistance provided to communities affected by the socio-political crisis and sudden shocks aimed to meet the immediate food needs of assisted people, and restore their food security and nutrition. The populations affected by flooding in Rumonge province had lost their homes and crops and were living in temporary sites where they relied exclusively on humanitarian assistance to survive. Food assistance was given to beneficiaries for the duration of a year. In addition, food assistance provided to Batwa and host communities improved relations between them.

As needs continued to increase dramatically, the assistance contributed to addressing acute hunger and slightly diversify the diet, but was limited and could not reduce the proportion of food-insecure households to the target set. In addition to the sustained increase in needs, field monitoring reported that beneficiaries shared their food entitlements with neighbours, which can explain the limited effect of assistance.

In addition, the emergency preparedness and response capacity index could not be measured as the measurement required discussions with government disaster risk reduction counterparts to determine the level of preparedness and response. The session could not be organized; the multiple tasks linked to the management of the prevailing crisis was prioritized.

Activity 2: Food assistance for Congolese refugees in camps and transit centres

WFP assistance provided to refugees continued to maintain good nutritional status of children, (household dietary diversity above 5), and very low level of poor food consumption (1 percent). However, the soaring food prices across the country started to exert a negative influence on the purchasing power of refugees during the second half of 2016. While the proportion of households who consumed adequate food increased by 10 percent between December 2015 and May 2016, it subsequently decreased by 5 percent in November 2016 as a results of increased food prices. Indeed, an Famine Early Warning Systems Network price bulletin for Burundi (February 2017) shows an upward trend for food prices for the period September to December 2016, throughout most of Burundi. As a results, traders started not to bring all food products to refugees settlements, including cassava (kaunga) and maize flours preferred by refugees, arguing that the price negotiated with WFP was much lower than the market price. This likely caused the slight worsening of refugees' food consumption observed in November 2016.

Given that food prices are continuing to rise, WFP is re-negotiating prices to align with the local market in order to prevent any further deterioration in refugee access to nutritious foods and ensure continued effectiveness in 2017.

While WFP assistance maintained very low number of households with poor food consumption (just 1 percent of households have poor food consumption), to ensure no further deterioration to the refugee food security situation, WFP re-negotiated prices to align with the local market to ensure uninterrupted programme implementation and effectiveness in 2017.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

The performance of the treatment programme for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was in line with SPHERE standards and exceeded them in some areas. The success of the intervention is attributable to strengthened coordination with and involvement of the Provincial Health Offices of the Ministry of Health, which were WFP's cooperating partners for the intervention. WFP and its partners have significantly contributed to the reduction of global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in Ruyigi province since 2015. While programme performance for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was good, the planned number of beneficiaries was only partially reached as the programme was not implemented in Kirundo and Makamba provinces due to resource scarcity. However, to respond to the rapidly deteriorating situation and influx of displaced people, prevention activities to address the spikes in acute malnutrition was implemented in both Kirundo and Makamba. From March 2017 treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will only be implemented in provinces with GAM rates above 10 percent or between 5-9 percent with aggravating factors. Overall, while the coverage of the MAM treatment is meeting the SPHERE standards, the deterioration recorded is mainly attributable to the generalized deterioration of food security in the country, due to the prevailing socio-political context.

Activity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

The country office covered with the prevention of acute malnutrition programme far more beneficiaries than initially planned. The intervention was initially only planned for Makamba and Kirundo, but due to the increasing food and nutrition insecurity in Rumonge and Bujumbura, the geographical target area was expanded. Furthermore, the duration of the intervention was extended for three additional months in Kirundo in order to mitigate the increasing risks of malnutrition, which threatened children and PLW in the province.

The nutrition assistance improved the food consumption of targeted vulnerable populations. During a PDM carried out in November 2016, the assisted people indicated that while they often had one meal a day before the intervention, they were able to have two and even three meals a day during the implementation of the project. While the prevention programme increased meal frequency at household level, intra-household sharing of specialized nutritious foods remained a challenge due to the high level of food insecurity, and made it difficult for the household to diversify the complementary feeding of young children. The minimum acceptable diet therefore remained low.

Activity: Food Assistance for Assets

Food-assistance-for-asset activities consisted of reforestation in Rutana, Makamba, Bururi and Bujumbura provinces, and were carried out on steep slopes and bare surfaces with a view to protecting arable land downstream. The trees planted were protected with firebreaks and participants opened feeder roads giving access to the tree nurseries and the planted surfaces. While food assistance reduced hunger in participants' households, it is expected that in the coming years the restored forest will improve the protected land, resulting in an improved food production and resilience to climate change.

In Karusi, the nutrition sensitive resilience building activities aimed to contribute to the reduction of malnutrition while building community resilience. In addition to the rehabilitation of community assets including feeder roads and the improvement of arable land through erosion control, each participant household received technical support for installing composts and kitchen gardens. They also participated in vocational training after which they were given startup kits to start a small business. They were also encouraged to participate in a community savings system to give them access to small credits.

The project, which started in May 2016, will end in April 2017 and its overall effect on the participating communities will be measured then.

Communities around refugee camps participating in food assistance for assets using cash-based transfers implemented activities including the installation of nurseries for tree seedlings, kitchen gardens, and household composters. The three-month intervention improved the livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable around the camps while re-establishing relations between the two communities.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Burundi, women represented 52 percent of the total labour force [1] and made significant progress in women's representation in electoral decision making positions. Despite some improvements, women still face numerous challenges [2].

Gender disparities are reflected differently according to regions and economic activities. Culturally, men are the head of the households. In regions where contracted labour is the main source of income, women and children work on the house and farming, and the money earned by men sometimes do not reach the household. In Kumoso and in Imbo regions, a man's role is more predominant than elsewhere. Gender disparities continue to affect households' food security.

In 2016, WFP took into account the gender disparities to ensure they do not impede on the outcome of WFP's assistance to vulnerable populations. Sensitization sessions, focused on the importance of women's roles in household food security, were organized during beneficiary targeting and food distributions. These sessions were critical during targeting, especially in Rutana, which is located in the Kumoso region, and Rumonge in Imbo, where the need to register women for household entitlements was explained in depth. In order to involve women in decision making over food distributions, women were encouraged to register as food management committee members and to take leadership positions in the committees. All the women committee members were trained in modalities of distributions along with men in Karusi and Rumonge, except in Kirundo where the urgency of the intervention did not allow time to train all the committee members. The sensitization sessions also encouraged women to make decisions on utilization of resources. In most households, the decisions were made by the woman or by both men and women, which allowed for better use of food assistance. The same situation was reflected in refugee camps, but in Kavumu camp where the proportion of households headed by women was near parity (51 percent), the proportion of women making the decision was very high (35.9 percent).

Food assistance in refugee camps was destabilized in November due to price volatility, which subsequently decreased women's decision-making control over food assistance in the household, according to the December 2016 PDM report.

In order to improve gender mainstreaming the gender baseline study on Burundi completed in 2016 recommends, among others, policy discussions and government capacity strengthening, sharing of good practices on gender mainstreaming, gender and nutrition sensitive programming, involvement of men in nutrition sensitization and promotion of infant and young child feeding. These recommendations served as a basis of a four year (2017-2020) action plan to deepen gender mainstreaming in WFP programming.

Traditional surveys and studies do not always capture the causes of gender-based behaviour whose roots are very deeply anchored in societal norms and traditions and efforts need to continue to improve gender equality in WFP assistance. In this regard, WFP is preparing to partner with CARE International to conduct a survey on cultural norms and practices impeding gender equality in Burundian society. Results will be used to inform, drive and develop projects and programmes on gender sensitization and promote gender transformation. The results of the survey will help to better measure progress towards more equal sharing of food, workload at household level, and all gender-based violence risks that are tied to food security. In addition, a Purchase 4 Progress Gender Assessment is underway and will help determine how well women can be empowered to play a frontline role in agriculture for market and overall community development.

Source: 1. Social Institutions and Gender Index 2014 Edition 2. UN Women Country Overview – Burundi

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to mainstream protection across its operations and avoid exposing beneficiaries to harm that may be linked to food assistance. Prior to starting the interventions, local authorities and community leaders were invited to a meeting serving as a framework to present the project and gain local administration and community involvement. Proper sensitization about the project started with beneficiary targeting whereby communities were informed about eligibility criteria and entitlements. Staff from the cooperating partner in charge of targeting were sensitized on how to integrate safety and dignity concerns at distribution sites. At the targeting stage, community representatives involved in beneficiary registration were sensitized on sexual exploitation and abuse issues and informed that WFP and partners will pursue any violations. Similar sessions were regularly held for refugee representatives and staff from UNHCR and the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless working in the refugee camps.

WFP and cooperating partners faced a number of protection challenges during implementation of food assistance. One of the challenges was the difficulty in selecting the most vulnerable in a context of widespread food insecurity, generalized vulnerability and scarcity of resources. For example in Kirundo, one of the most food-insecure provinces, reports from the field indicated that vulnerable people who received food assistance had to share their rations with their neighbours. Another challenge was linked to cultural norms where men made decisions over the household even in instances where women were registered for household entitlement. In refugee camps where

ration cards were systematically issued in women's names, cases whereby men forcibly sold part of their food were recorded in 2016. As preventive measures, WFP requested the cooperating partner to treat such cases firmly through the refugees committee, and involved the police in case of physical violence. Sensitization activities continued in homes. Objections to cash-based transfers by some provincial governors for its alleged security implications (the cash could be used by anti-government forces) has been another challenge. WFP had to switch back to in-kind food distribution, but assistance was suspended during negotiations.

The feedback and complaints mechanism has been integrated in food assistance implementation as a tool to improve accountability to the people WFP serves. In refugee camps, it has been functional for a few years using smartphones for complaints collection. Feedback and complaints desks were also set up in each life-saving free food distribution site to handle any complaints.

Security was ensured by government police at distribution sites and WFP and the cooperating partner ensured that distributions finish early enough to allow beneficiaries to travel back home before nightfall.

Due to the urgency of the provision of life-saving food, WFP could not adequately communicate with communities prior to the intervention, particularly in Kirundo and Rumonge. To address the situation, WFP and cooperating partners used local authorities and community leaders as communication channels between distributions. The type and size of the ration were also displayed at distribution sites, which improved information of beneficiaries about the programme.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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In Kabonga district, pregnant woman carrying food she just received from WFP under the programme of prevention of moderate acute malnutrition.

1. **Crosscutting indicators:** i) 'Burundi' location for the General Distributions to refugees refers to the four provinces hosting refugee camps. ii) Baselines for Karusi FFA were not collected as activities had not started at the time.

2. Returnee figures are included under FFA beneficiaries. The 22,000 returnees planned for assistance in the project document were for 2015, and which assistance for the same population was discontinued in 2016.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	506,543	542,289	1,048,832	246,948	254,979	501,927	48.8%	47.0%	47.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	34,611	30,731	65,342	43,668	45,173	88,841	126.2%	147.0%	136.0%
Children (5-18 years)	230,743	241,231	471,974	93,358	99,382	192,740	40.5%	41.2%	40.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	241,189	270,327	511,516	109,922	110,424	220,346	45.6%	40.8%	43.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	19,318	20,682	40,000	17,484	18,053	35,537	90.5%	87.3%	88.8%
Residents	487,226	521,606	1,008,832	229,464	236,926	466,390	47.1%	45.4%	46.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	439,926	90,000	489,926	314,265	34,138	348,403	71.4%	37.9%	71.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	330,000	120,000	450,000	14,805	45,910	60,715	4.5%	38.3%	13.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	72,259	-	72,259	45,032	-	45,032	62.3%	-	62.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	27,664	-	27,664	64,592	-	64,592	233.5%	-	233.5%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	146,642	50,000	156,642	224,201	34,138	258,339	152.9%	68.3%	164.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	66,000	24,000	90,000	2,961	9,182	12,143	4.5%	38.3%	13.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	72,259	-	72,259	45,032	-	45,032	62.3%	-	62.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	27,664	-	27,664	64,592	-	64,592	233.5%	-	233.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	74,773	81,869	156,642	127,103	131,236	258,339	170.0%	160.3%	164.9%
Total participants	74,773	81,869	156,642	127,103	131,236	258,339	170.0%	160.3%	164.9%
Total beneficiaries	231,046	258,880	489,926	171,414	176,989	348,403	74.2%	68.4%	71.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	45,000	45,000	90,000	5,974	6,169	12,143	13.3%	13.7%	13.5%
Total participants	45,000	45,000	90,000	5,974	6,169	12,143	13.3%	13.7%	13.5%
Total beneficiaries	225,000	225,000	450,000	29,872	30,843	60,715	13.3%	13.7%	13.5%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	17,853	18,015	35,868	10,714	10,811	21,525	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Children (24-59 months)	8,764	9,468	18,232	5,259	5,682	10,941	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	18,159	18,159	-	12,566	12,566	-	69.2%	69.2%
Total beneficiaries	26,617	45,642	72,259	15,973	29,059	45,032	60.0%	63.7%	62.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	6,242	6,292	12,534	16,316	16,447	32,763	261.4%	261.4%	261.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	15,130	15,130	-	31,829	31,829	-	210.4%	210.4%
Total beneficiaries	6,242	21,422	27,664	16,316	48,276	64,592	261.4%	225.4%	233.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.26	11.30	-	32.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.00	10.00	-	37.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.20	6.00	-	25.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	3.30	-	3.95
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	3.30	-	3.86
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	3.33	-	4.08
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=14.00	15.00	-	18.79
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=0.40	2.00	0.60	1.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.00	2.00	0.50	2.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=0.00	0.00	0.70	0.50
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	4.72	5.00	5.15
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	4.59	4.90	5.04

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	4.77	5.10	5.21
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=9.00	14.10	13.40	14.61
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
<i>BURUNDI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Focus Group discussions, Base value: 2014.09, Joint survey, Focus group discussions</i>	=2.60	2.20	-	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	=4.00	20.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	=9.60	48.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP Survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP Survey HH interview</i>	=4.20	24.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	=3.80	19.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	=4.80	54.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP Survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	=9.60	46.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, Questionnaire in Tablette</i>	>6.00	4.96	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>KARUSL_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	>6.00	4.80	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>KARUSI_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	>6.00	5.01	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KARUSI_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, WFP survey HH interview, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	=3.80	18.64	-	-
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>KARUSI_FFA, Project End Target: 2017.04, PDM, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, WFP survey HH interview</i>	=80.00	32.00	-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring</i>	>66.00	61.00	-	68.90
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	>50.00	70.00	-	62.00
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEATH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reports</i>	>75.00	90.00	-	88.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEATH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	<15.00	5.00	-	4.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEATH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reports</i>	<10.00	4.60	-	7.70
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEATH CENTERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.40	-	0.30
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>WFP_BSF_SITES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring</i>	>66.00	-	-	79.60
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>WFP_BSF_SITES, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Reports</i>	>70.00	-	-	261.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>WFP_BSF_SITES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline and PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	-	-	23.40

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	623	527	84.6%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	1,004	383	38.1%
Kilometers of firewall cultivated around forest areas	Km	162	351	217.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	817	583	71.4%
Number of compost pits created	item	14,110	11,266	79.8%
Number of family gardens established	garden	8,865	10,034	113.2%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	7,055	8,717	123.6%
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	2,006,800	3,237,519	161.3%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	800	-	-
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	34	68	200.0%
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	99	198	200.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	30,000	40,518	135.1%
Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	item	988	988	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=35.00	34.00	-	54.04
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04</i>	=45.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	0.00	-	18.87
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=65.00	46.00	-	42.68
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04</i>	=55.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	0.00	-	72.33
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=0.00	2.00	-	3.28
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04</i>	=0.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	8.80
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	70.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	60.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	100.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	60.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=80.00	81.50	-	80.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	21.80
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	99.50
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	-	89.10

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BURUNDI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100,000.00	140,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURUNDI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	3.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>BURUNDI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Belgium	BEL-C-00127-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	380
Belgium	BEL-C-00127-01	Maize	-	643
Belgium	BEL-C-00127-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	228
Belgium	BEL-C-00127-01	Sugar	-	24
Belgium	BEL-C-00127-01	Vegetable Oil	-	75
Canada	CAN-C-00530-02	Beans	-	401
Japan	JPN-C-00466-01	Beans	-	351
Japan	JPN-C-00466-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	324
Japan	JPN-C-00466-01	Maize	-	873
Japan	JPN-C-00466-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	90
Japan	JPN-C-00466-01	Sugar	-	25
Japan	JPN-C-00466-01	Vegetable Oil	-	247
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	485
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	275
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	2,168
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	292
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	24
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	36
UN CERF	001-C-01407-01	Beans	-	658
UN CERF	001-C-01407-01	Maize	-	2,348
UN CERF	001-C-01407-01	Vegetable Oil	-	164
UN CERF	001-C-01408-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	183
UN CERF	001-C-01408-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	56
UN CERF	001-C-01408-01	Sugar	-	15
UN CERF	001-C-01408-01	Vegetable Oil	-	20
USA	USA-C-01242-01	Beans	-	903

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01242-01	Maize	-	1,689
		Total	-	12,979