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Agenda item 8

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DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME BURUNDI 200119 (2011–2014)



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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for consideration

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Burundi is recovering from the economic and social impact of over a decade of ethnic conflict. The forthcoming elections represent a milestone in the country's move towards peace, development and stability.

Burundi is a least developed and low-income, food-deficit country; 65 percent of its 8 million inhabitants live below the poverty line, mainly in rural areas. In the 2008 United Nations Development Programme human development index Burundi ranked 174th of 182 countries.

The 2008 WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis reported that 28 percent of Burundian households were affected by food insecurity; high levels of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies were recorded. In 2008 HIV prevalence among adults was 3 percent. Free primary education was introduced in 2005 and by 2008/09 the net primary school enrolment rate had risen from 59 percent to 90 percent.

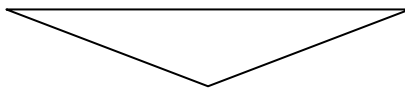
Burundi's political and socio-economic situation continues to improve. Implementation of the country's Vision 2025 and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper is under way. WFP has therefore shifted its focus from protracted relief and recovery operations to the longer-term objectives of a country programme. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2010–2014 reflects the consensus among donors that the country is ready for transition to a development agenda.

This country programme is aligned with Millennium Development Goals 1–7 and contributes to United Nations Development Assistance Framework priorities 1 and 2. It is consistent with WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. It addresses two strategic priority areas of WFP's Country Strategy Document 2011–2014: food and nutrition security; and capacity development of government institutions. The programme will target 333,000 beneficiaries per year in provinces highly vulnerable to food insecurity.

The projected allocation of resources is: Component 1: Support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas (64 percent); Component 2: Health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups (13 percent); Component 3: Support for community recovery and development (22 percent); and Component 4: Capacity development of government institutions (2 percent).

Capacity development will promote national ownership of WFP-assisted programmes and facilitate the planned hand-over to the Government. The country programme budget of US\$43.6 million is based on an estimate of regular contributions and additional resources to be raised by the country office.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board endorses draft country programme Burundi 200119 (2011–2014) (WFP/EB.A/2010/8), for which the food requirement is 42,930 mt at a total cost to WFP of US\$43.6 million, and authorizes the Secretariat to formulate a country programme, taking into account the observations of the Board.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Burundi is recovering from over a decade of ethnic conflict that has affected its population¹ and economy. Successive rounds of peace talks overseen by the international community between 1993 and 2009 culminated in a power-sharing agreement among contending groups. Following disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts, the rebel movement *Front National de Libération* (FNL – National Liberation Front) was converted into a political party in 2009. The 2010 elections constitute another milestone in the political transition.
2. Burundi is a least developed, low-income, food-deficit country with a population estimated at 8.04 million in 2008² and an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent; it ranks 174th of 182 countries in the 2008 human development index. Over 65 percent of Burundians live below the poverty line, and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is US\$110.³ The rural poverty rate (69 percent) is twice that of urban areas (34 percent).³
3. Agriculture, primarily subsistence farming, is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for 46 percent of GDP in 2007 and providing 81 percent of employment opportunities. Commercial agricultural production contributes 5 percent of GDP. The main cash crops, coffee and tea, represent 60 percent of export revenues. Burundi's narrow productive base and reliance on coffee and tea for foreign exchange earnings have increased its vulnerability to fluctuations in seasonal yields and international prices. The country is heavily dependent on imported capital goods and fuel. Industrial capacity is limited to agricultural processing and restricted by Burundi's landlocked position and high transportation costs.
4. Burundi has the third highest population density in Africa with 314 inhabitants per square kilometer.⁴ The average household farm size is 0.7 ha, decreasing to 0.4 ha in the central plateau. High population density places a strain on available arable land. Burundian returnees – 505,000 in 2009 and 91,000 in 2008⁵ – pose additional challenges to reintegration as competition intensifies for land and other resources.
5. The food and fuel price crises have affected vulnerable households in Burundi: food prices rose by 28 percent in 2008 and 8 percent in 2009. Frequent flooding, drought and landslides have displaced communities, destroyed homes, disrupted livelihoods and undermined food and nutritional security.
6. The 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) found that 28 percent of Burundian households were affected by food insecurity. The most food-insecure provinces are in the northeast (Cankuzo, Karusi, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi) and northwest (Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural and Cibitoke). Most food-insecure households have a daily diet of cassava, green banana, oil and pulses that requires 67 percent of household income. The poverty index – 66.9 percent nationally⁶ – fluctuates from 28.7 percent in Bujumbura Mairie to 82.3 percent in Kirundo, while Kayanza,

¹ According to government statistics, 300,000 people died and 1.4 million were displaced.

² Third Population Census, 2008.

³ World Bank, 2007.

⁴ Third Population Census, 2008.

⁵ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2008.

⁶ World Bank. 2006. Quibb Survey.

Muyinga, Ngozi, Rutana and Ruyigi provinces are all significantly above the national average. The CFSVA confirms the correlation between food security and wealth, asset ownership and demographic factors such as household size. Food-insecure people cultivate few cash crops and produce fewer crop varieties. It recorded national levels of wasting at 8.4 percent, stunting at 52.7 percent and underweight at 26.5 percent. (The 2007 National Nutrition Survey⁷ reported a higher underweight rate (35.2 percent) and lower rates of wasting (5.6 percent) and stunting (46 percent)). According to the CFSVA, wasting is above 10 percent in Buriri, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Muyinga and Rutana, and stunting is above 50 percent in Bururi, Cibitoke, Gitega, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rutana and Ruyigi. Undernutrition is attributed to insufficient access to food, gender inequality, low education levels, inadequate health-care services, and limited access to safe water and sanitation.⁷ A correlation exists between mortality/morbidity rates and undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Maternal mortality is 620 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality 108 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality 180 per 1,000 live births.⁷ In 2007, average life expectancy was 44 years.

7. Micronutrient deficiencies such as lack of iron, vitamin A and iodine are prevalent. Anaemia is widespread and affects every age group; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) nutrition survey reports anaemia in 56 percent of children under 5. Vitamin A data for children aged 6–59 months show a night blindness rate above the normal threshold. Low blood retinal levels were found in 28 percent of children in preschool. Iodine deficiency stands at 42 percent and is most prevalent among pregnant women and young children. Low urinary iodine concentrations were recorded among school-age children.
8. HIV affects nutritional status, causing malnutrition and disrupting livelihoods. In 2008, a 3 percent prevalence of HIV among adults was reported;⁸ there are an estimated 110,000 people living with HIV (PLHIV), including 53,000 women. In 2007, 11,000 AIDS-related deaths were registered and 120,000 AIDS orphans identified, while only 11,000 of the 47,000 HIV-positive people had access to anti-retroviral therapy (ART). An estimated 35 percent of ART patients need food support;⁹ there is a 21 percent malnutrition rate among PLHIV.¹⁰ Lack of capacity and funding have compromised nutritional care for PLHIV and ART patients, leading to poor treatment adherence and effectiveness. The National Council for the Fight against AIDS (CNLS) reported an 87 percent survival rate for PLHIV on ART in 2009.
9. Food insecurity affects educational performance. Burundi's education sector is hampered by a shortage of qualified teachers, teaching materials and infrastructure; only 60 percent of the adult population are literate. Following the introduction of free education in 2005, the net enrolment rate in primary schools increased from 59 percent in 2004/5 to 90 percent in 2008/9;¹¹ net enrolment rates for Ngozi, Kirundo and Muyinga are below the national average. The national completion rate is 46 percent; completion in Muyinga is

⁷ Government of Burundi/UNICEF. 2007. National Nutrition Survey.

⁸ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF. 2008. Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV and AIDS. Core data on epidemiology and response.

⁹ The higher threshold for admission to ART introduced by WHO is expected to lead to more PLHIV needing nutritional support.

¹⁰ Global Fund survey conducted in January 2007

¹¹ UNICEF. 2008. Basic indicators.

36 percent, Kirundo 34 percent and Ngozi 35 percent. There is almost no gender disparity in education.¹²

10. The Sector Plan for the Development of Education and Training 2009–2016 (PSDEF) supports a free education policy. Two of its twelve strategic priorities are relevant to WFP's work: i) achieve universal primary education by 2015/16 and ii) strive for greater equality in education. A school feeding unit (SFU) set up by the Ministry of Education in 2008 was trained by WFP. School management committees are designated to supervise school meals through parent-teacher associations.
11. Vision 2025 sets out strategies to refocus the economy on growth and development. It is implemented through the 2006–2010 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)¹³ with the support of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding. The four PRSP priorities are: 1) improve governance and security; 2) promote sustainable and equitable economic growth; 3) develop human capital; and 4) combat HIV/AIDS.
12. The Government's National Food Security Policy (2009–2015) is designed to increase food production, improve access to markets and preserve natural resources. The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management addresses climate change/adaptation and disaster preparedness and management.
13. The Government's response to health, nutrition and education challenges aims to provide wider access to better-quality basic social services. The National Health Policy (2005–2015), the National Nutrition Programme (2009) and the National Strategic Plan to Combat HIV/AIDS (2007–2010) constitute the national mechanisms for reducing hunger and undernutrition. The PSDEF handles interventions in the education sector.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

14. WFP first assisted Burundi in 1968 through projects in education, rural development, and health and nutrition. During the 1993 crisis, WFP food assistance was delivered to internally displaced people. In response to the intensification of the conflict and the genocide in Rwanda, regional operations implemented from 1995 to 2006¹⁴ supported conflict-affected populations of the Great Lakes Region. A country-specific protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO)¹⁵ begun in 2007 has since been extended:
 - **PRRO 105280:** Food security concerns were addressed to support the transition from conflict to peace, reconstruction and reintegration. Targeted feeding and crop protection helped vulnerable households, while recovery efforts aimed to improve rural livelihoods and the nutritional status of vulnerable groups.
 - **PRRO 105281:** WFP scaled up nutritional support and focused on rebuilding and protecting human and productive assets through school feeding, food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT).
15. PRRO evaluations showed that WFP contributed to saving lives during the conflict and through its support for recovery. Take-home rations distributed to girls reduced the gender

¹² Ministry of Education statistics, 2008: ratio of 0.95 girls to boys.

¹³ In French, *Cadre stratégique de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté, 2006–2010 (CSLP)*.

¹⁴ Regional PRROs 6077 and 10062 for Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

¹⁵ PRRO 105280: "Support for stabilization and recovery: protecting and creating livelihoods and improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable."

gap in WFP-assisted schools and were discontinued in 2009. The relief component was reduced to accommodate additional recovery activities. The evaluations recommended that WFP:

- concentrate on fewer, priority interventions;
- review rations;
- focus geographic targeting on the most food-insecure and vulnerable areas;
- extend sustainability by aligning operations with the Government's education policy;
- seek additional complementary inputs and involve selected NGOs in implementing food for assets (FFA);
- develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, and improve the use of data; and
- address capacity needs in government institutions, and encourage donors and aid agencies to establish budgets for this purpose.

STRATEGIC FOCUS

16. The country office, in consultation with the Government, United Nations agencies, donors and partners, developed a Country Strategy Document (2011–2014) identifying three priority areas: 1) food and nutrition security;¹⁶ 2) capacity development of government institutions; and 3) emergency response action. The country programme (CP) focuses on priority areas 1 and 2; a follow-up PRRO will support priority area 3.
17. In the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2014, WFP will contribute to the Government's hunger and nutrition goals as set out in the national policies/strategies and Vision 2025. The four CP components are consistent with PRSP priorities 2, 3 and 4,¹⁷ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1–7¹⁸ and WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5.¹⁹ Women's productive potential in Burundi is challenged by their lack of access to and control over resources. A gender perspective will therefore be integrated into the CP in line with the WFP gender policy.²⁰
18. Hunger and undernutrition are compounded by continuing difficulties in the agricultural sector. In 2009, the total food requirement was estimated at 1.7 million mt and the annual food deficit at 401,000 mt²¹ (in cereal equivalent and after taking into consideration commercial imports and food assistance). Planned CP food requirements are relatively small and not expected to affect local production and markets.

¹⁶ With three sub-priority areas: primary education; health and nutrition; community recovery and development.

¹⁷ See paragraph 12.

¹⁸ MDGs: 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. 2 – Achieve universal primary education. 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women. 4 – Reduce child mortality. 5 – Improve maternal health. 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. 7) – Ensure environmental sustainability.

¹⁹ WFP Strategic Objectives: 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations. 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition. 5 – Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

²⁰ “Promoting Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Addressing Food and Nutrition Challenges” (WFP/EB.1/2009/5-A/Rev.1)

²¹ FAO/WFP. 2009. Crop and food supply assessment mission.

Component 1: Support for Preschool and Primary Schoolchildren in Food-Insecure Areas

19. Component 1 will support the Government in achieving education for all. The expected outcome is increased access to education and capacity development in assisted preschools and primary schools.
20. School feeding will target food-insecure rural areas of Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi provinces characterized by low enrolment rates. UNICEF-supported early childhood development (ECD) centres in these provinces will be assisted. A daily hot meal²² will be provided for 180 days of the school year to preschool and primary schoolchildren attending classes. The meal will be an incentive to attend regularly and should improve completion rates. WFP will work with partners in schools to implement the Essential Package.²³
21. An annual average of 200,000 children will be supported.²⁴ Targeting of schools will be reviewed on the basis of Ministry of Education statistics and agreed hand-over criteria such as food security levels, academic performance and availability of government resources. ECD centres near primary schools will be targeted to minimize costs.
22. The Ministry of Education will progressively take over responsibility for the school meals programme through its SFU; school feeding will be implemented through provincial directorates of education and primary education authorities. Quarterly reviews will be conducted by the Project Steering Committee.²⁵ The SFU, WFP and partners will undertake joint M&E missions; the Ministry of Education will provide WFP with relevant reports. Management committees will oversee activities and parents will be expected to contribute time, cooking utensils, firewood, etc.
23. The Government has contributed US\$7.3 million to the school meals programme over the last two school years. The Government and its partners finance complementary activities recognized by the PSDEF as fundamental to basic education. With the support of WHO, the Ministry of Health will continue deworming in all schools; UNICEF will distribute school kits to WFP-assisted schools and ECD centres; and WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and NGO partners will support pilots on school gardens and fuel-efficient cooking stoves. WFP will assist the Government in incorporating school feeding into existing policy frameworks and developing a strategy for a national school meals programme.
24. Component 1 will require 28,080 mt of food. The Government has pledged US\$4.9 million to this component for the first year – almost 70 percent of the annual cost – and is expected to continue to provide funding.

Component 2: Health and Nutrition Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

25. Component 2 will support national efforts to achieve MDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The intended outcomes are: i) improved nutritional status of targeted women, including PLW, girls and boys, and children aged 6–59 months; and ii) improved treatment success for

²² See Annex I-B for food types and ration sizes.

²³ Includes provision of qualified staff, materials, basic infrastructure; deworming; health, nutrition and hygiene education; school gardens; environmental education.

²⁴ See Annex I-A for beneficiary coverage.

²⁵ Composed of representatives of the Ministry of Education, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and the education sector.

ART patients. Nutrition interventions will be coordinated with the USAID Multi-Year Assistance Programme.

26. Women and children attending health clinics who are acutely malnourished (wasting) will receive a supplementary feeding ration: a maximum of nine months for 5,600 PLW and a maximum of 90 days for 11,000 children aged 6–59 months. The discharge criteria will be weight-for-height >85 percent of the standard for children under 5 and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) >23.5 cm for women.
27. Blanket feeding will be provided for 12,700 children under 2 during the lean seasons to address chronic malnutrition and stunting in Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Karusi provinces. Targeting will be based on stunting rate, food insecurity, poverty, vulnerability and global acute malnutrition levels.
28. WFP will support capacity development of health institutions, formulation of a national food fortification policy, and community-level health and nutrition education. UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNAIDS, WFP and NGOs will pool resources for capacity development and, with technical support from WHO and FAO, will implement complementary activities to increase the impact on rural communities.
29. WFP will provide food to 3,100²⁶ ART patients during six of their nine months of treatment; body mass index and MUAC measurements will be the entry/exit criteria. Support for family members of ART patients will be discontinued because of a shortage of resources. From 2011, WFP will support the Government in preparing proposals for the Global Fund that reflect the food and nutrition needs of PLHIV. The number of WFP beneficiaries will be reduced annually as hand-over proceeds. HIV/AIDS activities will be implemented mainly in Bujumbura Mairie, Gitega, Kayanza, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi provinces. Implementation will be coordinated by the designated ministry,²⁷ WFP, other United Nations agencies and NGOs. Prevention will focus on disseminating information in schools and health facilities.
30. Component 2 will require 5,189 mt of food.²⁸

Component 3: Support for Community Recovery and Development

31. Component 3 will contribute to Government efforts to achieve MDGs 1, 3 and 7 by improving the food security of poor rural communities through support for agriculture, efficient use of natural resources and skills training. The intended outcomes are: i) improved access of targeted communities to assets; and ii) improved food consumption.
32. The livelihoods of 20,000 food-insecure households annually will benefit from FFW or FFT. Targeting will be based on CFSVA food consumption data and other survey indicators; UNDAF joint programming, the availability of complementary resources and donor commitments will also be considered. Priority will be given to areas of Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ngozi provinces where food insecurity levels are high and communities have formulated local development plans. Selection will be based on data generated by the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and other tools developed by the country office; criteria such as asset ownership, food production and the presence of small-scale commercial activities will be used.

²⁶ Annual average based on CNLS estimates.

²⁷ *Ministère de la Lutte contre le SIDA* (Ministry to Fight AIDS)

²⁸ See Annex I-B for food type and ration size.

Communities and development partners will be consulted. Community capacity to manage food production and livelihoods will be assessed and used as an exit criterion.

33. FFW will run for 90 days per year and concentrate on food production, home gardens, tree nurseries, forestry projects, roads, sustainable land management, irrigation projects, protection of natural resources and climate change adaptation. FFT will aim to enhance community organization and offer skills training in areas such as food storage and processing.
34. In line with the WFP partnership framework,²⁹ priority will be given to projects that are integrated in community development plans and respond to fundamental needs in order to maximize ownership and sustainability. Activities will be coordinated by the Ministry of Decentralization and Community Development, and implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and/or NGOs. Provincial directorates of line ministries and commune authorities will supervise, with support from cooperating partners.
35. Cash/voucher modalities will be developed during the course of the CP on the basis of feasibility and market studies and a cash/vouchers pilot. In some rural areas cash/vouchers for work will replace FFW to protect the livelihoods of food-insecure people. WFP will build on partnerships with cooperating partners, the Government and commercial banks.³⁰
36. Cooperating partners will be selected based on their mandate, successful track record and ability to provide technical expertise, microcredit or other resources. Given the scarcity of experienced local and national NGOs, WFP will develop longer-term partnerships with selected NGOs and develop strategies to broaden their scope. Seed protection and agricultural activities are implemented in cooperation with FAO. Collaboration with current cooperating partners will continue.
37. Component 3 will require 9,661 mt of food³¹ and US\$356,522 for cash/voucher interventions.³²

Component 4: Capacity Development of Government Institutions

38. WFP will join forces with the Government, United Nations agencies and other actors to achieve the following intended outcomes: i) enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage programmes such as school feeding and nutrition assistance; ii) broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions; and iii) progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions.
39. Technical assistance will be provided to mainstream school feeding into the national education policy, strategies and budgets. The country office will support the Government in developing a strategy to take over WFP-supported interventions. WFP will assist the SFU in improving implementation of activities such as M&E.
40. WFP will support the Government's health and nutrition policies and strategies, and the formulation of a policy and standards for food fortification. WFP will contribute to the mainstreaming of nutrition in national HIV/AIDS responses.

²⁹ WFP Burundi Strategic Partnership Framework, December 2009.

³⁰ If the pilot is successful, the cash/voucher component will be expanded through a budget revision.

³¹ See Annex I-B for food type and ration size.

³² Excluding direct and indirect support costs.

41. The National Disaster Prevention Committee will be assisted in improving disaster preparedness through early warning mechanisms and integrated early response programmes. WFP is training government staff in FSMS data collection and analysis, with a view to handing over responsibility for FSMS surveys; food security and vulnerability assessment methodologies and tools will be transferred to the Government. WFP, UNICEF and WHO will reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Health to operate the national nutrition surveillance system.
42. Logistics will be transferred to the Government in line with the WFP hand-over strategy.³³ Logistics capacity and the training needs of national counterparts will be assessed; a government structure will be identified and equipped to handle the logistics of WFP operations. In mid-2012 WFP will begin transferring transportation, warehousing and contracting functions to the Government.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

43. The programme was designed in consultation with ministries, United Nations agencies, selected NGOs and community-based organizations. In line with WFP's policy directive on results-based management,³⁴ an M&E system was developed to measure progress towards objectives (see Annex II).
44. A baseline survey will identify infrastructure and productivity gaps and define outcome indicators. Data collection and reporting requirements will be determined in consultation with beneficiaries and partners. WFP field monitors will conduct joint monitoring visits with national counterparts to establish capacity development and hand-over requirements. In the context of the UNDAF framework, WFP will work with thematic groups and the Government to evaluate national strategies/programmes in relation to CP objectives. Each CP component will undergo an annual review led by the relevant ministry, with the participation of United Nations agencies and cooperating partners.
45. A mid-term evaluation will identify lessons to improve programme implementation. The final external evaluation will assess overall performance and impact.
46. Programme implementation will require training of national counterparts in: vulnerability analysis and mapping, early warning and emergency preparedness/response; contingency planning; results-based M&E; logical framework analysis; gender mainstreaming; participatory methods; administration/finance procedures; logistics and food procurement; nutrition and school feeding.
47. UNICEF, WHO and WFP will continue working together in the education and nutrition sectors. WFP and FAO will support food-insecure communities. WFP will work with line ministries in disaster risk reduction, and with FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, the Burundian Red Cross, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Caritas in disaster preparedness and response.
48. Food will be procured regionally by the regional bureau and pass through the ports of Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam. WFP will provide logistical support for food handling and primary transportation. The Government will gradually take over responsibility for logistics functions and will begin handling some local food purchases in 2013 with WFP technical support.

³³ WFP Burundi Hand-Over Strategy in Logistics and Procurement Operations, 2011–2014, December 2009.

³⁴ WFP/EB.A/2002/5-C

49. WFP will assign a nutritionist to implement its nutrition strategy for Burundi. United Nations volunteers will be recruited to help hand over activities to the Government.
50. To fund the CP, WFP will pursue multilateral and directed donor contributions, contributions from the Government, joint programming with United Nations agencies, public and private partnerships at the country and regional levels, and longer-term and non-traditional donor funding.

ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARY COVERAGE BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION						
Component	Food requirements (mt)	Distribution by component (%)	Number of beneficiaries per year			% of women/girl beneficiaries (%)
			Women/girls	Men/boys	Total	
Component 1: Support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas	28 080	65.4	99 000	101 000	200 000	50
Supplementary feeding	2 937		11 485	5 400	16 885	68
Blanket feeding	1 133		6 650	6 113	12 763	52
HIV/AIDS	1 118		1 682	1 443	3 125	54
Component 2: Health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups	5 189	12.1	19 817	12 956	32 773	60
Component 3: Support for community recovery and development	9 661	22.5	48 000	52 000	100 000	48
Component 4: Capacity development of government institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	42 930	100	166 817	165 956	332 773	50.1

ANNEX I-B

FOOD TYPE AND RATION SIZE			
Component	Type of food	Ration size/ person/day (g)	Energy content (kcal/s); % kcals from protein
Component 1: Support for preschool/primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas			
Preschool	Cereals	80	
	Pulses	30	
	Vegetable oil	10	
	Iodized salt	3	
	Total	123	469; 15
Primary school	Cereals	150	
	Pulses	40	
	Vegetable oil	10	
	Iodized salt	3	
	Total	203	748; 24
Component 2: Health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups			
Supplementary feeding programme: PLW	CSB	250	
	Vegetable oil	30	
	Sugar	20	
	Total	300	1,296; 45
Supplementary feeding programme: <5	CSB	240	
	Vegetable oil	30	
	Sugar	15	
	Total	285	1 238; 43
Blanket supplementary feeding: < 2	CSB	150	
	Vegetable oil	20	
	Sugar	15	
	Total	185	807; 27
HIV/ART	Cereals	280	
	Pulses	50	
	CSB	120	
	Vegetable oil	25	
	Sugar	22	
	Iodized salt	0	
	Total	497	1 941; 57
Component 3: Support for community recovery and development			
	Cereals	250	
	Pulses	50	
	Iodized salt	5	
	Total	305	1 068; 33
Component 4: Capacity development for government institutions			
	N/A	N/A	N/A

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
<p>UNDAF outcome: Communities have equitable access to basic social services and develop self-management capacity</p>	<p>UNDAF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Primary school enrolment rates ➤ Primary school completion rate ➤ Percentage of communities with quality health services (mother-and-child health and nutrition, vaccination, mother-to-child transmission prevention, voluntary counselling and testing, etc.) ➤ Percentage of health facilities/schools with functional management committees 	<p>Conducive political/security environment</p> <p>Increased national budget shares for social services</p>	
<p>Component 1: Support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas (Strategic Objective 4)</p>			<p>US\$27.7 million</p>
<p>Outcome 1.1: Increased access to education and capacity development in assisted schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled. Target: 6% of annual increase for 80% of assisted schools and preschools ➤ Attendance rate: number of school days girls and boys attend class, as % of total number school days Target: 90% met for 80% of assisted schools ➤ Drop-out rate: number of children not completing school year as % of total enrolled children. Target: annual rate maintained at < 4% for 80% of assisted schools ➤ Pass rate for girls and boys. Target: 50% met or exceeded for 80% of assisted schools 	<p>Government and partners able to provide complementary resources</p> <p>National education strategies and priorities maintained during next five years</p> <p>Sustained security situation</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Output 1.1: Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of girls and boys receiving school meals as % of planned figures. Target: 100% ➤ Tonnage of food distributed by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Quantity of non-food items (seeds, tools for school gardens; stoves) distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 	<p>Adequate funding to maintain healthy pipeline</p> <p>Adequate number of qualified teachers</p>	
Output 1.2: School committees aware of and participated in school feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of school committees participating in school feeding 	Parent participation in and ownership of school feeding	
Component 2: Health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups (Strategic Objective 4)			US\$5.6 million
Outcome 2.1: Improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low birth weight incidence: % of infants <2.5kg at birth among live births) ➤ Percentage of supported PLW receiving at least 4 ante-natal and 1 post-natal check-ups ➤ Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height/age as %). Target: 10% reduction per year. ➤ Prevalence of underweight among targeted children under 5 (weight/age as %) ➤ Prevalence of iron-deficiency anaemia in PLW ➤ Prevalence of iron-deficiency anaemia in children under 5 	<p>Complementary assistance (non-food inputs) provided by other development actors</p> <p>Other basic needs met (health services, hygiene etc.)</p> <p>National health/nutrition policy maintained during next 5 years</p>	
Outcome 2.2: Improved treatment success for ART patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be continuing treatment 6 and 12 months after starting ART 		



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 2.1/(2.2): Food and/or non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, girls and boys under mother-and-child health and nutrition programmes and HIV/AIDS supported programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of children under food-supported nutrition interventions by age group ➤ Number of PLW enrolled in supplementary feeding programme. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Quantity of vitamin A-fortified food distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution ➤ Number of ART patients receiving food through food-supported HIV/AIDS programme 	<p>Timely contribution of funds and secured food availability</p> <p>Complementary assistance provided by other development actors</p> <p>Adequate health and care services provided by health facilities</p>	
<p>UNDAF outcome: Production systems and local entrepreneurship strengthened to ensure household food security, sustainable socio-economic reintegration of crisis-affected populations</p>	<p>UNDAF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % increase in agricultural production yields ➤ Household's additional agricultural income ➤ Household's income from agricultural production ➤ Number of local enterprises employing ex-combatants 	<p>Conducive political/security environment</p> <p>Increased national budget allocations to agricultural and other economic sectors</p>	
<p>Component 3: Support for community recovery and development (Strategic Objective 3)</p>			<p>US\$9.6 million</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1: Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household asset score. Target: mitigation assets increased for 80% of targeted households ➤ Community asset score. Target: community resilience-based assets increased for 80% of targeted communities. 	<p>Sustained security situation</p> <p>Commitment and ownership of targeted communities and local administration</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.2: Adequate food consumption for targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score. Target: exceeds threshold (>35) for 80% of targeted households, by 2014 	<p>Complementary assistance (non-food inputs and technical expertise) provided by other development actors</p>	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Output 3.1: Food/cash and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality through FFW/FFA and/or cash and vouchers activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of participants receiving food/cash through CFW/FFW, by category and gender, as % of planned figures ➤ Tonnage of food by type/ amount of money distributed, as % of planned figures 	Adequate funding to maintain healthy pipeline and cash flow	
Output 3.2: Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals ➤ Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas 	Cooperating partners and expertise available to support implementation	
Component 4: Capacity development of government institutions (Strategic Objective 5)			US\$684,800
Outcome 4.1: Enhanced capacity of government institutions to manage hunger solution programmes (school feeding, nutrition assistance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % increase in government funding for hunger solution tools in national plan of action ➤ % of food logistics arrangements managed by government institutions 	Government commitment to and ownership of hunger solution tools	
Outcome 4.2: Broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Policies and programmes on micronutrient food fortification developed and implemented ➤ School feeding incorporated into national education policy 		
Outcome 4.3: Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand-over agreement implemented according to strategies (HIV/AIDS, nutrition, school feeding and logistics/procurement) 		
Output 4.1: Food handled and transported by government institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food managed and distributed by government institutions ➤ Size of fleet and number of warehouses managed 		



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Output 4.2: Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people trained in: needs assessments, targeting, food quantity/quality management, market analysis, information management, gender analysis, local tendering processes; disaggregated by gender and category (WFP, Government, partner staff) 		
Output 4.3: Agreed hand-over strategies in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of hand-over strategies agreed between WFP and Government 		
Output 4.4: Food fortification programme operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food fortification policy developed and implemented ➤ Quantity of locally-produced fortified food distributed 		



ANNEX III: BUDGET SUMMARY FOR BURUNDI COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200119 (2011–2014) (US\$)

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3 (food)	Component 3 (cash/voucher)	Component 4	Total
Food (mt)	28 080	5 189	9 661			42 930
Food/cash transfers (US\$)	13 587 320	2 962 239	4 297 109	324 972 ¹		21 171 640
External transport	2 231 814	412 385	767 862			3 412 060
Landside transport storage and handling (total)	6 776 282	1 252 092	2 331 398			10 359 772
Landside transport storage and handling (per mt)	241.35	241.35	241.35			
Other direct operational costs	596 797	110 274	205 330	31 550	640 000	1 583 950
Total direct operational costs	23 192 213	4 736 989	7 601 698	356 522	640 000	36 527 422
Direct support costs ¹						4 199 985
Indirect support costs ²						2 850 918
Total WFP costs	27,716,735	5,604,617	9,131,922	440,249	684,800	43 578 323

¹ Indicative figure for information purposes.

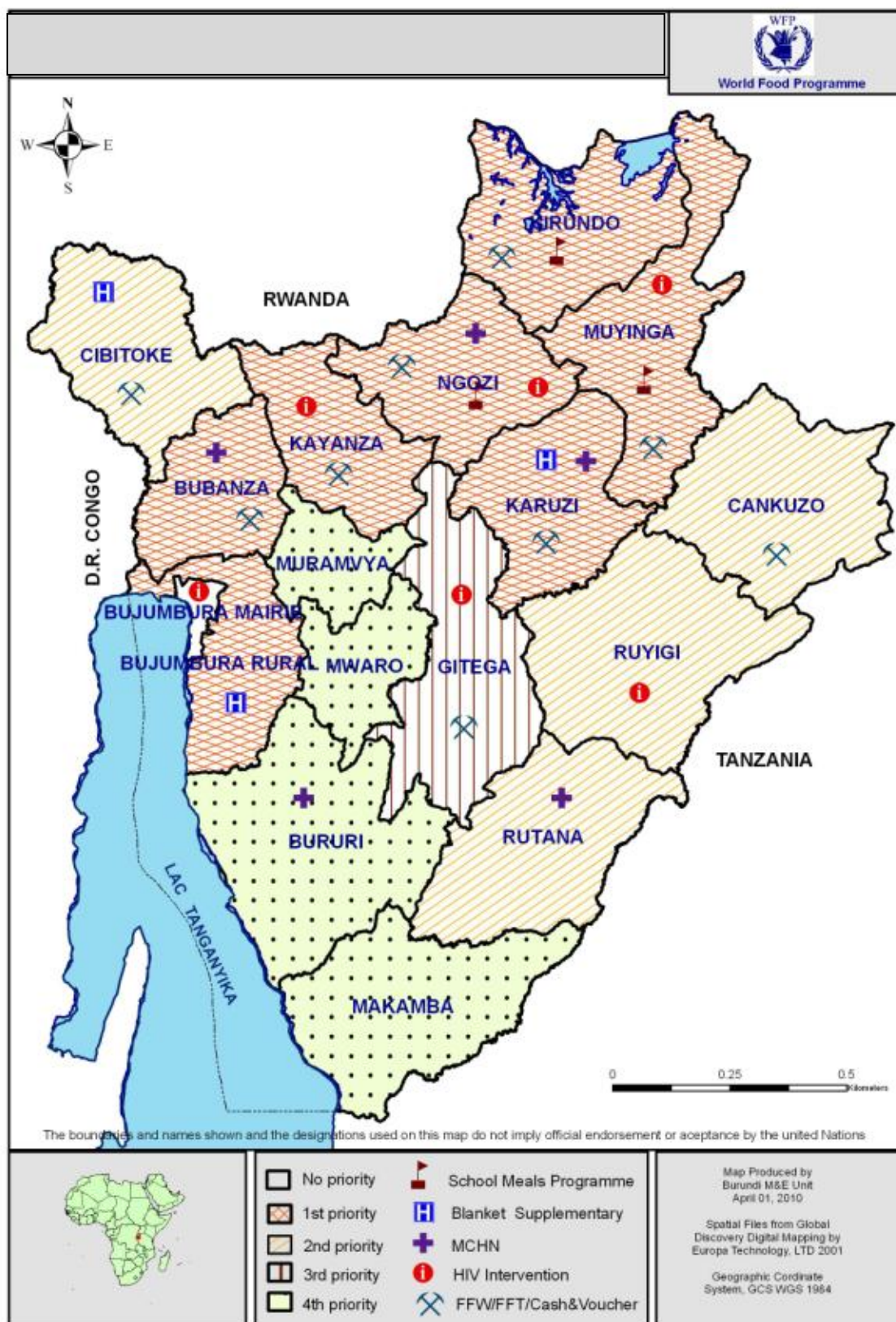
² Amount may be amended by the Board during course of the Country Programme.

¹ Indicative budget for cash/voucher transfers



ANNEX IV

Food-Insecure Priority Areas



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CNLS	<i>Conseil national de lutte contre le sida</i> (National Council for the Fight against AIDS)
CP	country programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
CSLP	<i>Cadre stratégique de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté</i>
ECD	early childhood development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GDP	gross domestic product
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSDEF	<i>Plan Sectoriel de Développement de l'Education et de la Formation</i> (Sector Plan for the Development of Education and Training)
SFU	school feeding unit
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization