Burundi ICSP – Strategic focus and shifts

**STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1**
Food & nutrition security during crisis

- Retain WFP’s humanitarian response capacity to shocks
- Provide food assistance increasingly through CBT
- Support integration of returnees
- Self-reliant programming for refugees, returnees and IDPs

**STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2**
Improved nutrition

- Scale up nutrition support to tackle 52% malnutrition rate
- Think in systems: link to local food value chains
- Scale-up of CBT for better programme impact
- Strong SBCC component to optimize nutritional impact of CBT scale up

**STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3**
Climate-smart food systems

- Apply a food systems lens and integrate:
  - Smallholder farmers support
  - Homegrown school meals
  - Social safety nets
  - Resilience building through Nutrition and gender-sensitive livelihood support

**STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4**
Institutional Capacity strengthening

- Strengthen capacity of Government, private sector, and NGOs
- Shift from implementation to enabling strong national system
- Pursue national ownership and handover
- Early-warning and climate shock anticipatory actions

**STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5**
Humanitarian telecommunications & logistics services

- Act as logistical and TEC backbone of the UN system
- On-demand supply chain services to government, development, and humanitarian partners
- Continuously improve quality common services
Burundi ICSP – Enabling factors

- **Power of innovation:**
  Cash-based transfers (CBT); digitalization (School Connect, SCOPE cards, digital agriculture platforms / e-commerce); single social registry

- **Cross-cutting issues:**
  Gender, protection, social & financial inclusion, climate adaptation, capacity strengthening, knowledge management

- **Partnerships are paramount:**
  Unlock potential of the private sector; engage RBAs, IFIs and civil society; transition to Government

- **Resourcing:**
  To save and change the lives of 2.3 million people, WFP requires 258 million USD.