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Draft Burundi interim country strategic plan (2022–2024)

Duration	1 March 2022–31 December 2024
Total cost to WFP	USD 257,962,470
Gender and age marker*	3

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

Burundi continues to face successive shocks that constrain its capacity to achieve sustainable food and nutrition security. These shocks prevent the achievement of sustainable economic growth, which relies largely on agriculture. Gross domestic product growth is insufficient to catch up with one of the highest population growth rates in sub-Saharan Africa.

Food and nutrition security are restrained by poverty, population growth, land and environmental degradation and gender inequality in access to resources. Chronic malnutrition and anaemia rates among children under 5 remain high. The coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic is having a severe impact on the economy and the livelihoods of Burundians and is likely to deepen poverty. Shock-responsive social protection is increasingly recognized as a crucial means of meeting these challenges.

Through this interim country strategic plan, WFP will support government policies, strategies, institutions, operating systems and programmes that support resilient, nutritious and gender-transformative food systems; it will meet and reduce the humanitarian, nutrition and resilience needs of targeted populations by addressing the underlying factors and structural drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. The major strategic shift is the adoption of a sustainable food systems approach to resilience building and stronger integration of the

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five strategic outcomes. Strengthened capacity of the Government of Burundi to implement shock-responsive safety nets will be a core component of improved food systems, contributing to the increased resilience of people vulnerable to shocks and the reduced need for WFP emergency response. An innovative home-grown school feeding programme will support increased local food production and processing, which will enhance smallholder farmers' capacity to meet an increased demand for quality and nutritious foods. Interventions aimed at addressing malnutrition will increasingly be linked to local food value chains and nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative activities. A substantial increase in cash-based transfers will support the shift while a focus on social and behaviour change communication, gender, protection and accountability to affected populations will cut across activities.

This interim country strategic plan is aligned with the priorities of the national development plan for 2018–2027, the National Programme for the Capitalization of Peace, Social Stability and the Promotion of Economic Growth (2021–2025), relevant sector plans ~~and~~ the United Nations development assistance framework for 2019–2023 and [the 2021 humanitarian response plan](#). It will contribute to Strategic Results 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2017–2021) and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 through five strategic outcomes:

- Strategic outcome 1: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food needs all year round.
- Strategic outcome 2: Children age 6–59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in targeted provinces have improved nutrition status throughout the year.
- Strategic outcome 3: Vulnerable populations, including school-age children and food value chain actors in Burundi, have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024.
- Strategic outcome 4: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024.
- Strategic outcome 5: The Government of Burundi and humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Burundi interim country strategic plan (2022–2024) (WFP/EB.1/2022/7-A/1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 257,962,470.

* 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.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Burundi is a land-locked country in the Great Lakes region of East Africa. The country is highly vulnerable to climate-related disasters. Floods and droughts are the most common and significant threats to agricultural production.
2. Burundi is the second-most densely populated country in sub-Saharan Africa, with an estimated population of 12.3 million people, of whom 50.4 percent are women and 44 percent are under 15. Over 72 percent of Burundians live below the poverty threshold.¹ The country ranks 185th of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index.² The 2020 Global Hunger Index classifies the hunger situation in Burundi as alarming, with more than 50 percent of the population chronically food-insecure. The 2020 World Bank Human Capital Index for Burundi is estimated at 0.39, indicating that a Burundian child had a 39 percent chance of being as productive as a child who enjoyed complete education and full health in 2020.³
3. Agriculture is the main contributor to the national gross domestic product (GDP), at 29 percent.⁴ The World Bank projects economic growth of 2 percent in 2021, against 0.3 percent in 2020, supported by an easing of restrictions related to COVID-19. Inflation will remain high at around 7 percent in 2021, against 7.5 percent in 2020, driven by various factors, including rising food prices.⁵ Social and political tensions in the country between 2015 and 2019 resulted in a 3 percent drop in per capita GDP.⁶
4. Burundi hosts 87,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo,⁷ about 50,000 of whom reside in camps and receive food assistance from WFP. In addition, 290,000 Burundians live as refugees in neighbouring countries; since 2017, about 165,000 have been repatriated but their reintegration is often hampered by disputes over land ownership, one of the major drivers of conflict in Burundi.⁸
5. Burundi's Gender Inequality Index ranking (124 of 162 countries) reflects a high level of gender inequality.⁹ Significant gender inequalities exist in terms of land ownership, economic empowerment and access to quality health services. Women play a critical role across all agricultural value chains in Burundi, but mainly in low-value chain segments. They dominate land preparation, planting, cultivation and harvest, accounting for 62 percent of the work hours.¹⁰ However, only 17.7 percent of women engaged in agriculture are landowners.¹¹ Women have limited access to agricultural inputs and credit, which prevents them from scaling up even when they control productive assets. This increases their vulnerability to food insecurity and is a major cause of poor mother and child nutrition.¹²

¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY?locations=BI>.

² United Nations Development Programme. [Human Development Indicators](#).

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/HD.HCI.OVRL?locations=BI>.

⁴ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?view=chart>.

⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burundi/overview#:~:text=Economic%20growth%20is,the%20fiscal%20deficit>.

⁶ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/burundi>.

⁷ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2021. [The Democratic Republic of the Congo: Regional Refugee Response Plan, January–December 2021](#).

⁸ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2021. [Voluntary Repatriation of Burundi Refugees](#).

⁹ United Nations Development Programme. 2019. [Human Development Report 2019](#).

¹⁰ Victoria Rames, Clémence Bununagi, and Caritas Niyonzima. 2017. [USAID/Burundi Gender Analysis Report](#).

¹¹ https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CESCR/Shared%20Documents/BDI/INT_CESCR_CSS_BDI_21680_F.pdf.

¹² Victoria Rames, Clémence Bununagi and Caritas Niyonzima. 2017. [USAID/Burundi Gender Analysis Report](#).

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

6. The national development plan for 2018–2027 (NDP) provides a cohesive development framework for all sectoral policies and strategies and reflects the Government's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to the Government's 2020 voluntary review of the status of progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),¹³ the policy of free healthcare for certain categories of people,¹⁴ coupled with social protection programmes, has resulted in a coverage rate of 58.5 percent of the population for healthcare and services. Universal education for all is a priority for the Government. The policy of charging no school fees in primary and basic schools has helped to achieve gender parity in enrolment at the primary school level. Gross school enrolment was 111 percent in 2019.¹⁵

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

7. The Government of Burundi has made significant efforts over the past decade to strengthen the national policy environment for agriculture, nutrition, education and social protection, to identify key national priorities and to establish institutional structures and coordination mechanisms.

Progress on SDG 2 targets

8. *Access to food.* At the end of ~~2020~~2021, approximately 1.304 million people were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification phases 3 and 4)¹⁶, which is an improvement compared to the same period in 2020 (approximately 1.3 million people were in phases 3 and 4).¹⁷ The combined effects of climate-related shocks and poor access to land and production are the main drivers of food insecurity.
9. *End malnutrition.* Stunting rates among children under 5 have improved (from 56 percent in 2018 to 52.2 percent in 2020) but remain critical, ~~at 52.2 percent,~~ with slightly higher rates for boys, at 55.5 percent, compared to 48.9 percent for girls. Acute malnutrition affects 6.1 percent of children under 5 (7.2 percent for boys and 4.9 percent for girls), with some districts close to or exceeding the 10 percent "serious" threshold. Close to a quarter of adolescent girls and 18 percent of women are underweight.¹⁸ Within households, women and children have the least diversified diets.¹⁹ The main determinants of malnutrition are gender inequality, disability, poor childcare practices and low levels of education. Poverty affects access to nutritious foods for two thirds of the population.²⁰ Recurring shocks affecting productivity and income exacerbate negative coping strategies.
10. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Eighty-six percent of people live in rural settings and depend on agriculture, which accounts for about 94 percent of women working in the agricultural sector, as opposed to about 78 percent of men.²¹ Food production is dominated by smallholder farmers, whose land is on average 0.4 hectares in size. These factors,

¹³ Burundi Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning. 2020. *Report on the voluntary national review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Burundi*. Burundi Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.

¹⁴ Pregnant women, women who give birth and children under 5.

¹⁵ Burundi Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning. 2020. *Report on the voluntary national review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Burundi*. Burundi Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.

¹⁶ [Burundi: Acute Food Insecurity Situation April-May 2021 and Projection June-Sept 2021 | IPC Global Platform \(ipcinfo.org\)](https://www.ipcinfo.org/).

¹⁷ Burundi: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis August–December 2020. September 2020.

¹⁸ Burundi, Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning. 2020. National nutrition and mortality survey.

¹⁹ WFP. 2019. *Fill the Nutrient Gap Burundi*.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?locations=BI>.

coupled with frequent disasters resulting in loss of arable land, have slowed agricultural growth and its contribution to GDP and have increased people's vulnerability.

11. *Sustainable food systems.* The sustainability of food systems is impeded by land overexploitation and degradation, post-harvest losses, poor agricultural practices and limited access to inputs and markets. The reduction of post-harvest losses²² and the strategic management of food stocks through a national grain reserve²³ are key priorities.

Progress on SDG 17 targets

12. The social and political context over the last decade has resulted in a decrease in external assistance and financing.²⁴ This has severely affected the implementation of public policies because the state budget relies greatly on external funding.
13. Progress towards the achievement of SDG 17 targets within the current sustained peace efforts will entail a transition from short-term-funded humanitarian assistance to the use of a humanitarian, development and peace approach. NDP priorities require sustained investment by financial partners, complex planning, implementation and monitoring based on coherent and harmonized institutional coordination. Efficient and coordinated assistance is a major challenge for international aid partners due to limited absorption capacity, diverse reporting instruments and potential overlaps in the provision of assistance.
14. Through strategic outcome 4, WFP will continue to advocate better coordination and contribute to strengthening the Government's ability to increase ownership of coordination mechanisms and harmonize reporting tools. WFP will maintain its engagement and leadership in sectoral working groups, which offer an opportunity to strengthen coordination mechanisms. In addition, discussions on food systems and the strategic positioning of activities at the highest level are already under way within the United Nations system.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

14.15. To achieve the 6 percent agriculture growth needed to increase access to nutritious food, progress must be achieved with regard to improved governance, sustainable food supply chains, equal and equitable access to healthy diets, climate risk management and increased adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers.

15.16. High stunting rates among children under 5 and children with disabilities remain a major challenge. Malnutrition during the 1,000 days between conception and a child's second birthday has long-term effects on an individual's educational achievement and earning potential. Adequate nutrition during the same period increases resilience to shocks and stresses at the individual, household, community and national levels. More needs to be done to coordinate multi-sectoral interventions and secure long-term investments in food security, food systems and nutrition.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

²² Burundi, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock. 2020. Environmental, agricultural and livestock policy guidance document.

²³ Burundi Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock. 2019. Strategy of the National Food Security Stock Management Agency (2019–2024).

²⁴ [Net official development assistance received \(current US\\$\) – Burundi | Data \(worldbank.org\)](#).

16.17. The design of this interim country strategic plan for 2022–2024 (ICSP) is based on lessons learned, findings and recommendations from the implementation of the still-ongoing interim country strategic plan for 2018–2020 and various thematic evaluations²⁵ and assessments and evidenced-based best practices. The ICSP is designed to implement recommendations arising from those evaluations and assessments and summarized in an interim country strategy summary of evidence report,²⁶ as follows:

- i) Develop integrated approaches to ensure sustainable interventions.
- ii) Strengthen synergies with national strategic partners, institutions and stakeholders on major food security issues.
- iii) Mainstream capacity development as a cross-cutting theme.
- iv) Consolidate and sustain the development of key components of a minimum essential package of services to diversify the school meals; and deepen learning by schoolchildren on health and preparation for adult life.
- v) Continue to support and develop an integrated and inclusive policy of complementary and innovative services (access to energy for food security, infrastructure, nutritional education, reforestation) in parallel with school feeding activities.
- vi) Combine the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and nutrition-sensitive prevention of malnutrition to optimize the results of the fight against malnutrition in the long term.
- vii) Test new approaches with the Government and partners to fight malnutrition using cash-based transfers (CBTs) for the purchase of nutritious food to improve the diets and nutrition of vulnerable people,²⁷ with more attention paid to persons with disabilities.²⁸ Programmes delivering complementary health and nutrition interventions have proven successful in addressing underlying causes of malnutrition, improving access to healthcare when provided to women and increasing dietary diversity in households.²⁹
- viii) Identify and implement nutrition-sensitive social protection approaches through social protection platforms³⁰ and interventions that enable linkages to CBTs and in-kind transfers and target specific vulnerabilities across the life cycle.
- ix) Identify and support implementation of gender-transformative interventions around inclusive emergency relief, girls' education and systemic change, for improved women's and girls' health and nutrition.
- x) Expand anticipatory cash assistance and develop tools for measuring and analysing the economic benefits of WFP's market support for smallholder farmers.

17.18. Transformation of food systems will be at the heart of WFP's operations. WFP will strengthen and expand the resilience and livelihood diversification of food-insecure people through activities that foster systematic prevention of stunting and greater inclusion of

²⁵ WFP. 2021. [Synthesis of evidence and lessons on country capacity strengthening from decentralized evaluations](#).

²⁶ WFP Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa. 2021. [Burundi Interim Country Strategy. Summary of Evidence](#).

²⁷ WFP. 2020. [Evaluation of integrated school feeding programmes funded by the Embassy of the Netherlands \(in the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura and Cibitoke\) and by the European Union \(Gitega province\) and implemented by the WFP Burundi country office](#).

²⁸ CBM Global Disability Inclusion. 2021. [Disability-Inclusive Cash Assistance: Learnings from practice in Humanitarian Response](#).

²⁹ Doocy, S. and Tappis, H. 2017. "Cash-based approaches in humanitarian emergencies: a systematic review". <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.4073/csr.2017.17>.

³⁰ WFP. 2016. [Burundi: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio \(2011–2015\)](#).

indigenous populations and persons with disabilities in gender-transformative and inclusive social protection and safety nets and climate change adaptation.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

18-19. The ICSP is aligned with the NDP, the National Programme for the Capitalization of Peace, Social Stability and the Promotion of Economic Growth (2021–~~2025~~2027) (PNCP-SS-PCE), the United Nations development assistance framework for 2019–2023 (UNDAF), the United Nations multi-sectoral socioeconomic response to COVID-19 for 2021–2022 and the 2021 humanitarian response plan for Burundi.

19-20. The NDP provides a cohesive development framework for all sectoral policies and strategies and reflects the Government's commitment to the 2030 Agenda. Its priorities include agricultural development and food security strengthening; human development through improved health service performance and quality education; social sector development; decent employment; the demographic dividend; and adaptation to climate change.

20-21. The PNCP-SS-PCE promotes integral rural development to make the country an emerging regional power by 2025, driven by diversified and sustainable sources of growth, creating added value and jobs and ensuring adequate and inclusive access to basic social services and decent housing.

21-22. The country's second multisectoral strategic plan for food security and nutrition, covering the period 2019–2023, is aimed at doubling agriculture production, reducing chronic malnutrition by 10 percent, targeting 50 percent of the vulnerable populations for social protection and enhancing good nutrition practices for at least 80 percent of households and food and nutrition security for all those affected by emergencies.

22-23. The following policies and strategies will be relevant to WFP during ICSP implementation:

- national plan to fight against drought (2020);
- national agricultural investment plan (2018–2022);
- national agricultural strategy (2017–2022);
- national employment policy implementation strategy (2018–2022);
- national health development plan (2019–2023);
- national gender policy (2012–2025);
- national school feeding policy (2018);
- national strategic plan for reproductive, maternal, neonatal, infant and adolescent health (2019–2023); and
- national COVID-19 preparedness and response plan (2020).

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

23-24. The ICSP was developed through extensive consultations with the central and decentralized government and line ministries, other United Nations entities, international financial institutions, indigenous populations' representatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors, the private sector and academia.

24-25. WFP shared the proposed ICSP objectives and strategies, receiving valuable feedback from each stakeholder group at every stage of the ICSP's development. Feedback from each consultation was considered and incorporated, including input received from beneficiaries of different sexes and ages through the community feedback mechanism and comments documented in monitoring and review reports.

25-26. Lessons learned³¹ from a South-South cooperation visit to Benin in June 2020, led by the First Lady and including three ministers and WFP staff, to learn more about the Benin school feeding programme will be applied during implementation of the ICSP.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

26-27. The major strategic shift of this ICSP will be the adoption of a sustainable, nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative and conflict-sensitive food systems approach aimed at achieving better outcomes. The strategic outcomes are intrinsically linked: if Burundi's capacity to implement shock-responsive safety nets (strategic outcome 1) is augmented, if food systems are improved sustainably, if productive safety nets (strategic outcome 3) contribute to increasing the resilience of the most vulnerable shock-affected food-insecure people by enhancing their asset and capital base and if human capital is developed (strategic outcome 3), then the need for WFP to respond directly to emergencies should decrease.

27-28. As a major safety net and contributor to human capital development, an innovative home-grown school feeding programme (strategic outcome 3) will serve as an enabler of food production and processing, enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers to satisfy increased demand for high-quality nutritious foods. Interventions aimed at ending all forms of malnutrition (strategic outcome 2) will increasingly be linked to local food value chains, including through food fortification, and prevention activities will increasingly be linked with nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food assistance for assets and livelihood-enhancing interventions.

28-29. A substantial increase in CBTs, accompanied by social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), will support the shift.

29-30. Capacity strengthening (strategic outcome 4) will cut across all strategic outcomes, while provision of on-demand services (strategic outcome 5) will enable a more efficient humanitarian and development response (strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3).

30-31. Performance monitoring and evaluation and evidence generation will facilitate the documentation of the intended and unintended impacts of WFP interventions to inform programme implementation and provide input for the formulation of a new country strategic plan in 2024.

31-32. Nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative dimensions and safeguards will be deployed to prevent unintended effects on women, men, boys and girls, and social safety nets will be used as platforms for the promotion of gender equality and financial inclusion.

32-33. WFP will analyse the specific circumstances obtaining where it operates to understand relationships and dynamics between groups, particularly in refugee camps and host communities, in areas of return and in areas affected by climate shocks. Given the current lack of data on disability, WFP will develop a disability and inclusion action plan at the start of the new ICSP. Data will be protected in line with WFP corporate guidance.³² The participation of communities in programme design, implementation and monitoring will ensure that WFP-supported interventions are aligned with the communities' needs and priorities.

³¹ The applicable lessons are that high-level government financial commitment is crucial to country-wide coverage of a school feeding programme and government ownership and that school feeding is an effective investment in human capital, enabling access to education, health and nutrition-sensitive interventions and training in sexual and reproductive health.

³² WFP toolkit to operationalize beneficiaries' personal data protection.

3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Strategic outcome 1: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food needs all year round

33-34. Refugees, returnees, targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and shock-affected people will benefit from conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive unconditional and conditional in-kind food and CBT assistance to meet their immediate needs.

Focus area

34-35. Strategic outcome 1 focuses on crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

35-36. This strategic outcome is aligned with NDP strategic orientation 2 (human capital development); PNCP-SS-PCE pillar 2 (accelerate the durable reintegration and reinstallation of vulnerable populations); UNDAF output 3.1; (women and young people have greater access to effective social protection services and mechanisms); the national strategy for socioeconomic reintegration of affected persons in Burundi for 2017–2021; the 2021 refugee return and reintegration plan;³³ and the 2021 humanitarian response plan.

Expected outputs

36-37. This strategic outcome will be achieved through two outputs:

- Refugees (tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food needs.
- Shock-affected local populations, internally displaced persons, Burundi returnees and severely food-insecure populations (tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional and/or conditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food needs.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres

37-38. Based on recent market assessments,³⁴ WFP will progressively increase CBTs and provide a combination of in-kind transfers and CBTs to refugees to enable them to meet their essential needs. Gender-transformative SBCC engaging men and women will guide refugees into making nutritionally sound decisions about their food purchases and will raise awareness of the importance of providing age- and gender-appropriate food to children, adolescents and persons with special needs. Through the community feedback mechanism, WFP will continue to monitor and mitigate gender and protection risks that may arise from CBT scale-up.

Activity 2: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food-insecure households, including internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees

38-39. Returnees will be assisted through unconditional gender-responsive food assistance consisting of cooked rations at transit sites and a three-month return assistance package to meet their immediate needs. Severely food-insecure local populations will receive three-month conditional or unconditional food and/or CBT assistance covering part of their essential needs during the lean season; this assistance will be provided in a manner that

³³ 2021 Burundi Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan – January–December 2021.

³⁴ WFP, CURDES. 2020. "Evaluation of markets in the vicinity of the Musasa, Kinama, Nyankanda, Bwagiriza and Kavumu refugee camps".

ensures gender-responsiveness and prioritizes female-headed households. IDPs will receive three months of food and/or CBT assistance.

39.40. In partnership with the Burundi Red Cross, WFP will expand multipurpose anticipatory cash assistance through forecast-based financing for people vulnerable to floods and droughts.

Partnerships

40.41. Activity 1 will be implemented through a tripartite agreement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and a cooperating partner, in collaboration with the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons. The cooperating partner will oversee the distribution and reporting of in-kind food assistance. WFP will also work with a financial service provider for the disbursement of CBTs.

41.42. Activity 2 will be implemented through the Burundi Red Cross, the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender, the national disaster risk management platform and NGOs.

Assumptions

42.43. This strategic outcome is based on the assumption that funding will be adequate, flexible and uninterrupted.

Transition/handover strategy

43.44. Given the limited opportunities for refugees' self-reliance, WFP will support refugees and host communities in undertaking off-farm activities and promote innovative agricultural practices, focusing on women's participation.

44.45. Targeting of resilience interventions (strategic outcome 3) will ensure the inclusion of severely affected local populations and of returnees after the first three months of assistance.

45.46. WFP will advocate the development and reinforcement of national capacity to forecast, anticipate, mitigate the impacts of and respond to disasters as part of a shock-responsive social protection system.

Strategic outcome 2: Children age 6–59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in targeted provinces have improved nutrition status throughout the year

46.47. The first 1,000-day "critical window of opportunity" establishes the foundation for health through adequate nutrition.³⁵ Immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition require predictably funded nutrition-specific and gender- and nutrition-sensitive multisectoral and multi-year intervention packages. These will provide continuity from prevention to care and treatment and will encompass improved access and utilization of nutritious and nutrient-rich foods.

Focus area

47.48. Strategic outcome 2 focuses on resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

48.49. This strategic outcome aligns with NDP strategic orientation 2; pillars 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the PNCP-SS-PCE;³⁶ the national multisectoral strategic plan for food security and nutrition for

³⁵ WFP. 2017. [Nutrition Policy](#).

³⁶ Pillar 1. Design and implement multisectoral and restructuring projects and jobs creation; pillar 2: Accelerate durable reintegration and reinstallation of vulnerable populations; pillar 3: Improve access to basic, infrastructure and socioeconomic services for all; pillar 5: Develop a responsible, dynamic and income-generating private sector.

2019–2023 and UNDAF output 2.3 (pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under 5 benefit from improved access to multisectoral nutrition interventions to fight all forms of malnutrition).

Expected outputs

49.50. This strategic outcome will be achieved through two outputs:

- Acutely malnourished boys and girls age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients (tier 1) receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.
- Boys and girls age 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women and girls (tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from an integrated nutrition prevention package, including access to specialized nutritious food or cash, quality care and gender-responsive social and behaviour change communication, that improves their nutrition status.

Key activity

Activity 3: Provide an integrated nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive package to children age 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis clients

50.51. WFP will support the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) in provinces with global acute malnutrition prevalence of over 10 percent or of between 5 and 9 percent with aggravating factors such as high food insecurity, high maternal mortality and population displacement. WFP will also assist malnourished children under 5, PLWG, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in refugee camps. Community screening and sensitization will be done by the nutritional learning and rehabilitation centres (*Foyers d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle*). WFP will support community management of acute malnutrition, expanding simplified approaches and the country's overall wasting agenda through the United Nations Global Action Plan on Child Wasting.³⁷

52. In order to contribute to national efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition, WFP will ensure that targeted vulnerable households are provided with a comprehensive package of nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions implemented at the individual, household and community levels to maximize programmatic impact. Nutrition-specific interventions are intended to address the immediate causes of undernutrition such as inadequate dietary intake and nutritional disease or poor health status, whereas nutrition-sensitive approaches are intended to address the underlying determinants or root causes of undernutrition such as household food insecurity, inadequate care and feeding practices, unhealthy household environments and poor access to basic social services such as health services.

54.53. WFP will provide in-kind food assistance or CBTs for the prevention of chronic malnutrition for children 6–23 months and PLWG. To sustain nutrition outcomes, households participating in prevention activities will be linked to village savings and loan associations, asset creation and income-generation activities and enhanced access to markets, giving them better access to nutritious foods and healthier diets. Digital innovation will allow WFP to chart multi-sector interventions.

³⁷ [Global Action Plan on Child Wasting](#). WFP currently supports the Government in implementing a simplified and integrated package of interventions (health, food security, social protection and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All) for both prevention and treatment of malnutrition aligned with the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting.

52.54. WFP will utilize SBCC strategies targeting both men and women to raise awareness and influence behaviour related to production and consumption of nutritious and nutrient-rich foods, enriched staples and appropriate infant and young child feeding and care practices.

Partnerships

53.55. Activity 3 will be implemented within the framework of the national platform for food security and nutrition. WFP will work with the Ministry of Public Health through the national integrated food and nutrition programme at the central, provincial and district levels. Other partners include other United Nations entities, the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Commerce and NGOs. WFP will also work with the private sector (small to medium-size enterprises, financial institutions, chambers of commerce and mobile money transfer companies), farmers' organizations, research institutions and women-led community-based organizations to promote local production and consumption of nutritious and healthy foods.

Assumptions

54.56. This strategic outcome is based on the assumption that there will be strong political and financial engagement of the Government at all levels.

Transition/handover strategy

55.57. WFP will facilitate national ownership of nutrition interventions, including fortification, through capacity strengthening (activity 7). At the community level, SBCC for both women and men will promote good nutrition and hygiene practices and the consumption of nutritious and diversified foods, emphasizing the sharing of household responsibilities between women and men.

Strategic outcome 3: Vulnerable populations, including school-age children and food value chain actors in Burundi, have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024

56.58. The theory of change related to strategic outcome 3 demonstrates that interlinked, multisectoral, multi-year and integrated interventions on food supply chains (on matters such as volume of local procurement, food distribution, retailer capacity, post-harvest management, value chain development, food fortification, gender equality), food environments (on matters such as access to stable markets, digital transformation, capacity strengthening, increased access to fortified foods, food quality and safety, gender equality and transformation, social marketing for SBCC), individual factors (e.g., asset creation and livelihood diversification, higher incomes, capacity strengthening, women's empowerment, education, child health and nutrition, SBCC) and consumer behaviour (on matters such as food diversification, meal preparation, SBCC) can lead to healthier, resilient, sustainable and gender-transformative food systems.

57.59. The key to success will be the establishment and strengthening of strategic partnerships with the Government, other United Nations entities, NGOs and the private sector and the inclusion and participation of targeted communities.

Focus area

58.60. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

59.61. This strategic outcome aligns with NDP strategic orientation 1 (develop growth-generating sectors); PNCP-SS-PCE pillars 1, 2, 3 and 5; and UNDAF outputs 3.1, 5.2 (farmers, especially the most vulnerable, improve their purchasing power and their access to diversified and quality inputs to ensure their food security), 5.3 (farmers and farmers' associations/cooperatives have enhanced access to financial services and increase

their production and income) and 5.4 (farmer associations/cooperatives have better access to markets).

Expected outputs

~~60.62.~~ This strategic outcome will be achieved through three outputs:

- Pre-primary- and primary-school-age children (tier 1) benefit equitably from home-grown school feeding that provides access to healthy diets and improves school retention.
- Smallholder farmers (tier 1) and value chain actors (tier 2) benefit equitably from improved access to technologies and enhanced skills that increase their productivity and access to markets.
- Food-insecure and at-risk-of-food-insecurity households (tier 1) receive gender-transformative livelihood support interventions, including assets, financial inclusion and access to markets, that improve their food security and resilience to climate shocks.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary- and primary-school-age children (tier 1) in targeted areas

~~61.63.~~ The low Human Capital Index score in Burundi compels the Government and its partners to look beyond addressing the quality of education to invest in good health and nutrition so that children and adolescents can grow and learn in school and become healthier and better nourished. WFP has been steadily supporting the Government's vision to ensure that all children in school enjoy the good nutrition and health needed for learning through the provision of healthy and balanced diets in schools so that hunger is not a barrier to education.

~~62.64.~~ WFP will scale up local procurement of local, traditional and nutritious foods, including milk, fruits and vegetables, as well as mushrooms. Through indirect procurement³⁸ and the introduction of e-commerce platforms, WFP will support schools in buying food commodities for more diversified and locally adapted meals and creating stronger links with smallholder farmers, particularly female smallholder farmers, and school catchment areas. This will be accompanied by enhancement of national capacity for local procurement, food safety and quality control, storage and logistics (under activity 7) and dedicated livelihood support for smallholder farmers (activity 6) and smallholder cooperatives (activity 5).

~~63.65.~~ At the government's request, WFP will reach 700,000 primary and pre-primary schoolchildren in most food-insecure areas and in areas hosting returnees, not including refugee camps. Due to funding limitations, this represents 25 percent of primary schools, although the Government's ultimate goal is to achieve universal free school feeding.

~~64.66.~~ SBCC will target learners, especially adolescent girls, and will focus on health, hygiene, nutrition best practices and social and psychological support. Sensitization through gender-equality youth clubs will address reproductive health, gender-based violence, early pregnancy and marriage, COVID-19 prevention and climate change and adaptation.

~~65.67.~~ WFP will support the Ministry of Education in addressing cooking fuel needs through the provision of fuel-efficient clean energy stoves and afforestation activities while engaging with the Government and the private sector in replicating this approach across the country.

³⁸ WFP transfers cash to a transfer agent who procures and prepares meals for distribution to WFP beneficiaries.

Partnerships

~~66-68.~~ WFP will partner with the Ministry of Education on the implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme. An intersectoral committee for the school feeding programme, consisting of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Health, international agencies and NGOs, is an important mechanism for improving collaboration.

~~67-69.~~ School feeding complements the interventions of other actors, especially the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the Global Partnership for Education, in the delivery of the "essential package".³⁹

Activity 5: Provide improved access to technologies and capacity development to smallholder farmers (tier 1) and food value chain actors (tier 2)

~~68-70.~~ Through farmers' associations and in collaboration with FAO and IFAD, WFP will support 120,000 smallholder farmers along food value chains. WFP will facilitate access to such things as climate-smart and gender-responsive agricultural practices and inputs, efficient supply chain systems, including post-harvest management tools and food fortification, and pro-poor financing to improve the productivity of smallholder farmers and their ability to meet local demand.

~~71.~~ Most of Burundi's agricultural systems are highly vulnerable to climate hazards, including flooding, landslides, water deficits and drought. Recurrent changes in precipitation patterns, increased temperatures and protracted dry seasons are expected to have significant implications for productivity, crop suitability and food security. Emergency response and resilience programming will be essential for preventing loss in the face of extreme events and supporting smallholder farmers in the creation of productivity assets. Reinforcing early warning system capacities and developing or improving supply chain logistics, transportation and storage systems will play a prominent role in such efforts.

~~69-72.~~ Smallholder farmers and their households will benefit from SBCC that enables them to diversify their production and diets to improve their nutrition status.

~~70-73.~~ WFP, in partnership with the private sector and educational institutions, will continue to support the digital transformation of rural economies, promoting the use of e-commerce platforms by farmers and farmers' associations. This will facilitate business and enhance tracking of produce supplied to schools.

~~74.~~ Gender transformation under this activity will entail reserving 50 percent of the leadership roles in farmers' and producers' associations for women smallholder farmers, to allow them to actively participate, and providing training on technical and business-related skills, strengthening and expanding women's participation in food systems⁴⁰ to foster inclusive and equitable food systems. By extension, inclusive and equitable food systems will strengthen the resilience of communities and households and over time reduce the need for WFP to respond directly to emergencies.

³⁹ For details on the "essential package", twelve interventions aimed at improving the health and nutrition of school-age children, see: WFP and UNICEF. [Essential package](#).

⁴⁰ In Burundi up to 80 percent of women depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, yet they face deeply rooted gender discrimination in their efforts to equitably participate and gain from food systems. Their central role in food production is undervalued and they are underpaid. They are mostly concentrated in low-value capture nodes of the value chain, such as production. They have limited access to and control over productive resources to facilitate their meaningful inclusion in markets. These productive resources include inputs, financial skills, markets, buyer linkages and networks.

Partnerships

71-75. Activity 5 will be implemented through the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, FAO, IFAD, UN-Women, UNDP, NGOs and the private sector. WFP will pursue strategic partnerships with the World Bank and the African Development Bank in the areas of young people and women entrepreneurship to link smallholder farmers to schools.

72-76. WFP will leverage the experience of its centres of excellence and foster partnerships on knowledge-sharing. WFP will pursue other South-South and triangular cooperation opportunities and will continue to advocate increased involvement of the private sector and international financial institutions.

Activity 6: Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food-insecure and at-risk-of-food-insecurity households

73-77. The high vulnerability of households and communities to climate shocks and stresses in Burundi, combined with persistent poverty, natural resource degradation, gender inequality, climate change and population growth, results in cyclical food insecurity crises, persistently high malnutrition rates and dependence on aid.

74-78. Through food assistance for assets, WFP will meet households' immediate needs while supporting long-term efforts to enhance natural resource management, combat soil erosion and deforestation, diversify agricultural production, create links to safety nets and increase access to improved technology. WFP will primarily target communities in provinces most affected by climate shocks⁴¹ and areas affected by the presence of large numbers of returnees ~~in order~~ to reduce stresses. It will enable food-insecure smallholder farmers, particularly women, to graduate from social protection programmes and participate in food value chains.

75-79. Community-based participatory planning and gender and protection assessments will guide planning to ensure that assets created or rehabilitated are inclusive and gender-transformative and benefit those most in need. Programming will prioritize the needs of vulnerable people graduating from activities 2 and 3. WFP estimates that it will take three years for an individual household to graduate out of extreme poverty and food and nutrition insecurity into a market system. To validate this, WFP will invest in a decentralized evaluation that could also contribute to shaping the Government's productive inclusion in social protection programmes.

76-80. Nutrition-sensitive activities will improve food, health and living environments. SBCC will promote the production and consumption of diversified nutrient-rich foods and influence behaviour related to nutrition.

77-81. WFP's gender-transformative approach within this activity will consist of addressing and transforming unequal gender power relations and promoting equitable sharing of resources, income, workload and decision making through SBCC; ensuring rural women's access to time- and labour-saving technologies to reduce their workloads and free up time for other activities; and, through partners, expanding smallholder women farmers' access to financial services that do not require land ownership or capital.

Partnerships

78-82. Activity 6 will be implemented through the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Interior and Rural Development, in partnership with FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNDP and the United Nations Population Fund. WFP will continue to build synergies with IFAD, FAO and the African Development Bank to reduce vulnerability

⁴¹ WFP Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) report.

and increase productivity while mitigating land degradation and the impact of climate shocks. NGOs will provide complementary technical skills and resources.

Assumptions

79-83. This strategic outcome is based on the assumption that the COVID-19 situation does not deteriorate and that the Government maintains its political and financial commitment.

Transition/handover strategy

80-84. Full national ownership of the home-grown school feeding programme is expected within two decades. WFP will provide guidance and technical assistance in the design and implementation of a strategic and operational framework, facilitating the handover of the programme (activity 7).

Strategic outcome 4: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024

81-85. WFP has identified country capacity strengthening needs based on explicit requests from the Government and its partners. WFP will build on existing country capacity strengthening activities and add new activities needed to strengthen food systems in Burundi.

82-86. WFP will provide policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing in the areas of logistics and supply chain management, nutrition, home-grown school feeding, food systems, gender transformation, social protection, food security and nutrition analysis, emergency preparedness and response and forecast-based anticipatory action to enhance government systems, institutions and programmes in a conflict-sensitive manner.

Focus area

83-87. Strategic outcome 4 focuses on resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

84-88. This strategic outcome aligns with NDP strategic orientation 2 and UNDAF outputs 3.1 and 4.1 (national and decentralized authorities have enhanced technical skills for better risk and disaster management).

Expected outputs

85-89. This strategic outcome will be achieved through three outputs:

- Food-insecure populations (tier 3) benefit from enhanced government and partner (tier 2) supply chain management capacity to deliver adequate, timely and equitable assistance.
- People in Burundi (tier 3) benefit from national institutions (tier 2) that receive technical assistance for the coordination, development and implementation of effective and gender-transformative national nutrition, food security and social protection strategies, policies and programmes.
- Vulnerable people (tier 3) benefit from strengthened government capacity for food security and nutrition analysis, forecast-based anticipatory actions and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms for timely and appropriate humanitarian and development interventions.

Key activity

Activity 7: Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to the Government, the private sector, the Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender-responsive food and nutrition assistance, including in respect of supply chains, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness

86.90. WFP will support government agencies in strengthening capacity and skills in supply chain management, including in connection with the revitalization of the Lake Tanganyika transport corridor, to facilitate the streamlining of operations and adequate preparedness for future responses.

87.91. WFP will work with the World Bank and UNICEF to support the design and implementation of the national social protection programme. Leveraging its expertise, WFP will support the development of a single, integrated social registry; the use of a beneficiary information management system to support gender-responsive targeting; introduction of elements of a shock-responsive system; and nutrition-sensitive programming.

88.92. WFP will support the Government in designing a new national fortification strategy and supporting the scale-up of private sector and community-based fortification initiatives. Social marketing campaigns targeting women, girls, boys and men and the training of community health workers will promote the consumption of fortified and bio-fortified foods. WFP will strengthen the capacity of the national food technology centre (*Centre national de technologie alimentaire*) and the Burundi standards bureau (*Bureau Burundais de normalisation*) to ensure implementation of a robust food quality and safety control mechanism.

89.93. In collaboration with FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN-Women, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the private sector, WFP will provide guidance and technical assistance for the design and management of the national home-grown school feeding programme.

90.94. WFP will strengthen the capacity of the Government and Burundi Red Cross in emergency preparedness and response, forecast-based financing,⁴² early warning system anticipatory action, gender analysis, food security vulnerability analysis and market information systems.

91.95. WFP will strengthen the capacity of line ministries in the formulation and implementation of key gender- and youth-sensitive information and communications technology policies and strategies aimed at transforming the country's food systems.

Partnerships

92.96. WFP acknowledges the importance of private sector engagement and will leverage the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network to enhance availability and affordability of and demand for nutritious and diversified food, including fortified foods. WFP will work with the Burundi Institute of Agronomy Sciences (*Institut des sciences agronomiques du Burundi*), FAO and IFAD to support food fortification activities. WFP will engage in national platforms that coordinate food and nutrition security activities, including through South-South and triangular cooperation.

97. WFP anticipates that its partnership with the private sector will grow during implementation of the ICSP, while its partnership with cooperating partners will decrease as the Government of Burundi takes on more responsibilities.

Assumptions

93.98. This strategic outcome is based on the assumption that the prevailing sustained peace efforts will be conducive to business and will attract foreign investment and renewed interest by traditional donors and international financial institutions, as well as the assumption that the Government will have sufficient resources and staff to implement effective systems.

⁴² Funds are pre-positioned to allow the Burundi Red Cross to disburse them to beneficiaries for early action when identified weather forecast thresholds are reached.

Transition/handover strategy

94.99. With WFP's increasing role as facilitator, strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4 rely greatly on building strong partnerships and robust programmatic complementarities with state, development and humanitarian actors. Where it has comparative advantages, WFP must continue to build strong evidence for decision making and effective advocacy. The time required for full handover will probably extend beyond the ICSP.

Strategic outcome 5: The Government of Burundi and humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year

95.100. WFP will provide supply chain and logistics services, on-demand emergency telecommunications and shared information technology services to the humanitarian and development community.

Focus area

96.101. Strategic outcome 5 focuses on crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

97.102. This strategic outcome aligns with NDP strategic orientation 2 and UNDAF outputs 3.1 and 4.1.

Expected output

98.103. This strategic outcome will be achieved through the following output:

- Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from WFP supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared information technology services provided to government, humanitarian and development partners, enabling efficient food and non-food assistance for development and emergency programmes.

Key activity

Activity 8: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared information technology services to government, development and humanitarian partners

99.104. WFP will provide on-demand technology and supply chain services, including procurement, transport and storage, to national and humanitarian actors in emergency preparedness and response.

100.105. Leveraging its expertise in emergency telecommunications, WFP will provide on-demand emergency telecommunications and information technology shared services to humanitarian and development partners so that they can meet the needs of affected populations.

Partnerships

101.106. Through coordination mechanisms such as the provision of supply chain and telecommunication services, WFP will continue to strengthen partnerships with the Government, the Burundi Red Cross, NGOs and other United Nations entities.

Assumptions

102.107. This strategic outcome is based on the assumption that donor funding is received.

Transition/handover strategy

103.108. WFP's handover of service delivery activities will depend on the success of its work with the Government on strengthening the Government's ability to manage supply chains and respond to emergencies.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

~~104.109.~~ WFP will reach over 2.2 million unique beneficiaries across all interventions. Fifty-three percent will be women and girls, reflecting the importance of addressing both their specific nutritional needs and the inequalities that could inhibit their recovery and weaken their resilience.

~~105.110.~~ Beneficiary targeting will be based on geographic area, seasonality, activity focus and participants' gender and age. Analyses will be conducted to ensure that women, men, girls and boys, with or without disabilities, and marginalized groups benefit equitably from the interventions.

~~106.111.~~ WFP will use its SCOPE corporate digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform to register beneficiaries under activities 1, 2, 3 (except for moderate acute malnutrition treatment) and 6.

REVISION MODEL

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY										
Strategic outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2022		2023		2024		Total
				Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs	
1	1.1	1	Girls	13 750	13 750	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
			Boys	13 750	13 750	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
			Women	14 300	14 300	15 600	15 600	15 600	15 600	15 600
			Men	13 200	13 200	14 400	14 400	14 400	14 400	14 400
			Total	55 000	55 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000
	2.1	2	Girls	27 500	31 000	20 000	30 000	11 250	35 000	154 750
			Boys	27 500	31 000	20 000	30 000	11 250	35 000	154 750
			Women	28 600	32 240	20 800	31 200	11 700	36 400	160 940
			Men	26 400	29 760	19 200	28 800	10 800	33 600	148 560
			Total	110 800	124 000	80 000	120 000	45 000	140 000	619 000
2	3.1	3	Girls	36 000	-	-	31 230	-	28 080	95 310
			Boys	37 000	-	-	32 098	-	28 860	97 958
			Women	27 000	-	-	23 423	-	21 060	71 483
			Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	100 000	-	-	86 750	-	78 000	264 750
	3.2		Girls	23 400	5 400	19 800	9 000	19 800	9 000	86 400
			Boys	24 050	5 550	20 350	9 250	20 350	9 250	88 800
			Women	17 550	4 050	14 850	6 750	14 850	6 750	64 800
			Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	65 000	15 000	55 000	25 000	55 000	25 000	240 000

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY										
Strategic outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2022		2023		2024		Total
				Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs	
3	4.1	4	Girls	325 000	25 000	300 000	50 000	250 000	100 000	350 000
			Boys	325 000	25 000	300 000	50 000	250 000	100 000	350 000
			Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	650 000	50 000	600 000	100 000	500 000	200 000	700 000
	6.1	6	Girls	-	27 500	-	40 000	-	53 750	72 000
			Boys	-	27 500	-	40 000	-	53 750	72 000
			Women	-	28 600	-	41 600	-	55 900	74 880
			Men	-	26 400	-	38 400	-	51 600	69 120
			Total	-	110 000	-	160 000	-	215 000	288 000
Subtotal (without overlap)				980 000	354 000	881 750	465 000	738 000	640 000	2 171 750
Capacity strengthening tier 1 beneficiaries										
Strategic outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2022		2023		2024		Total
3	5.1	5Z	Women	50 000		57 500		60 000		60 000
			Men	50 000		57 500		60 000		60 000
			Total	100 000		115 000		120 000		120 000
Overall total (without overlap)				1 434 000		1 346 750		1 498 000		2 291 750

4.2 Transfers

Food and cash-based transfers

- ~~107.112.~~ Transfer modality selection will be centred around the review of programme objectives, context analysis and feasibility studies. Monitoring (including through mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping) and market assessments conducted in accordance with corporate tools will inform implementation. CBT assistance is gradually expanding as markets continue to function. CBT values currently reflect the level of vulnerability and the cost of local nutritious food but will be reviewed to meet essential needs once the essential needs analysis and the inter-agency minimum expenditure basket task force has agreed on the minimum expenditure basket. The selection of transfer mechanisms will be reviewed regularly, with a possible gradual increase in mobile money.
- ~~108.113.~~ Digital financial inclusion through the use of CBTs will have multiple objectives: to provide access to financial services for underserved populations; to support the national social protection programme; to provide incentives to markets and develop the private sector and supply chains in remote areas; and to benefit partnerships with the private sector, helping to tailor financial services to the specific needs of this new customer base.
- ~~109.114.~~ CBTs for refugees will gradually increase as in-kind transfers decrease. Returnees' assistance will progressively shift to CBTs to reduce the sharing of food and the risks associated with the handling of in-kind transfers. IDPs and other severely food-insecure households will receive a combination of in-kind transfers and CBTs.
- ~~110.115.~~ Specialized nutritious foods will be provided for nutrition support. In-kind foods will gradually be replaced by CBTs for stunting prevention based on the findings of market assessments.

	Strategic outcome 1				Strategic outcome 2				Strategic Outcome 3			
	Activity 1	Activity 2			Activity 3				Activity 4		Activity 6	
Beneficiary type	Refugees	IDPs/returnees	Returnees in transit	Acutely food-insecure population	Acutely malnourished children 6-59 months (TSFP)	Acutely malnourished PLWG	Children 6-23 months (prevention)	PLWG (prevention)	Pre-primary- and primary-school-age children (meals)	Pre-primary- and primary-school-age children (milk)	Food-insecure population/FFA	
Modality	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food	Food/CBTs	Food	Food	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food	CBTs	
Cereals	360	360	360	360					150			
Pulses	120	120	120	120					40			
Oil	25	25	25	25					10			
Salt	5	5	5	5					3			
UHT milk										250		
Super Cereal	25		25									
Super Cereal Plus						250		200				
Plumpy'Sup					100							
Plumpy'Doz							50					
Total kcal/day	2 026	1 932	2 026	1 932	535	939	281	787	767	153		
% kcal from protein	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	10.5	16.3		16.6	10.9	20.7		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.36/0.09	0.57		0.57			0.33	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.28	
Number of feeding days per year	360	90	3	45	90	180	360	180	160	64	100/87	

FFA = food assistance for assets; TSFP = targeted supplementary feeding programme

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	54 188	21 232 591
Pulses	15 616	11 632 370
Oil and fats	4 310	3 792 690
Mixed and blended foods	9 864	16 827 525
Other	5 612	5 327 214
Total (food)	89 590	58 812 391
Cash-based transfers		54 788 400
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	89 590	113 600 791

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

111.116. WFP has a country office in Bujumbura, an area office in Ngozi and one suboffice (Gitega), for a total of 219 staff. A staffing review will be conducted in 2022 to ensure adequate capacity to implement the ICSP.

4.4 Partnerships

112.117. The Government of Burundi is WFP's primary partner. WFP will continue to work closely with the Government and its line ministries at all levels on the development of policies and implementation of activities aimed at achieving SDGs 2 and 17.

113.118. WFP aims to work with a range of partners in ways that utilize complementary skills and assets to foster a united approach. Partnerships with other United Nations entities, international financial institutions, NGOs, government counterparts and other actors will enable WFP to leverage and capitalize on its strengths and capacity.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

114.119. Monitoring arrangements will be guided by WFP's corporate results framework for 2022–2025 and the national SDG indicators. WFP will ensure that the monitoring and evaluation system is gender-responsive to allow for an understanding of the women, girls, men and boys targeted for assistance.

115.120. WFP will continue to build evidence by engaging government counterparts and cooperating partners in data collection, verification and analysis at the output and outcome levels for the design and adjustment of interventions and management decision making. The community feedback mechanism will continue to provide beneficiaries, particularly the most marginalized, with a channel for contacting WFP directly.

116.121. The implementation of the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and the COMET country office monitoring and evaluation tool will allow the recording of real-time movement of food and improve efficiency, accountability and accuracy of food deliveries and distributions.

417.122. WFP will carry out an ICSP evaluation in 2023, a home-grown school feeding impact evaluation and a gender and women's empowerment analysis. Sectoral reviews will also be conducted to assess the overall performance of the ICSP and generate evidence to inform the future country strategic plan.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

418.123. Climate-related shocks, insecurity, natural hazards and the sudden arrival of large numbers of refugees need to be anticipated and mitigated through plans for programme continuity, scenario planning and assistance to the Government and the Burundi Red Cross in establishing and developing national emergency preparedness and response capacity.

419.124. Funding may not be adequate to implement WFP's interventions, for which WFP has developed a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy. Life-saving interventions will be prioritized in case of funding constraints.

Operational risks

420.125. Inadequate cooperating partner capacity, insecurity and COVID-19 are the main risks, which will be addressed through capacity strengthening. WFP is taking all the necessary precautions to mitigate the risks associated with COVID-19.

Fiduciary risks

421.126. Fiduciary risks are related to fraud and corruption. To avoid the risk of fraud in CBT systems, WFP will strengthen internal assurance mechanisms and safeguards. WFP's anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy is integrated into field-level agreements with cooperating partners. Competitive and due diligence reviews of new partners and vendors will be conducted prior to contracting.

Financial risks

422.127. Financial risks are posed by currency fluctuations; WFP will monitor these and adjust activities as required.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

Social safeguards

423.128. WFP will reduce social risks related to gender inequality in access to services and decision making. Gender, protection and conflict sensitivity will be mainstreamed in design and implementation. In line with its 2020–2022 disability inclusion roadmap, WFP will scale up and enhance inclusion across all activities.

Environmental safeguards

424.129. WFP interventions are aligned with national priorities for environmental restoration and conservation and climate change adaptation, as set out in local development plans. WFP will further develop sustainable and safe waste management techniques to facilitate recycling and reduce soil degradation.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

425.130. The composition of the budget across the various focus areas is similar to that of the interim country strategic plan for 2018–2020, with 67 percent (against 65 percent) allocated to resilience and 33 percent (against 34 percent) to crisis response. The year-on-year increase relates primarily to home-grown school feeding and food assistance for assets due to the increase in the number of beneficiaries.

TABLE 4: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)					
Strategic outcome	Activity	2022	2023	2024	Total
1	1	13 517 246	16 175 262	16 723 192	46 415 700
	2	12 469 093	12 081 349	12 080 556	36 630 999
2	3	13 084 240	15 613 029	14 952 412	43 649 681
3	4	25 180 692	31 168 262	31 542 161	87 891 116
	5	1 343 569	1 249 451	1 163 195	3 756 215
	6	6 556 987	8 804 446	10 375 779	25 737 212
4	7	4 664 385	4 045 499	3 377 327	12 087 211
5	8	541 348	639 624	613 363	1 794 335
Total		77 357 561	89 776 923	90 827 986	257 962 470

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

126.131. WFP will strive to secure predictable, long-term and multi-year funding for resilience components, including by attracting new donors like international financial institutions, the United States Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, Education Cannot Wait and the Government of China. Given the Government's growing interest, particularly in home-grown school feeding, WFP will explore ways to maximize the Government's financial contribution, including by using WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR BURUNDI INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (MARCH 2022–DECEMBER 2024)****Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger****Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food****Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food**

Strategic outcome 1: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps, can meet their basic food needs all year round.

Outcome category: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Focus area: crisis response

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

Conductive and stable macro-economic, political and security environment in the country to allow for access and delivery of food and CBTs. The supply of food is assured and there are no pipeline breaks.

Outcome Indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Food expenditure share

Activities and outputs

1. Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)

Refugees (tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food needs. (A: Resources transferred; B: Nutritious foods provided; E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

2. Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and/or cash-based assistance to severely food-insecure households, including, IDPs and Burundi returnees. (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)

Shock-affected local populations, internally displaced persons, Burundi returnees and severely food-insecure populations (tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional and/or conditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food needs. (A: Resources transferred; B: Nutritious foods provided; E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered; G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated)

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic outcome 2: Children age 6–59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients in targeted provinces have improved nutrition status throughout the year

Outcome category: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Focus area: resilience building

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumption

Conductive and stable macro-economic, political and security environment in the country to allow for access to the health centre by all categories of the population.

Outcome indicators

MAM treatment default rate

MAM treatment mortality rate

MAM treatment non-response rate

MAM treatment recovery rate

Minimum dietary diversity – women

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Activities and outputs

3. Provide an integrated nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive package to children age 6–59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis clients. (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)

Acutely malnourished boys and girls age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients (tier 1) receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. (A: Resources transferred; B: Nutritious foods provided; E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

Boys and girls age 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women and girls (tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from an integrated nutrition prevention package, including access to specialized nutritious food or cash, quality care and gender-responsive social and behaviour change communication, that improves their nutrition status. (A: Resources transferred; B: Nutritious foods provided; E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic outcome 3: Vulnerable populations, including school-age children and food value chain actors in Burundi, have access to and contribute to healthier, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative food systems by 2024

Outcome category: Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks

Focus area: resilience building

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumption

Conductive and stable macro-economic, political and security environment in the country

Outcome indicators

Attendance rate

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Livelihood-based coping strategy index (percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base

Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses

Retention rate/drop-out rate

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs**4. Provide nutritious home-grown school meals to pre-primary and primary school-age children (tier 1) in targeted areas (SMP: School meal activities)**

Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren (tier 1) benefit equitably from home-grown school feeding that provides access to healthy diets and improves school retention. (Linkage to SDG 4). (A: Resources transferred; B: Nutritious foods provided; D: Assets created; E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered; N: School feeding provided)

5. Provide improved access to technologies and capacity development to smallholder farmers (tier 1) and food value chain actors (tier 2). (SMS: Smallholder agricultural market support activities)

Smallholder farmers (tier 1) and value chain actors (tier 2) benefit equitably from improved access to technologies and enhanced skills that increase their productivity and access to markets. (Linkage to SDG 12) (E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered; F: Purchases from smallholders completed).

6. Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to food-insecure and at-risk-of-food-insecurity households. (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)

Food-insecure and at-risk-of-food-insecurity households (tier 1) receive gender-transformative livelihood support interventions, including assets, financial inclusion and access to markets, that improve their food security and resilience to climate shocks. (Linkage to SDG 5, SDG 13, SDG 15) (A: Resources transferred; D: Assets created; E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)

Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic outcome 4: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services by 2024

Outcome category: Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations.

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions:

Conductive and stable macro-economic, political and security environment in the country

Outcome indicators

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening

Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support

SABER school feeding national capacity

Activities and outputs

7. Provide advisory and technical services, skills and assets to the Government, the private sector, the Burundi Red Cross and NGOs (tier 2) for the design and implementation of effective and gender-responsive food and nutrition assistance, including in respect of supply chains, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness. (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)

Food-insecure populations (tier 3) benefit from enhanced government and partner (tier 2) supply chain management capacity to deliver adequate, timely and equitable assistance. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

People in Burundi (tier 3) benefit from national institutions (tier 2) that receive technical assistance for the coordination, development and implementation of effective and gender-transformative national nutrition, food security and social protection strategies, policies and programmes. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Vulnerable people (tier 3) benefit from strengthened government capacity for food security and nutrition analysis, forecast-based anticipatory actions and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms for timely and appropriate humanitarian and development interventions. (G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated)

Strategic Objective 5: Partner for SDG results

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic outcome 5: The Government of Burundi and humanitarian and development partners can reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year

Outcome category: enhanced strategic partnerships with the public and private sectors, Rome-based agencies and other operational partners

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions:

Conductive and stable macro-economic, political and security environment in the country

Outcome indicators

Partnerships index

User satisfaction rate

Activities and outputs**8. Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared information technology services to government, development and humanitarian partners. (CPA: Service provision and platforms activities)**

Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from WFP supply chain and emergency telecommunications and shared information technology services provided to Government, humanitarian and development partners, enabling efficient food and non-food assistance for development and emergency programmes.

(H: Shared services and platforms provided)

REVISION MODEL

Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger**C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences****Cross-cutting indicators**

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.2.2: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges

C.2.3: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified

C.2.4: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes

C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	62 733 973	31 641 636	90 041 855	9 333 415	1 272 832	195 023 711
Implementation	7 856 638	5 458 754	9 734 791	940 310	351 415	24 341 908
Adjusted direct support costs	7 387 511	3 885 225	10 443 583	1 075 769	170 088	22 962 176
Subtotal	77 978 121	40 985 616	110 220 229	11 349 494	1 794 335	242 327 795
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	5 068 578	2 664 065	7 164 315	737 717	0	15 634 675
Total	83 046 699	43 649 681	117 384 544	12 087 211	1 794 335	257 962 470

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
ICSP	interim country strategic plan for 2022–2024
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NDP	national development plan for 2018–2027
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLWG	pregnant and lactating women and girls
PNCP-SS-PCE	National programme for the capitalization of peace, social stability and the promotion of economic growth for 2021–2025
SBCC	social and behaviour change communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDAF	United Nations development assistance framework for 2019–2023
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women