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Draft Burundi country strategic plan (2024–2027)

Duration	1 March 2024–31 December 2027
Total cost to WFP	USD 416,300,176
Gender and age marker*	4

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

Executive summary

Burundi is experiencing successive climate-related shocks and other stressors that affect agricultural production and livelihoods, hampering its capacity to achieve sustainable food and nutrition security and economic growth. Improvements in its gross domestic product are insufficient to keep pace with its population growth rate, which is one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. Weak food systems and gaps in social protection and disaster risk reduction undermine the Government's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives set out in its national development plan.

The prevalence of chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women is critical. Food and nutrition security are constrained by poverty, poor diets, population growth, land and environmental degradation, climate-related shocks, broken food systems, gender inequality in access to resources, inflation and the global food and climate crisis.

WFP will support the Government in pursuing its vision of improving living conditions and reducing inequalities, with the aim of fostering sustainable and equitable economic growth based on well-performing food systems, strong human capital and better management of the environment and disaster risk reduction activities.

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Saving lives is a high priority in this country strategic plan and will be achieved through emergency response operations and interventions designed to strengthen the capacity of the Government to implement shock-responsive and climate-adaptive social protection while strengthening pathways towards achieving and sustaining progress on food systems. WFP's on-demand services will enable a more efficient humanitarian and development response, and emergency response will be linked to resilience-building activities and social protection systems.

Work under the "changing lives" agenda will seek to contribute to better nutrition and human capital development for Burundians through the promotion of healthy diets, particularly targeting vulnerable groups such as children, women, adolescents, and malnourished and food-insecure individuals, including in hard-to-reach locations, through interventions that will support food systems transformation in a sustainable and equitable way. WFP will address food system challenges with a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, in order to enhance their links to markets through home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes, including support for supply chains for fortified foods. Resilience building activities will be gender-transformative and sensitive to nutrition, climate and aiming at strengthening social cohesion. WFP will support capacity strengthening at all levels in the areas of systems development and coordination mechanisms.

WFP will reinforce and expand partnerships with the Government, development partners, international financial institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other key actors. Collaboration with other United Nations entities, especially the other Rome-based agencies, remains a top priority.

WFP will implement a four-year plan based on Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 and the WFP strategic plan for 2022–2025. The country strategic plan is aligned with "Burundi Vision Emerging Country in 2040 and Developed Country in 2060", the national development plan for 2018–2027, the 2023 humanitarian response plan and the 2023–2027 United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework.

The country strategic plan sets out five outcomes:

- *Outcome 1:* Shock-affected populations in targeted areas, Burundi returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.
- *Outcome 2:* People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year.
- *Outcome 3:* Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems.
- *Outcome 4:* Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027.
- *Outcome 5:* The Government and humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise that enables them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year.

These outcomes are designed to mutually reinforce each other, based on existing programmes, partnerships and opportunities to achieve the intended goals through a combination of integrated interventions.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Burundi country strategic plan (2024–2027) (WFP/EB.1/2024/6-A/2) at a total cost to WFP of USD 416,300,176.

* 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 that ranked 187 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index for 2021/2022.¹ Its population of 12.5 million people – 50.3 percent of whom are female and 49.7 percent male – is growing at an annual rate of 2.7 percent.² Around 48 percent of the population are children aged 0–15 years and 30 percent are people aged 15–34 years.³
2. Burundi's gross domestic product (GDP) increased significantly from 2004 until 2015 with an average annual GDP growth rate of 4.2 percent.⁴ After a slowdown between 2016 and 2020, the economy is recovering to previous levels and GDP growth is projected at 3.3 percent in 2023. Burundi is classified at high risk of external and overall debt distress⁵ and, in 2022, the local currency depreciated by 28 percent relative to the United States dollar.⁶ The higher cost of imported oil, food and fertilizer worsened both inflation and the trade deficit in 2021 and 2022.⁷ Year-on-year inflation rate reached double digits in April 2022 and has continued to increase, reaching 32.8 percent in March 2023, with food inflation as high as 49 percent. Despite slowing to 26 percent in July 2023,⁸ inflation continues to hamper household access to food and other basic needs.
3. Multidimensional poverty is estimated at 53 percent, affecting 56.7 percent of people in rural areas compared with 22.5 percent in urban areas.⁹ Of the rural poor, 63.5 percent are women and the majority are smallholder farmers. The youth dependency rate is 86 percent¹⁰ and access to formal employment opportunities is low, especially for young people and women. The national development plan aims to increase youth employment and harness the demographic dividend by creating and supporting the Women's Investment and Development Bank; the Youth Investment Bank; and the World Bank-funded Skills for Jobs: Women and Youth Project and by implementing the second phase of the national social protection programme.
4. Agriculture is a major contributor to GDP, although its share has dropped from 65 percent in 1970 to 28 percent in 2019.¹¹ Nearly 85 percent of Burundi's 2.6 million hectares of land is used for agriculture, which generates employment for 86 percent of the population (for 94 percent of women and 78 percent of men).¹²
5. Burundi is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change and increasingly intense extreme weather such as torrential rains, floods and storms.¹³ These factors combine to hamper agricultural growth and its contribution to GDP and undermine the coping mechanisms of already vulnerable communities.

¹ United Nations Development Programme. 2022. *Human Development Reports – Burundi*.

² World Bank. [Data on Burundi](#).

³ United Nations. *Common country analysis for Burundi 2021* (unpublished).

⁴ World Bank. [GDP growth \(annual %\) – Burundi](#).

⁵ World Bank. 2022. *Burundi Joint World Bank–IMF debt sustainability analysis*.

⁶ Banque de la République du Burundi. [Webpage on key statistics](#).

⁷ African Development Bank Group. 2023. [Burundi Economic Outlook](#).

⁸ Banque de la République du Burundi. [Inflation Rate Evolution](#).

⁹ Government of Burundi. 2021. *Rapport de l'enquête intégrée sur les conditions de vie des ménages au Burundi (EICVMB, 2019–2020)*.

¹⁰ United Nations. *Common country analysis for Burundi 2021* (unpublished).

¹¹ World Bank. [DataBank: World development indicators](#).

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Banque de la République du Burundi. [Webpage on key statistics](#).

6. Burundi scores 0.94 on the Gender Development Index,¹⁴ with medium levels of equality in human development between women and men. Despite progress recorded in education indicators such as girls' gross enrolment in primary school and increased representation of women in the senate and parliament, economic exclusion and cultural norms pose major barriers to gender equality. Burundi is a patriarchal society where gender-based violence and discrimination against women are deeply rooted in sociocultural norms.¹⁵ This is evident in the limited access of women to economic opportunities, productive assets and agricultural value chains.¹⁶
7. The absence of up-to-date and reliable data is partly the cause of scarce consideration of people with disabilities in development planning and decision making. The constitution of Burundi states that all citizens are equal; however, sociocultural, economic, physical and environmental barriers compromise the rights of people with disabilities.¹⁷
8. Burundi hosts 87,800 refugees and asylum seekers, most of whom come from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are food insecure. About 56,000 receive food assistance from WFP, based on government policy. The conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has prompted WFP to develop a regional preparedness plan for the neighbouring countries that may see an increase in refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in view of the elections in 2024. While the Burundian legal framework for refugees is consistent with international protection standards, the context and security considerations limit refugees' access to livelihood opportunities.¹⁸
9. Some 330,000 Burundians live as refugees and asylum seekers in neighbouring countries;¹⁹ since 2017, about 208,000 have been repatriated, mainly to the provinces that border the United Republic of Tanzania, where food insecurity is the highest in the country.²⁰ Protection monitoring data²¹ indicates that returnees have limited access to housing, education, health care, drinking water and other basic needs. Returnees with special needs (particularly children and older persons) and households led by women face the most severe challenges in accessing shelter, land and livelihood opportunities.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

10. Burundi is committed to integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into state planning tools, policies, programmes and projects. However, the 2021 United Nations common country analysis noted that Burundi is behind schedule in achieving 11 of the 17 SDGs, with progress stagnating on SDGs 2 and 17.²² Slow structural transformation needed to boost development, declining agricultural productivity, weak human capital for supporting economic transformation and the economy's vulnerability to economic shocks are all serious obstacles to SDG achievement.

¹⁴ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2020. *Refugee Policy Review Framework. Country Summary as at 30 June 2020: Burundi*.

¹⁵ About 50 percent of married women aged 15–49 reported experiencing gender-based violence. Of this share, 23 percent cited sexual violence by their spouses. Among the people most affected are women residing in internally displaced person (IDP) camps, domestic workers, informal sector workers and girls on their way home from school (United Nations. *Common country analysis for Burundi 2021* – unpublished).

¹⁶ United Nations. *Common country analysis for Burundi 2021* (unpublished).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ UNHCR. 2020. *Refugee Policy Review Framework. Country Summary as at 30 June 2020: Burundi*.

¹⁹ UNHCR. 2023. *Burundi situation – Population of concern to UNHCR*.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Sachs, J.D. and others. 2023. *Sustainable Development Report 2023. Implementing the SDG Stimulus – SDG Dashboards and Trends: Burundi*.

1.3 Progress towards Strategic Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Strategic Development Goal 2 targets

11. *Access to food.* In 2023, an estimated 2.3 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity at the peak of the April–May lean season. Compared to the 2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the number of people in “emergency” food insecurity has more than doubled, reaching 100,000 – the highest in years. Key drivers of acute food insecurity are structural (poor access to land and agricultural inputs) and cyclical (poor rainfall, natural hazards and displacements), which are compounded by the current global food and climate crisis. As a result, food and fuel prices and cost of imported products and raw materials have increased, further constraining household purchasing power and food access.
12. *End malnutrition.* The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 is critical at 56 percent,²³ affecting significantly more boys (60 percent) than girls (52 percent).²⁴ The prevalence of iron-deficiency anaemia among women of reproductive age is 39 percent, while that of children under 5 is 61 percent.²⁵ National global acute malnutrition prevalence for children under 5 is estimated at 5 percent, with significant disparities between provinces and districts. The nutrition situation is driven by deteriorating food insecurity, poor diets,²⁶ disease and limited access to health and nutrition services. Suboptimal maternal, infant and young feeding practices and poor access to water and sanitation are also contributing factors. The prevalence of undernutrition among people living with HIV is estimated at 25.5 percent among women and 20.2 percent among men.²⁷ The overall prevalence of undernutrition among people living with HIV is estimated at 25.5 percent in 2017, against 24.1 percent in 2013. Among women who participate in the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission protocol, the undernutrition rate is very high at a value of 41 percent.²⁸
13. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Although nearly 90 percent of unpaid work is done by women, the majority have little or no control over decisions about agriculture or the income generated by their work. Only 17.7 percent of women engaged in agriculture are landowners (compared with 63 percent of men),²⁹ which undermines their access to and control over productive resources.
14. Small-scale producers face numerous constraints including the small size of land holdings (0.5 ha per household) and poor access to good quality inputs, markets, technology and agricultural extension and financial services. Smallholder farmers have been disproportionately affected by climate change, which has lowered their productivity, shrunk household incomes and limited access to healthy diets.
15. *Sustainable food systems.* Food supply systems are threatened by environmental factors such as climate shocks and land degradation, poor agricultural practices and unsustainable resource management practices. This has led to a reliance on food imports, which has exposed food markets to external shocks and price inflation. Given the demographic trends,

²³ Institut national de la statistique du Burundi, United Nations Children’s Fund and the European Union. 2022. *Enquête nationale sur la situation nutritionnelle et de mortalité au Burundi* (draft report).

²⁴ A causal analysis to understand these differences has been planned for 2023.

²⁵ Ministry of Good Governance and Planning and others. 2017. *Troisième enquête démographique et de santé 2016–2017*.

²⁶ WFP. 2019. *Fill the Nutrient Gap: Burundi. Rapport – Population réfugiée*.

²⁷ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. [Burundi country page](#).

²⁸ Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against AIDS. 2017. *Évaluation du statut nutritionnel et du profil de vulnérabilité des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA et des femmes sous protocole PTME au Burundi. Rapport final* (not available online).

²⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2022. *Profil des systèmes alimentaires – Burundi. Activer la transformation durable et inclusive de nos systèmes alimentaires*.

the domestic demand for basic food products will continue to outpace supply, further increasing import dependence for most key commodities.³⁰

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

16. *Policy coherence.* The Government has developed policies and programmes for poverty reduction, including the national agricultural investment plan, national employment policies, energy and industrialization strategies and the *Merankabandi* programme (national social protection). Efforts have also been made in the fields of health, nutrition and education, including school meals. However, policy implementation is hampered by ineffective coordination mechanisms and lack of up-to-date and reliable data.³¹
17. *Diversified resourcing.* Thanks to the resumption of institutional dialogue between the Government and international organizations and the lifting of sanctions by the United States of America and the European Union, the Government has made progress across its partnerships for development since 2020. The country also benefited from the debt service repayment suspension initiative for least developed countries and the International Monetary Fund's Rapid Credit Facility, mainly in support of the implementation of Burundi's response plan for the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. However, an unfavourable macroeconomic environment, a decline in foreign aid and scarcity of foreign currency for financing imports contribute to the lack of investment in services and infrastructure.³²
18. *Enhanced global partnership.* Through its *Vision Burundi Pays Émergent en 2040 et Pays Développé en 2060*, the Government will take stock of progress made and implement major projects integrated at the regional and subregional levels, in collaboration with its development partners. The Government is a member of the global School Meals Coalition and has committed to improving its home-grown school feeding (HGSF) policy, institutional coordination, community participation and ownership and the budget allocation to the programme.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

19. With a Global Hunger Index score of 50.9, the hunger situation in Burundi is alarming.³³ The 2020 World Bank Human Capital Index for the country is estimated at 0.39, indicating that a Burundian child has a 40 percent chance of being as productive as a child who enjoyed complete education and full health in 2020.³⁴ Only 6 percent of households manage to provide their children with four meals a day.³⁵
20. Support for human capital development is key to enacting structural and economic change, prioritizing the needs of women, children, young people and vulnerable groups, primarily in rural areas where successive shocks and structural underdevelopment undermine food and nutrition security.
21. Existing social protection programmes are constrained by fiscal deficits, weak institutional and coordination capacities and lack of up-to-date and reliable data for efficient targeting and identity management, which means that people at risk of food insecurity are being left

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² United Nations. *Common country analysis for Burundi 2021* (unpublished).

³³ Global Hunger Index. [Burundi country page](#).

³⁴ World Bank. 2020. [Human capital index \(HCI\) \(scale 0–1\) – Burundi](#).

³⁵ Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research. 2021. *Impact of school feeding on school performance indicators and smallholder farmers* (unpublished)

- further behind.³⁶ Social protection programmes are designed to respond to short-term humanitarian and post conflict needs and rely on external funding.
22. The levels of education and literacy remain low in rural areas, particularly among women, 32 percent of whom are illiterate compared with 19 percent of men. Although the Government abolished school fees in 2012 and spends 19.5 percent of its budget on education,³⁷ completion rates are decreasing for primary (62 percent) and lower secondary (28 percent) school; rates are rising for upper secondary (27.5 percent). Completion rates are higher for girls in primary and lower secondary school but more than 5 percent lower in upper secondary education, which may relate to the incidence of early marriage and teenage pregnancy.³⁸
 23. The national school meals agenda has advanced in terms of policy, community involvement and implementation.³⁹ The Government needs further support on local procurement to facilitate smallholders' access to markets and to refine the programme implementation strategy.
 24. Current food systems are unsustainable and do not meet the requirements for food and nutrition security. In line with the food systems pillar of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF), WFP will support the Government's commitment to developing intensive and modernized agriculture, promoting agricultural markets and supporting implementation of the road map for strengthening food systems in Burundi, which aims to enhance sustainable land and natural resource management, climate resilience, access to healthy diets, competitive markets, gender equality and governance.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

25. The country strategic plan (CSP) builds on lessons learned from the implementation of the interim CSP for 2018–2022 and findings and recommendations from thematic evaluations⁴⁰ and assessments. The plan aims to achieve the following:
 - Enhance programme integration and linkages between humanitarian and development interventions, through a resilience agenda that will feature strongly within the new national social protection strategy.
 - Strengthen national social protection delivery systems to support the expansion of social safety nets, refugee assistance and shock-responsive transfers.
 - Contribute to reforming and strengthening food systems by enhancing linkages between food production and transformation, school meals and the prevention of malnutrition.
 - Enhance Burundi's capacity to adapt to future shocks by reinforcing early warning system capacities, expanding anticipatory cash assistance, improving supply chain systems and supporting smallholders in the creation of economic, environmental, social and cultural assets.

³⁶ International Labour Organization. 2021. *World Social Protection Report 2020–22*.

³⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. [Burundi country page](#).

³⁸ United Nations. *Common country analysis for Burundi 2021* (unpublished).

³⁹ Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research and WFP. 2022. *Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) report and action plan* (unpublished).

⁴⁰ "Synthesis of evidence and lessons on country capacity strengthening from decentralized evaluations" (WFP/EB.A/2021/7-C).

- Build on lessons learned on the use of cash for nutrition and nutrition-sensitive HGSP to influence broader work on nutrition-sensitive social protection at the regulatory, policy and programme levels.
- Ensure that the gradual increase of mobile money in resilience-building interventions complies with “do no harm” principles. WFP will pursue active and meaningful participation of all beneficiaries and ensure that safe, accessible and inclusive community feedback mechanisms are reinforced to reduce protection risks, ensure accountability and inform programming. With its partners, WFP will seek to improve the availability and use of intrahousehold data disaggregated by sex, age and other socioeconomic criteria.⁴¹
- Develop tools for implementing, measuring and analysing the economic benefits of WFP’s support for smallholder farmers and small and medium-size local food processors in climate change adaptation, value chain development and market access. Support climate-smart agriculture for environmental protection, including through South–South and triangular cooperation.
- Support the Government and partners in delivering complementary health and nutrition interventions through a life-cycle approach in order to address the underlying causes of malnutrition; improve access to health care and other services for women, adolescents and girls; and increase dietary diversity in households.⁴² This work will include complementing the management of moderate acute malnutrition with interventions aimed at preventing malnutrition in order to achieve optimal long-term results.
- Test new approaches with the Government and partners to address malnutrition using cash-based transfers (CBTs) for the purchase of diverse and nutritious food with the aim of improving the diets and nutrition of vulnerable people,⁴³ particularly people with disabilities and hard-to-reach populations.⁴⁴
- Continue to support and develop an integrated and inclusive policy of complementary and innovative services for school meals, including access to energy, infrastructure, nutrition education and reforestation activities.
- Identify and support the implementation of gender-transformative interventions related to inclusive emergency relief and girls’ education and facilitate systemic changes that improve the health and nutrition of women and girls.

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

26. The CSP is informed by the vision set out in *Vision Burundi Pays Émergent en 2040 et Pays Développé en 2060* and the national development plan for 2018–2027. Through the former, the Government aims to improve living conditions and reduce inequality, goals that WFP will contribute to through support for agricultural development and increased food production; access to energy and logistics infrastructure; social protection, environmental sustainability and resilience building; and partnerships. The CSP is aligned with the UNSDCF for 2023–2027, which supports the implementation of the national development plan for 2018–2027 and the national programme for the capitalization of peace, social stability and

⁴¹ WFP. 2023. *Évaluation rapide: protection et genre* (unpublished).

⁴² Doocy, S. and H. Tappis. 2017. "Cash-based approaches in humanitarian emergencies: a systematic review".

⁴³ WFP. 2019. *Évaluation Décentralisée: Évaluation des programmes intégrés de cantines scolaires financés par l’Ambassade des Pays Bas (provinces Bubanza, Bujumbura rural et Cibitoke) et par l’Union européenne (province Gitega) et mis en œuvre par le PAM au Burundi – 2016 à 2018*.

⁴⁴ CBM Global. 2021. *Disability inclusive cash assistance: Learnings from practice in Humanitarian Response*.

the promotion of economic growth (2021–2027) by focusing on three priorities: supporting the structural transformation of the economy and improvement of governance for inclusive growth; ensuring the availability of adequate human capital and capitalization on the demographic dividend; and supporting the sustainable management of the environment and strengthened resilience to the impacts of climate change and other shocks. CSP activities related to emergency assistance derive from the 2023 humanitarian response plan.⁴⁵

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

27. The CSP was developed through extensive and inclusive consultations with the Government, other United Nations entities, development partners, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and affected communities. WFP participated in inter-agency joint planning and sectoral coordination by working with other United Nations agencies to support the common country analysis and the formulation of the UNSDCF.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

28. WFP will harness its comparative advantage in Burundi through the implementation of five integrated CSP outcomes that are aligned with the UNSDCF framework, national priorities and the lessons learned from the implementation of the ICSP. The CSP has some refinements aimed at increasing integration among the various strategic outcomes in order to better represent WFP's contribution to nutrition, health and education outcomes and to open more opportunities for resilience building and the strengthening of national systems and food systems.
29. Building on high level discussions on food systems with the Government and other United Nations entities, this CSP will focus on supporting the Government's aspirations for sustainable and equitable economic growth based on functioning food systems and strong human capital while addressing issues related to disaster risk reduction and climate action.
30. WFP will continue to prioritize saving lives through emergency response to meet immediate and acute food needs. Relief will be linked to WFP's changing lives agenda through resilience-building activities for people affected by shocks in addition to work on strengthening food systems and enhancing the emergency preparedness and response capacities of the Government and relevant partners and the inclusion of shock-affected people in national social protection systems. The provision of on-demand services will enable a more efficient humanitarian and development response.
31. An integrated resilience building approach that co-locates activities in the most food-insecure districts and is complemented by partners' interventions will address challenges related to food systems, focusing on enhancing market linkages for smallholder farmers through increased local purchases, HGSP and nutrition programmes and the production of locally fortified foods to prevent malnutrition.
32. WFP will contribute to national social protection systems in three main ways: mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive goals and assistance modalities throughout social protection activities; building shock-responsive capacity into the national social protection system, including strengthening household and community resilience; and harmonizing humanitarian and development interventions by accelerating the move to common platforms and assistance modalities and integrating all beneficiaries into the same WFP-supported programmes.

⁴⁵ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2023. *Besoins et plan de réponse humanitaire Burundi*.

33. WFP will invest in generating evidence and learning lessons, especially when innovative design features and new platforms are introduced and will promote the uptake of these ideas and innovations through focused evidence-based advocacy.
34. WFP will support government capacity for a gradual handover of the systems development, capacity strengthening and coordination mechanisms of national and subnational institutions.
35. A substantial increase in CBTs under all relevant CSP outcomes, accompanied by an integrated resilience and nutrition-sensitive approach that layers and sequences interventions such as those related to women's economic empowerment and social and behaviour change communication, will support the shift towards transformative programming.
36. WFP will seek to facilitate transformative change on gender issues by integrating activities designed to increase women's empowerment while ensuring that they do not provoke gender inequality or increase the risk of gender-based violence. Gender considerations will be mainstreamed in the design of interventions, data collection, needs assessment and vulnerability analysis, targeting, participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

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

37. Given the restricted access of refugees to land and employment opportunities, and the Government's encampment policy, WFP will continue to provide food assistance and enhance nutrition support for registered refugees in camps, while facilitating their inclusion in the national social protection systems (under activities 7 and 8). Activities will also benefit host communities, fostering peaceful coexistence with refugees.
38. WFP will continue to provide food assistance to Burundi returnees to meet their immediate food needs, complementing the provision of other essential items by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP will also continue to provide emergency food assistance for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and acutely food-insecure people affected by shocks, including those related to the climate.
39. WFP will support the community management of acute malnutrition, targeting children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

WFP strategic outcome

40. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: people are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

41. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

42. Work under CSP outcome 1 contributes to the 2023 humanitarian response plan, UNSDCF outcome 3, on adapted social protection systems, and strategic orientation 2 of the national development plan, on human capital development.

Expected outputs

43. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:
- Output 1.1: Refugees receive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance tailored to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, helping them to meet their basic food requirements.
 - Output 2.1: Acutely food-insecure populations, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs.
 - Output 3.1: Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis in refugee camps and other targeted areas receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at the management of moderate acute malnutrition.

Key activities

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

44. WFP will provide unconditional food assistance for all registered refugees residing in five camps and transit centres through a combination of in-kind assistance and CBTs that meet their food needs, contribute to dietary diversification and prevent malnutrition. WFP will continue to promote clean energy and the use of innovative hydroponics to produce fresh foods in the camps.

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

45. Returnees will receive unconditional food assistance consisting of cooked rations at transit sites and a three-month in-kind and CBT package designed to meet their immediate food needs and contribute to dietary diversification and the prevention of malnutrition.
46. Based on IPC analysis and needs assessments,⁴⁶ WFP will provide three months of unconditional food assistance and/or CBTs for populations affected by crises, including climate-related shocks, in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of a shock and/or during the lean season.
47. In partnership with the Burundi Red Cross and the national meteorological institute, WFP will expand multi-purpose preventive cash assistance for people at risk of flooding or other disasters, based on risk and vulnerability analysis and anticipatory action. This will be complemented by a capacity strengthening activity under CSP outcome 4.

Activity 3: Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food along with gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement the diets of acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and people undergoing treatment for tuberculosis in refugee camps and targeted areas

48. WFP will provide specialized nutritious foods or locally produced nutrient-dense foods to address moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis in refugee camps

⁴⁶ Assessments include a comprehensive food security vulnerability analysis (currently under way), food security monitoring system reports, an integrated context analysis (to be conducted in 2024), a joint assessment mission (planned for 2024), a joint approach to nutrition and food security assessment (planned for 2025) and mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping data.

and provinces with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition between 5 and 9 percent and with aggravating factors, such as acute food insecurity, high population displacement, return of refugees and epidemics or disease outbreaks that increase the risk of mortality among the targeted groups. Community platforms will be used for complementary screening of acute malnutrition and initiatives that raise awareness of healthy diets and nutrition.

Partnerships

49. Under activity 1, WFP will continue to partner with UNHCR, the national office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons (*Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (ONPRA)), NGOs and financial service providers. UNHCR and ONPRA will lead the refugee response while the financial service and mobile money service providers will support the disbursement of CBTs.
50. Activity 2 will be implemented through the Burundi Red Cross, the national disaster risk management platform and NGOs.
51. Activity 3 will be implemented through the Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against AIDS.

Assumptions

52. This CSP outcome is based on the assumption that funding will be adequate and humanitarian coordination mechanisms will be strengthened.

Transition/handover strategy

53. WFP will contribute to improving national and subnational capacity for forecasting, anticipating, mitigating and responding to hazards in a coordinated manner and as part of a shock-responsive social protection system. This work will include WFP's support for the Government's national social protection programme under CSP outcome 4.
54. Together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP will support the transition of activities under this CSP outcome to government-funded schemes for managing moderate acute malnutrition. This support will comprise the development and implementation of a national road map for government ownership and the development of a resource mobilization strategy, allowing a gradual handover.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year

55. Under CSP outcome 2, WFP will support the Government and partners in their efforts to invest in the nutrition of children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV, people undergoing treatment for tuberculosis and school-aged children up to age 15. This work will follow a food systems approach aimed at enhancing access to local, healthy and nutritious diets and improving care and feeding practices. Nutrition programmes and school meals are major entry points for building human capital and, combined with social protection systems, they contribute to the Government's long-term vision of improving the quality of life and well-being of Burundians and reducing inequality.
56. School meals and nutrition programmes will be linked to initiatives aimed at strengthening food value chains under CSP outcome 3 in order to connect demand for nutritious food, including fortified foods, to food supply chains. WFP will support smallholder farmers and cooperatives and private sector actors in meeting this demand. WFP will contribute to national food fortification by supporting efforts to scale up private sector and community-based fortification of regularly consumed staple foods. Social and behaviour

change communication will be used to influence consumer behaviour in favour of better care and feeding practices.

57. CBTs and social and behaviour change communication will enhance household access to nutritious foods. These initiatives will be integrated with livelihood support activities under CSP outcome 3 in districts most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition; meanwhile school meals will improve access to and the affordability of high quality nutritious foods. Nutrition-sensitive approaches will strengthen linkages between these interventions and social protection for effective coverage and the sustainability of human capital gains.

WFP strategic outcome

58. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: people have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

Focus area

59. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

60. Work under CSP outcome 2 contributes to strategic orientation pillar 4 of the national development plan, on improving health care performance and collaboration; implementation of the national school feeding policy for 2018–2032; UNSDCF outcome 4, on equitable access and quality in basic social services adapted to the life cycle; and the national multisectoral strategic plan for food and nutrition security for 2019–2023.⁴⁷

Expected outputs

61. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 4.1: Children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis benefit from integrated packages of nutrition and health support that enhance their nutrition and health and prevent malnutrition.
 - Output 4.2: Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, caregivers and community members receive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication that improves nutrition and health knowledge and practices.
 - Output 5.1: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren benefit equitably from nutrition-sensitive school-based programmes through the expansion of home-grown school feeding, resulting in healthy and nutritious diets and improved school outcomes.
 - Output 5.2: Targeted schools receive support to establish climate-friendly facilities, including for water, sanitation and hygiene, that can help mitigate the impact of climate change.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide integrated nutrition interventions that contribute to the prevention of malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis

62. Nutrition-specific interventions under activity 4 include the provision of specialized nutritious foods for children aged 6–23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis in order to meet their nutrition needs. WFP will progressively shift from specialized nutritious foods to CBTs to promote the purchase

⁴⁷ The plan is being updated.

of nutritious foods. This will be achieved through nutrition-sensitive activities designed to strengthen food supply chains, targeting small-scale farmers and medium-sized millers as they switch to producing nutritious food (through support under CSP outcome 3. Various social marketing campaigns targeting women, girls, boys, men and community workers will promote the consumption of these foods. WFP will use digital innovation to monitor multi-sector interventions.

63. At the household and community levels, interventions will be systematically accompanied by social and behaviour change communication designed to improve nutrition, the consumption of nutritious and diversified foods and health-related knowledge and practices while also addressing gender-related barriers affecting access to healthy diets.
64. Specific gender-transformative actions will include training and support to community platforms (including the “schools for husbands” and care groups), competitive tenders for small food processing units run by women and the promotion of interventions that reduce women’s workloads and improve childcare arrangements. Participants targeted under malnutrition prevention activities will be linked to activities under CSP outcome 3 that seek to enhance the economic empowerment of women and adolescent girls.

Activity 5: Promote nutrition-sensitive school meals by expanding home-grown school feeding to provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas

65. WFP will continue to provide safe, nutritious school meals to schoolchildren in the most food-insecure areas, including those hosting refugees and returnees.
66. WFP will support the Government’s plan to gradually scale up nutrition-sensitive school meals through a decentralized procurement model that will be expanded to at least half of the schools currently assisted. The model provides commodity vouchers to schools for the purchase of agricultural products and enables their demand for nutritious foods (milk, fresh foods, mushrooms, bio-fortified beans, fortified wholegrain maize flour and composite flour) to be met by local suppliers including smallholder farmers’ cooperatives and food processors supported under CSP outcome 3.
67. Through its HGSF activities, WFP will promote climate-smart solutions. Cooking fuel needs will be addressed through the use of community-built fuel-efficient stoves, community production of organic briquettes and afforestation and reforestation activities.
68. WFP will collaborate with partners to support social and behaviour change communication activities for school-aged children and adolescents, focusing on health, hygiene, nutrition best practices, HIV prevention through *STOP SIDA* clubs, and social and psychological support. Support for youth clubs will seek to address issues related to gender-based violence, early pregnancy, early marriage, reproductive health and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
69. Capacity strengthening activities under CSP outcome 2 will include operational support for centralized and decentralized HGSF models in the areas of local procurement, food safety and quality control, food storage and supply chains and will be complemented by policy and strategy advice under CSP outcome 4.
70. Evidence-based results from evaluations reviews and studies will be used to advocate universal coverage and inform decision making related to the health and nutrition of school-aged children and adolescents.

Partnerships

71. WFP will continue to work closely with national and subnational ministries responsible for health, education, the environment, agriculture and livestock, trade and industry, gender and social protection, energy and finance.

72. WFP will strengthen coordination and collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the provision of the integrated package of assistance in schools and communities through joint programming and geographical convergence.
73. WFP will expand its engagements with the private sector, parliamentarians, the Scaling Up Nutrition networks and NGOs.

Assumptions

74. This CSP outcome assumes that the Government maintains strong leadership of, commitment to and support for the coordination, implementation and funding of HGFSF and nutrition programmes. The increased availability of high quality local foods and the scale-up of the decentralized HGFSF model require functioning national laboratories to ensure adequate food safety and quality control. Smallholder farmers will also need to successfully increase their production through targeted value chains and adequately supply the market.

Transition/handover strategy

75. The full handover of the malnutrition prevention and HGFSF programmes is not achievable during the implementation of this CSP; however, lessons learned from this period, extensive evidence generation, capacity strengthening and coordination will be instrumental in paving the way for nationally led programmes in the future. WFP will continue to facilitate national ownership by working through government systems related to health, education and social protection.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems

76. Under CSP outcome 3, WFP will scale up its technical and programmatic support for smallholder farmers, aggregators, the private and public agri-business sector and local and institutional markets in order to improve the availability of and access to high quality, safe and specialized nutritious foods that improve diets and nutrition in Burundi.
77. WFP will leverage strategic partnerships with stakeholders and use financial and technical resources to deliver multisectoral interventions aimed at enhancing the efficiency, cost effectiveness and best practices of local food supply chains. The expansion of HGFSF and the gradual replacement of imported specialized nutritious foods with locally produced fortified foods (under CSP outcome 2) will increase farmers' opportunities for supplying high quality, diversified, safe and nutritious foods to stable markets.
78. WFP will support climate action in areas prone to recurring shocks and in areas impacted by refugees and returnees, through asset creation and livelihoods activities aimed at filling food gaps while restoring the natural resource base. Where and when possible, these activities will be linked to market support for smallholder farmers under activity 6.
79. A gender-gap analysis will be used to better understand the barriers that prevent women's participation in livelihoods and market activities and ensure that these barriers are addressed through specific activities.
80. The CSP includes a nutrition-sensitive social protection element focused on livelihoods, through which WFP will provide operational support to the *Merankabandi* programme component aimed at enhancing the self-reliance and resilience of refugees with children under 5.

WFP strategic outcome

81. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: people have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

82. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

83. This CSP outcome contributes to UNSDCF outcome 1, on inclusive and sustainable food systems, and strategic orientation 1 of the national development plan, on developing growth-generating sectors.

Expected outputs

84. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 6.1: Targeted smallholder farmers, including women, young people, people with disabilities and value chain actors, benefit from improved access to technology, innovation, skills, inputs and market linkages, including to HGSP programmes, that increase their productivity, food security, capacity to manage post-harvest losses and access to climate-resilient livelihoods.
 - Output 7.1: Targeted food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, young people and people with disabilities, benefit from nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative and climate-resilient assistance, including household and community assets, social transfers and financial inclusion, and food value chain strengthening, which improve their food security and adaptive resilience to climate-related shocks.

Key activities

Activity 6: Provide an integrated package of assistance for smallholder farmers and value chain actors that enables them to equitably access and utilize appropriate technology, innovation, skills, inputs and services to improve their productivity and incomes and increase their access to markets

85. In close collaboration with FAO, the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock and other partners, WFP will support the improvement of selected value chains by enhancing the productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers and their ability to access and meet local demand for nutritious foods.
86. Production-related support will include training for smallholder farmers in climate-smart agricultural practices, anticipatory climate services, the provision of high quality agricultural inputs and enhanced access to financial services and markets.
87. With its partners, WFP will contribute to reducing post-harvest losses by facilitating farmers' access to improved handling and storage technologies and credit facilities and through training on value addition, in accordance with food safety and quality standards.
88. In line with the local and regional food procurement policy,⁴⁸ WFP will increase its local purchases, relying on a well-established network of cooperative unions, in addition to building millers' capacity in flour fortification and providing eco-friendly packaging materials.
89. WFP will strengthen aggregation capacity and improve the access of smallholders' cooperatives to the market offered by its HGSP programme. This will be achieved by facilitating smallholder-friendly contracts adapted to their supply capacity and by promoting

⁴⁸ "Local and regional food procurement policy" (WFP/EB.2/2019/4-C).

quality control and diversified food supply to ensure that nutritious foods are more available and accessible.

90. The use of digital tools, including online trading platforms, will enhance traceability of purchased products and introduce greater transparency into the management of smallholder-friendly value chains and the mapping of all producers working with WFP. Social and behaviour change communication strategies will promote demand for the production and consumption of healthy foods and improve health and nutrition practices.
91. To enhance economic opportunities for smallholder farmers, including women, young people and people with disabilities, and other value chain actors such as cooperatives, aggregators and agri-food processors, WFP will work closely with the other Rome-based agencies and leverage South-South cooperation to facilitate knowledge transfer and access to technology and to promote local and nutrition-sensitive food value addition and food quality and safety systems for last-mile distribution.
92. WFP will support a gender-transformative approach to addressing the barriers that prevent women's participation in the economy and enhancing women's empowerment through financial inclusion and literacy, training on business skills and leadership and access to credit and markets. WFP will promote gender equality among all agri-food value chain actors and governance standards that seek to develop a safe and empowering environment for women.

Activity 7: Provide an integrated package of assistance to food-insecure, risk-prone populations including refugees and support access to nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood interventions

93. In partnership with the other Rome-based agencies and cooperating partners, WFP will implement cash-based asset creation and livelihoods activities that enhance the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers, households and communities in areas most affected by climate shocks and in areas hosting refugees and returnees. These activities will aim to restore and rehabilitate ecosystems and will include soil and water conservation, agroforestry, rural access and storage assets, income-generating activities and the facilitation of rural financial inclusion through the support for village savings and loans associations. Asset creation and livelihoods activities such as school gardens and improved feeder roads offer other possible opportunities to integrate school-based and smallholder market programmes.
94. Asset creation and livelihoods activities will apply environmental and social safeguards and norms and encourage the active engagement of women and young people, enabling their equal access to services, supporting women's leadership in the planning and implementation of activities and addressing the underlying causes of gender-based discrimination and violence.
95. Through CSP outcome 3, WFP will support smallholder farmers in producing, transforming and marketing their agricultural surpluses, enabling them to graduate from self-sufficiency to participation in organized agri-food supply chains while also reducing environmental degradation and restoring environments.
96. WFP will work with national academic and research institutions to build the capacity of local stakeholders in resilience monitoring and measurement and in evidence generation, to help shaping the national social protection's productive safety net model. WFP will explore the possibility of including Asset Impact Monitoring from Space to visualize changes in the landscape due to regenerative activities.
97. In partnership with the Government, WFP will implement a component of the *Merankabandi* programme focused on promoting nutrition-sensitive livelihoods and economic opportunities for refugee households with children under 5. This work will comprise

activities designed to enhance income generation capacity and resilience to shocks, with WFP providing monthly CBTs, a one-off payment, social and behaviour change communication and activities that foster inclusion (life skills training and access to markets) to increase the impact of the programme on household long-term consumption and resilience. To support the nationwide expansion of the programme, WFP will draw on lessons learned from programme implementation to strengthen the capacity of institutions and partners, needed to achieve the scale-up.

Partnerships

98. Under activity 6, WFP will partner with line ministries, the other Rome-based agencies and other United Nations entities, NGOs, financial and technical partners and the private sector. WFP will leverage its strategic partnerships with the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock and its technical agencies such as the national institute of agronomic science, focusing on improved seed varieties; the department for environmental and agricultural statistics, on market information systems; the agency charged with the management of the national grain reserve, on institutional markets; and the national geographical institute, on climate and weather information services. Under the Ministry of Trade, Transport, Industry and Tourism, WFP will work with the national centre for food technology, on food technology and value addition, and the office for quality control and standards, on standards and regulatory issues.
99. Under activity 7, WFP will pursue strategic partnerships with the World Bank and the African Development Bank in efforts to foster entrepreneurship among women and young people, linking smallholder farmers to schools. The social protection component targeting refugees will be implemented in partnership with the Merankabandi Project Implementation Unit, the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the National Social Protection Commission, UNHCR, ONPRA and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender.
100. WFP will leverage the experience of its centres of excellence and foster partnerships on knowledge-sharing through South–South and triangular cooperation. At the regional level, WFP will draw upon its in-house Post-Harvest Knowledge and Operations Centre based in Uganda to promote low-cost and efficient post-harvest technologies.
101. WFP is the lead agency for outcome 1 of the UNSCDF, on inclusive and sustainable food systems, and has led the elaboration of a joint programme with UNICEF, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, FAO and others on food systems transformation in Burundi.

Assumptions

102. This CSP outcome assumes that the Government will mobilize and make available sufficient financial and technical resources to support the transformation of national and local food systems. In addition, the Government and its partners will invest in creating an enabling environment and provide resources that enable private sector nutrition-sensitive value chains to thrive. Adequate and timely multi-year funding from donors is needed to support food systems transformation in Burundi. Increased joint programming, complementary technical services and inputs from collaborating partners and cooperating partners will be key to achieving sustainable outcomes.

Transition/handover strategy

103. The smallholder agricultural market support activities and private sector-led food value addition initiatives foreseen under this CSP are based on market-driven approaches designed to support diversified food systems. They are likely to be pulled by the growing demand for food in the country and the region, offering the opportunity for participants to improve productivity and increase incomes.

104. Such interventions will build the capacity of beneficiaries to invest in more sustainable agricultural practices, protect natural resources and gradually transition from humanitarian assistance to activities focused on resilience and self-sufficiency. WFP's partnership with the Government and the World Bank through the *Merankabandi* programme is an opportunity to promote stronger linkages between humanitarian response and development interventions aimed at integrating refugees and host communities into the national social protection system.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027

105. Capacity strengthening of government bodies and other partners at the central and decentralized levels is key to achieving the CSP outcomes. WFP will leverage its expertise to provide technical support in supply chain management, disaster risk reduction measures based on risk and vulnerability analysis, and anticipatory action based on predetermined triggers. WFP will also provide policy and strategy advice to the Government to enhance systems, institutions and programmes in the areas of nutrition, HGSF, social protection and food systems. Working through national institutions and other stakeholders, WFP will advocate the establishment of linkages and synergies among systems, facilitating opportunities to achieve scale, impact and sustainability.

WFP strategic outcome

106. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: national programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

107. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

108. CSP outcome 4 contributes to UNSDCF outcome 3 and strategic orientation 2 of the national development plan.

Expected outputs

109. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:

- Outcome 8.1: Food-insecure populations benefit from enhanced government and partner supply chain management capacity that results in the delivery of adequate, timely and equitable assistance.
- Output 8.2: People in Burundi benefit from national institutions that receive technical assistance for the coordination, development and implementation of effective, gender-transformative and climate-sensitive national strategies, policies and programmes on nutrition, food systems, food security and social protection.
- Outcome 8.3: Vulnerable people benefit from strengthened government capacity for early warning, food security and nutrition analysis, forecast-based anticipatory action and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms that deliver timely and appropriate humanitarian and development interventions.

Key activities

Activity 8: Provide systems strengthening support on the co-creation, design and implementation of effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including for supply chains, social protection, school meals, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems

110. Through its supply chain leadership, WFP will provide technical and operational support to the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock to improve the management of the national grain reserve, which aims to ensure availability of basic food commodities at affordable prices when market supplies are low. WFP will also support the supply chain management capacity of the Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against AIDS and the capacity of humanitarian and development partners to deliver programmes in hard-to-reach areas.
111. WFP will build on the achievements from the ICSP to support the Government in designing and delivering social protection with a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach. WFP will continue to strengthen government capacity to develop and implement the national single registry architecture, with the inclusion of indicators on refugees, nutrition and food security. It will also improve the capacity of government institutions to plan for and respond to climate-related disasters through the national social protection system, including by providing support for the design and implementation of regular and shock-responsive social cash transfers by the Government and humanitarian actors. WFP will invest in generating evidence that can be used to improve the integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches within national social protection programmes and frameworks.
112. Contributing to the fulfilment of the Government's commitments under the global School Meals Coalition, particularly with regard to universal coverage and policy strengthening, WFP will provide policy support and institutional technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research. This work will cover the revision of the national school feeding policy, the revision of a school health and nutrition strategy and the development of a transition plan and a financing strategy to pave the way for a gradual handover of school meals operations in the long term.
113. WFP will support the Government in designing a new national food fortification strategy and scaling up private sector and community-based fortification initiatives. Social marketing campaigns and the training of community health workers will promote the consumption of fortified and bio-fortified foods.
114. WFP will support the Government and the Burundi Red Cross in improving their capacity in emergency preparedness and response, early warning, forecast-based and anticipatory action, vulnerability analysis and market information systems. WFP will leverage its research, assessment and monitoring capabilities and technology to analyse climate and earth observation data and produce retrospective climate analysis, seasonal monitoring and forecasting and develop systems that trigger anticipatory action in relation to drought.

Partnerships

115. Under CSP outcome 4, WFP will work with line ministries, international financial institutions, other United Nations entities, WFP centres of excellence and the private sector.

Assumptions

116. The Government allocates sufficient financial and human resources, which are complemented by external multi-year funding. Security conditions in Burundi are conducive to foreign investments that boost the economy.

Transition/handover strategy

117. Continuing its strategic shift in role from implementer to enabler, WFP will ensure the sustainability and national ownership of capacity strengthening activities by analysing priorities and needs in close collaboration with the Government and partners. The timescale required for full handover of activities is likely to exceed the implementation period of the CSP.

Country strategic plan outcome 5: The Government and humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise that enables them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year

118. WFP will provide supply chain and logistics services and on-demand emergency telecommunications, information technology and financial services, including transfer assistance on behalf of the humanitarian and development community using WFP systems and platforms.

WFP strategic outcome

119. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

120. The focus area of CSP outcome 5 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

121. CSP outcome 5 contributes to strategic objective 1 of the humanitarian response plan, UNSDCF outcome 5, on preparedness and response systems for natural and human-induced shocks, and strategic orientation 2 of the national development plan.

Expected outputs

122. The following output will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 5:

- Output 9.1: Vulnerable populations benefit from WFP supply chain and emergency telecommunications and information technology services provided to government, humanitarian and development partners, which enable efficient food and non-food assistance for development and emergency programmes.

Key activities

Activity 9: Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and information technology services to government, development and humanitarian partners

123. WFP will provide on-demand services and expertise including supply chain, procurement, transport and storage, and information and communications technology services for humanitarian and development partners. WFP will support the establishment of a national single registry under the social protection programme.

Partnerships

124. Under CSP outcome 5, WFP will work with the Government and humanitarian and development partners.

Transition/handover strategy

125. The handover of supply chains to the Government will be gradual and will depend on the success of WFP's capacity strengthening work with the Government.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

126. Beneficiary targeting will be informed by food security and nutrition assessments, taking into consideration gender, age, disability, displacement, socioeconomic status and geographical location. About 53 percent of the beneficiaries in this CSP will be women and girls, reflecting the importance of addressing their specific nutrition needs and gender-related inequality. The primary beneficiaries under CSP outcome 1 will be crisis-affected populations, including acutely malnourished individuals. CSP outcome 2 beneficiaries will be children aged between 6 months and 15 years, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis. Work under CSP outcome 3 will target food-insecure smallholder farmers, farmers' associations and cooperatives and value chain actors, including the private sector.
127. WFP will use its digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform, to register beneficiaries under activities 1, 2, 4 and 7.

4.2 Transfers

128. WFP will increasingly support the use of a combination of in-kind assistance and CBTs to increase efficiency, effectiveness, flexibility and beneficiary choice, thereby enhancing the dignity and protection of beneficiaries.
129. Market monitoring,⁴⁹ minimum expenditure basket monitoring and market assessments will continue to inform CBT value; protection, gender and age analysis and resource availability will also guide decisions on the feasibility of using CBTs.
130. WFP will gradually increase the use of digitized payment solutions such as e-vouchers and mobile money across its programme activities, including in partnership with the Global System for Mobile Communications,⁵⁰ in order to strengthen digital literacy and the financial inclusion of targeted populations. Digital financial inclusion through mobile money will serve the following purposes: addressing protection issues identified through the community feedback mechanism; providing access to financial services for underserved populations; supporting the national social protection programme; boosting markets and developing the private sector and supply chains in remote areas; and enhancing partnerships with the private sector, helping to tailor financial services to the specific needs of this new customer base.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

131. WFP has reviewed its workforce supply and demand and assessed gaps. Based on this analysis, WFP will enhance talent management to ensure that the country office has the right skillsets to implement the CSP.
132. WFP will continue to enhance staff wellness, safety and security as key priorities while fostering a diverse, safe, respectful and inclusive work environment.

4.4 Partnerships

133. WFP will continue to work closely with the Government at all levels on the development of policies and the implementation of activities aimed at achieving SDGs 2 and 17.

⁴⁹ Food price monitoring through mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping.

⁵⁰ Through its [Mobile for Humanitarian Innovation](#) platform.

134. WFP will work with a range of partners' 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

135. Monitoring arrangements will be guided by WFP's corporate results framework for 2022–2025 and national and UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation systems. WFP will ensure that gender-responsive and protection-sensitive monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems are in place to monitor and report on implementation and measure impact, providing evidence and accountability.
136. Monitoring undertaken to measure outcomes, outputs and processes and evaluations conducted to demonstrate the impact and effectiveness of WFP activities will be implemented with government counterparts, other United Nations entities, cooperating partners and other stakeholders. Qualitative research will be explored to generate evidence on WFP's contributions to national capacity strengthening. WFP will continue to provide community feedback mechanisms through which communities can make direct contact, provide feedback and seek redress, thereby informing programme adjustments.
137. The implementation of corporate platforms will allow the recording of real-time movements of food and improve efficiency, accountability and the accuracy of food deliveries and distributions.
138. Extensive evaluation work is planned under this CSP, including a mid-term review and a CSP evaluation; two decentralized evaluations under activity 4; a mid-term review specific to donor reporting requirements, an impact evaluation (ongoing) and a research study for activity 5; and a mid-term review of activity 7. Studies and reviews will help to generate evidence to improve programme delivery, such as value for money studies and a developmental evaluation for the fortification programme. Assessments on gender, protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse will be conducted to better understand the operating environment and ensure that programmes address specific needs.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

139. Climate-related shocks, insecurity, natural disasters and sudden influxes of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo are anticipated risks for the implementation of this CSP. WFP will develop robust scenario planning and support the Government and the Burundi Red Cross in scaling up national emergency preparedness and response capacities and ensuring operational continuity. WFP will update and implement its business continuity plan in case of a major crisis that affects its operations.
140. Achievement of the CSP outcomes depends on the availability of funding. Funding may be insufficient for implementing WFP's interventions and ensuring continuity and the transition of operations to government-owned programmes. To mitigate this risk, WFP will put in place a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy and will support the Government in identifying innovative financing solutions.
141. Weak coordination among partners and line ministries could affect government capacity strengthening efforts. To mitigate this risk, WFP will focus on improving coordination and collaboration among relevant ministries through the provision of technical inputs, expertise and facilitation.

Operational risks

142. To mitigate the risk of supply chain pipeline breaks and bottlenecks, WFP will enhance its transport and supply chain intelligence.
143. Lack of up-to-date and reliable data poses a risk to effective programme planning, design, implementation and monitoring. WFP will build the data management skills and knowledge of the Government through targeted training.
144. As an extra assurance measure, WFP will introduce identity management and register all beneficiaries to ensure assistance goes to the right people. WFP will ensure that operations have the most up-to-date business processes and technology solutions and will draw up a timeline for progressively introducing smarter controls. Contingency plans will be maintained for sudden onset emergencies.

Fiduciary risks

145. Internal controls, operational procedures and awareness raising will be strengthened to prevent, detect and report fraud and corruption. Due diligence reviews of partners and vendors and continuous risk assessment in areas deemed susceptible to fraud will continue.

Financial risks

146. WFP will monitor the ongoing effects of the global food crisis on food prices and adjust CBT values where necessary.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards**Social safeguards**

147. For all activities, WFP will analyse issues related to protection, gender and disability using data disaggregated by sex and age to ensure that affected populations are empowered and that meaningful assistance is provided. Data will be protected in line with WFP corporate guidance.⁵¹
148. To address risks of sexual exploitation and abuse within the operational environment, WFP will work with key stakeholders to train WFP and partner staff, sensitize affected communities and strengthen internal reporting and referral procedures.
149. Through the CSP, WFP will adopt gender-transformative approaches, including analysis of the intersectionality of vulnerabilities and employing “leave no one behind” approach. Disability inclusion will continue to be mainstreamed including through targeted actions to increase the reach of WFP activities and empower people with disabilities, in consultation with partners.
150. To address risks of exclusion, including those based on social discrimination, age, gender and disability. WFP will adopt the principles outlined in its protection and accountability policy. WFP will ensure its interventions promote the safety and dignity of affected populations and “do no harm”. WFP will strengthen its community feedback mechanisms across its programmes and enhance accountability to affected populations.

Environmental safeguards

151. In line with national priorities, WFP will integrate environmental and social sustainability screening in all its activities while helping communities to anticipate and adapt to the impacts of climate shocks. WFP will support initiatives that prevent land degradation and promote environmental restoration and will invest in sustainable management systems to

⁵¹ WFP toolkit on protecting beneficiaries' personal data.

reduce the environmental impact of its operations, including through safe waste management techniques that facilitate recycling and reduce soil degradation.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

152. The total budget for the CSP is USD 416,300,176. Forty percent of the total budget will be allocated to crisis response activities and 60 percent to resilience building activities. Gender-related activities have been budgeted at 16 percent of the CSP implementation costs.

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)						
Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
1	1	15 339 580	19 157 516	19 764 054	20 614 148	74 875 298
	2	14 334 635	14 509 152	14 802 581	14 910 841	58 557 209
	3	4 220 674	3 783 893	3 721 828	3 542 658	15 269 053
2	4	7 902 192	10 650 948	12 924 785	14 000 197	45 478 123
	5	33 520 438	42 729 700	45 011 361	46 407 011	167 668 510
3	6	1 151 632	1 277 894	1 302 362	1 387 125	5 119 012
	7	5 548 911	5 840 955	5 955 122	5 909 937	23 254 925
4	8	2 835 741	2 306 605	2 405 758	2 180 879	9 728 983
5	9	4 328 485	3 486 432	4 509 719	4 024 426	16 349 061
Total		89 182 288	103 743 096	110 397 570	112 977 222	416 300 176

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

153. WFP will expand its partnerships with new donors, financial institutions and the private sector to maximize the impact of interventions by pursuing joint, predictable multi-year fundraising opportunities in support of common priorities. Given the Government's growing interest in and financial contribution towards the national HGSF programme, WFP will reinforce its joint fundraising and advocacy efforts with the Government, including by using WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund for multilateral contributions. In the event of funding shortfalls, WFP will prioritize life-saving assistance.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR BURUNDI COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2027)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 1: Access to food**

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

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

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)

Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)

Activities and outputs

1. Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to refugees in camps and transit centres (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1.1 Refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance tailored to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, helping them to meet their basic food requirements (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1 Refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance tailored to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, helping them to meet their basic food requirements (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1 Refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance tailored to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, helping them to meet their basic food requirements (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

2. Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance to acutely food-insecure households, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

2.1 Acutely food-insecure populations, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

2.1 Acutely food-insecure populations, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

2.1 Acutely food-insecure populations, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

2.1 Acutely food-insecure populations, including shock-affected households, internally displaced persons and Burundi returnees (Tier 1) receive gender-responsive unconditional nutritious food and/or cash-based assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

3. Provide adequate and timely nutrition-dense food along with gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to supplement the diets of acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV and people undergoing treatment for tuberculosis in refugee camps and targeted areas (NTA-1.4: Malnutrition treatment programme)

3.1 Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis in refugee camps and other targeted areas receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at the management of moderate acute malnutrition (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

3.1 Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis in refugee camps and other targeted areas receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at the management of moderate acute malnutrition (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

3.1 Acutely malnourished boys and girls aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis in refugee camps and other targeted areas receive adequate and timely nutrition-dense food and social and behaviour change communication aimed at the management of moderate acute malnutrition (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

SDG target 2: End malnutrition

Country strategic plan outcome 2: People in Burundi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes that contribute to human capital throughout the year

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

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

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Graduation rate

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

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

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate, by grade

Activities and outputs

4. Provide integrated nutrition interventions that contribute to the prevention of malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)

4.1 Children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis benefit from integrated packages of nutrition and health support that enhance their nutrition and health and prevent malnutrition (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

4.1 Children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis benefit from integrated packages of nutrition and health support that enhance their nutrition and health and prevent malnutrition (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

4.1 Children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis benefit from integrated packages of nutrition and health support that enhance their nutrition and health and prevent malnutrition (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

4.2 Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, caregivers and community members receive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication that improves nutrition and health knowledge and practices (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

5. Promote nutrition-sensitive school meals by expanding home-grown school feeding to provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary school-aged children in targeted areas (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)

5.1 Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren benefit equitably from nutrition-sensitive school-based programmes through the expansion of home-grown school feeding, resulting in healthy and nutritious diets and improved school outcomes (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.1 Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren benefit equitably from nutrition-sensitive school-based programmes through the expansion of home-grown school feeding, resulting in healthy and nutritious diets and improved school outcomes (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.1 Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren benefit equitably from nutrition-sensitive school-based programmes through the expansion of home-grown school feeding, resulting in healthy and nutritious diets and improved school outcomes (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.1 Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren benefit equitably from nutrition-sensitive school-based programmes through the expansion of home-grown school feeding, resulting in healthy and nutritious diets and improved school outcomes (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.2 Targeted schools receive support to establish climate-friendly facilities, including for water, sanitation and hygiene, that can help mitigate the impact of climate change (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.2 Targeted schools receive support to establish climate-friendly facilities, including for water, sanitation and hygiene, that can help mitigate the impact of climate change (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

SDG target 4: Sustainable food system

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Food-insecure and risk-prone populations in targeted areas, especially women and young people, smallholder farmers, farmer-based organizations and value chain actors, have improved and more sustainable livelihoods all year round through resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Conductive and stable macroeconomic, political and security environment in the country.

Outcome indicators

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage

Climate resilience capacity score

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

6. Provide an integrated package of assistance for smallholder farmers and value chain actors that enables them to equitably access and utilize appropriate technology, innovation, skills, inputs and services to improve their productivity and incomes and increase their access to markets (SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes)

6.1 Targeted smallholder farmers, including women, young people, people with disabilities and value chain actors, benefit from improved access to technology, innovation, skills, inputs and market linkages, including to HGSP programmes, that increase their productivity, food security, capacity to manage post-harvest losses and access to climate-resilient livelihoods (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

6.1 Targeted smallholder farmers, including women, young people, people with disabilities and value chain actors, benefit from improved access to technology, innovation, skills, inputs and market linkages, including to HGSP programmes, that increase their productivity, food security, capacity to manage post-harvest losses and access to climate-resilient livelihoods (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

6.1 Targeted smallholder farmers, including women, young people, people with disabilities and value chain actors, benefit from improved access to technology, innovation, skills, inputs and market linkages, including to HGSP programmes, that increase their productivity, food security, capacity to manage post-harvest losses and access to climate-resilient livelihoods (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

7. Provide an integrated package of assistance to food-insecure, risk-prone populations including refugees and support access to nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, climate-resilient livelihood interventions (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)

7.1 Targeted food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, young people and people with disabilities, benefit from nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative and climate-resilient assistance, including household and community assets, social transfers and financial inclusion, and food value chain strengthening, which improve their food security and adaptive resilience to climate-related shocks (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

7.1 Targeted food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, young people and people with disabilities, benefit from nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative and climate-resilient assistance, including household and community assets, social transfers and financial inclusion, and food value chain strengthening, which improve their food security and adaptive resilience to climate-related shocks (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

7.1 Targeted food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, young people and people with disabilities, benefit from nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative and climate-resilient assistance, including household and community assets, social transfers and financial inclusion, and food value chain strengthening, which improve their food security and adaptive resilience to climate-related shocks (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

7.1 Targeted food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, young people and people with disabilities, benefit from nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative and climate-resilient assistance, including household and community assets, social transfers and financial inclusion, and food value chain strengthening, which improve their food security and adaptive resilience to climate-related shocks (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

SDG target 9: Capacity building

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Government and national actors in Burundi have strengthened capacities, systems and services to plan, design, implement and monitor food and nutrition assistance, food systems, school meals and social protection policies and strategies, by 2027

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Conductive and stable macroeconomic, political and security environment in the country.

Outcome indicators

Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy

Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adapted with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

SABER school feeding index

Transition strategy for school health and nutrition/including school feeding developed with WFP support

Activities and outputs**8. Provide systems strengthening support on the co-creation, design and implementation of effective food and nutrition assistance programmes, including for supply chains, social protection, school meals, sustainable food systems and early warning and emergency preparedness systems (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)**

8.1 Food-insecure populations benefit from enhanced government and partner supply chain management capacity that results in the delivery of adequate, timely and equitable assistance (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

8.2 People in Burundi benefit from national institutions that receive technical assistance for the coordination, development and implementation of effective, gender-transformative and climate-sensitive national strategies, policies and programmes on nutrition, food systems, food security and social protection (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs)

8.3 Vulnerable people benefit from strengthened government capacity for early warning, food security and nutrition analysis, forecast-based anticipatory action and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms that deliver timely and appropriate humanitarian and development interventions (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

8.3 Vulnerable people benefit from strengthened government capacity for early warning, food security and nutrition analysis, forecast-based anticipatory action and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms that deliver timely and appropriate humanitarian and development interventions (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

SDG target 16: Global Partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 5: The Government and humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services and expertise that enables them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs and emergencies throughout the year

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Conductive and stable macroeconomic, political and security environment in the country.

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs**9. Provide on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications and information technology services to government, development and humanitarian partners (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)**

9.1 Vulnerable populations benefit from WFP supply chain and emergency telecommunications and information technology services provided to government, humanitarian and development partners, which enable efficient food and non-food assistance for development and emergency programmes (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes
- CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance
- CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes
- CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
- CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)
- CC.1.6: Country office score on meeting standards for the identification and documentation of conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks, and implementation of mitigation measures

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
- CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
- CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
- CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
- CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality
- CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

SDG 2: Zero hunger**CC.1. Protection****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.1.6: Country office score on meeting standards for the identification and documentation of conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks, and implementation of mitigation measures

CC.2. Accountability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

ANNEX II

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY

Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2024			2025			2026			2027			Total
				Food	CBTs	CS** (Tier 1)	Food	CBTs	CS (Tier 1)	Food	CBTs	CS (Tier 1)	Food	CBTs	CS (Tier 1)	
1	1.1	1	Girls	15 000	15 000	-	15 500	15 500	-	15 750	15 750	-	16 250	16 250	-	16 250
			Boys	15 000	15 000	-	15 500	15 500	-	15 750	15 750	-	16 250	16 250	-	16 250
			Women	15 360	15 360	6 072	15 872	15 872	6 274	16 128	16 128	6 376	16 640	16 640	6 578	16 640
			Men	14 640	14 640	5 928	15 128	15 128	6 126	15 372	15 372	6 224	15 860	15 860	6 422	15 860
			Total	60 000	60 000	12 000	62 000	62 000	12 400	63 000	63 000	12 600	65 000	65 000	13 000	65 000
	2.1	2	Girls	32 500	32 500	-	32 500	32 500	-	32 500	32 500	-	32 500	32 500	-	200 000
			Boys	32 500	32 500	-	32 500	32 500	-	32 500	32 500	-	32 500	32 500	-	200 000
			Women	33 280	33 280	14 978	33 280	33 280	18 722	33 280	33 280	22 466	33 280	33 280	29 955	204 800
			Men	31 720	31 720	14 622	31 720	31 720	18 278	31 720	31 720	21 934	31 720	31 720	29 245	195 200
			Total	130 000	130 000	29 600	130 000	130 000	37 000	130 000	130 000	44 400	130 000	130 000	59 200	800 000
	3.1	3	Girls	21 620	-	-	21 620	-	-	19 135	-	-	16 650	-	-	79 023
			Boys	21 881	-	-	21 881	-	-	19 366	-	-	16 851	-	-	79 977
			Women	14 500	-	14 500	10 000	10 000	-	10 000	-	10 000	10 000	-	10 000	44 500
			Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	58 000	-	14 500	53 500	10 000	-	48 500	-	10 000	43 500	-	10 000	203 500
2	4.1	4	Girls	9 920	7 440	-	12 400	9 920	-	14 880	12 400	-	17 360	14 880	-	99 200
			Boys	10 080	7 560	-	12 600	10 080	-	15 120	12 600	-	17 640	15 120	-	100 800
			Women	10 000	5 000	15 000	15 000	10 000	25 000	20 000	15 000	35 000	25 000	15 000	40 000	115 000
			Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	30 000	20 000	15 000	40 000	30 000	25 000	50 000	40 000	35 000	60 000	45 000	40 000	315 000

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY

Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2024			2025			2026			2027			Total	
				Food	CBTs	CS** (Tier 1)	Food	CBTs	CS (Tier 1)	Food	CBTs	CS (Tier 1)	Food	CBTs	CS (Tier 1)		
	5.1	5	Girls	252 003	100 200	70 441	201 903	150 300	105 661	114 191	200 400	140 881	101 703	250 500	211 322	352 203	
			Boys	250 997	99 800	70 159	201 097	149 700	105 239	188 809	199 600	140 319	101 297	249 500	210 478	350 797	
			Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	503 000	200 000	140 600	403 000	300 000	210 900	303 000	400 000	281 200	203 000	500 000	421 800	703 000	
3	6.1	6	Women	-	-	60 720	-	-	63 756	-	-	66 792	-	-	70 334	70 334	
			Men	-	-	59 280	-	-	62 244	-	-	65 208	-	-	68 666	68 666	
			Total	-	-	120 000	-	-	126 000	-	-	132 000	-	-	139 000	139 000	
	7.1	7	Girls	-	28 750	-	-	28 750	-	-	28 750	-	-	28 750	-	57 500	
			Boys	-	28 750	-	-	28 750	-	-	28 750	-	-	28 750	-	57 500	
			Women	-	29 440	11 638	-	29 440	11 638	-	29 440	11 638	-	29 440	11 638	58 880	
			Men	-	28 060	11 362	-	28 060	11 362	-	28 060	11 362	-	28 060	11 362	56 120	
Total	-	115 000	23 000	-	115 000	23 000	-	115 000	23 000	-	115 000	23 000	230 000				
Total (without overlap)*				781 000	487 750	343 862	788 500	498 900	419 690	794 500	509 050	519 818	801 500	516 050	682 624	2 211 950	

Abbreviation: CS = capacity strengthening.

* Overlap takes into account: i) between CSP outcomes 1 and 3: 28 percent of unconditional resource transfers (activity 2) will receive asset creation and livelihood support activities assistance (activity 7); and ii) between CSP outcomes 2 and 3: 28 percent of malnutrition prevention activities (activity 4) will receive asset creation and livelihood support activities assistance (activity 7). Asset creation and livelihood support activities: the total comprises two cohorts of 115,000 beneficiaries over the two-year period assuming that graduation of beneficiaries will take at least two years of continuous assistance.

** Capacity strengthening beneficiaries Tier 1: For all activities, beneficiaries' capacities will be strengthened through social and behaviour change communication. Thus, 20 percent of the beneficiaries for activities 1, 2 and 5 are planned; all pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls receive social and behaviour change communication. Participants in asset creation will receive capacity building on various techniques, including new agricultural technologies.

ANNEX III

FOOD RATION (<i>g/person/day</i>) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (<i>USD/person/day</i>) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY									
	CSP outcome 1				CSP outcome 2				CSP outcome 3
	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3		Activity 4		Activity 5		Activity 7
Beneficiary type	Refugees	IDPs/returnees/ shock-affected people	Children 6–59 months	PBWG/ PLHIV/TB	Children 6–23 months	PBWG/ PLHIV/TB	Pre-primary and primary school children		Smallholder farmers/FFA
Modality	Food and CBTs ^a	Food and CBTs ^b	Food	Food	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs ^c	Food (milk) ^d	CBTs
Cereals	360	360					150		
Pulses	120	120					40		
Oil	25	25					10		
Salt	5	5					3		
Plumpy'Doz					50				
Plumpy'Sup			100						
Super Cereal Plus				250		200			
Milk								250	
Total kcal/day	1 950	1 950	535	939	281	787	767	153	
% kcal from protein	11.7	11.7	10.5	16.3	8,6	16.6	10.9	20.7	
Cash-based transfers (<i>USD/person/day</i>)	0.29/0.57	0.57			0.33	0.33	0.3		0.28
Number of feeding days per year	360	90	90	180	360	180	160	52	90

Abbreviations: FFA = food assistance for assets; PBWG = pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls; PLHIV/TB = people living with HIV/tuberculosis.

^a The hybrid model consists of a mix of in kind assistance and CBTs designed to provide 1 950 kcal/person/day.

^b The hybrid model consists of a mix of in kind assistance and CBTs designed to provide 1 950 kcal/person/day.

^c The in-kind school feeding ration will be gradually substituted by CBTs for decentralized procurement, reaching 70 percent of schools by 2027.

^d Milk will be provided in the provinces of Ngozi and Gitega three days a week. The remaining days will be covered with food and/or CBTs for decentralized procurement.

ANNEX IV

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	56 091	34 785 348
Pulses	16 966	21 913 235
Oil and fats	3 823	6 213 785
Mixed and blended foods	7 874	21 209 247
Other	10 362	10 230 593
Total (food)	95 115	94 352 208
Cash-based transfers		133 161 000
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	95 115	227 513 208

ANNEX V

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY CSP OUTCOME (USD)						
	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	115 638 480	162 804 984	20 535 202	7 610 911	13 744 291	320 333 868
Implementation	12 468 353	20 824 899	3 908 997	770 622	1 256 732	39 229 604
Adjusted direct support costs	11 519 044	16 507 801	2 197 996	753 663	1 348 038	32 326 542
Subtotal	139 625 878	200 137 684	26 642 195	9 135 196	16 349 061	391 890 014
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	9 075 682	13 008 949	1 731 743	593 788	0	24 410 162
Total	148 701 560	213 146 633	28 373 938	9 728 983	16 349 061	416 300 176

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
IDP	internally displaced person
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
NGO	non-governmental organization
ONPRA	<i>Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides</i> (national office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework