



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Burundi, Republic of (BI)

Country Programme Burundi (2011 - 2016)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200119
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 10, 2010
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2011
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2011
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	85,662,543
Capacity Development and Augmentation	1,506,032
Direct Support Costs	9,101,175
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	1,584,977
Indirect Support Costs	6,849,831
Total	104,704,558

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	17,811
Actual Commodities 2015	6,959
Total Approved Commodities	85,739

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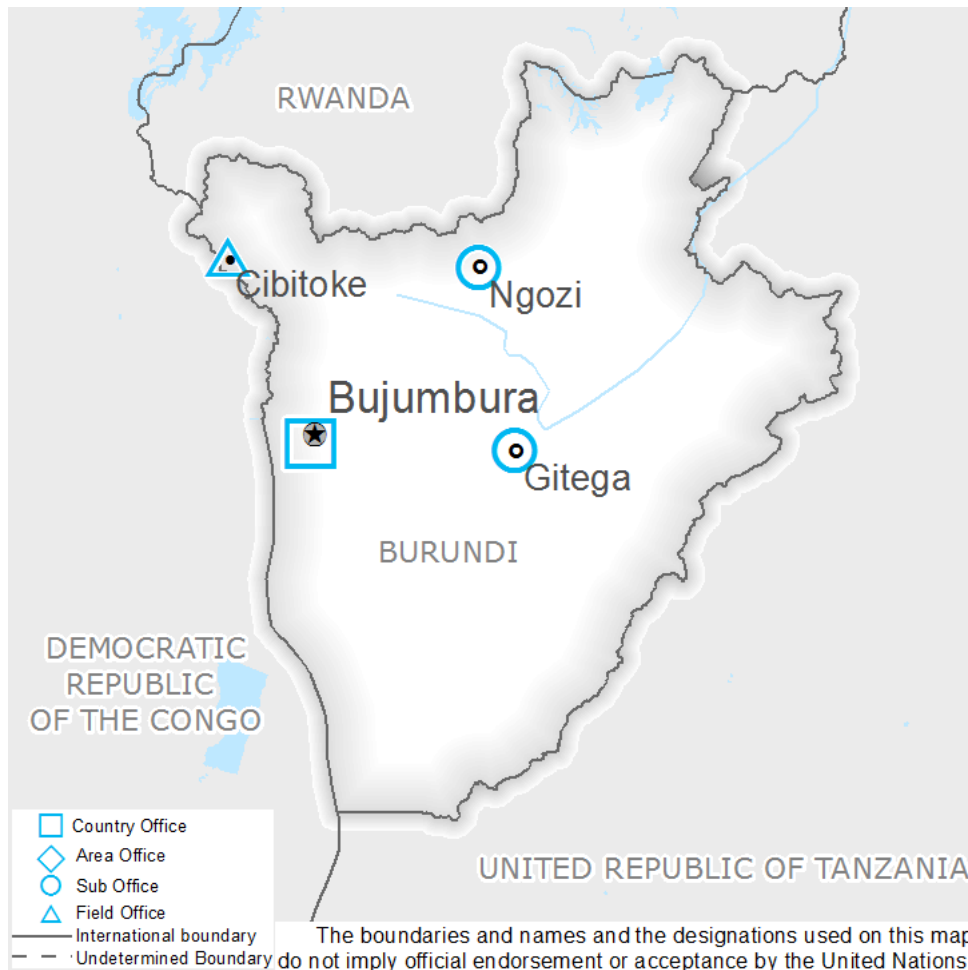
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Burundi is a resource-poor, low-income, food deficit country. According to the 2014-2015 IFPRI Global Hunger Index (GHI) report, the country has the highest levels of hunger in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is ranked last, at position 76, with a global hunger index score of 35.6. The 2015 UNDP Human Development Report ranked Burundi 184 out of 188 countries. Poverty is widespread, with 90-95 percent of the population living on less than USD 2 per day, particularly in rural areas.

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, and it accounts for approximately 35 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 90 percent of the population's income. Subsistence farmers, who depend heavily on their crop production to meet their food and income needs, dominate agricultural sector. To complicate this situation, rapid population growth (2.8 percent in 2012), has resulted in the highest population density in Africa (310 inhabitants per square kilometre). As a result of the demand for land, the poorest and most vulnerable communities generally depend on and often live on marginal lands.

The ongoing socio-political crisis linked to the recent general and Presidential elections has worsened the socio-economic situation in the country. In 2015, the prevailing insecurity has resulted in both internal and external displacements, and more than 200,000 Burundians have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The currency exchange rate has dropped and foreign aid, which accounts for about half of Burundi's national budget, has been significantly scaled back or suspended entirely by donors concerned with the political impasse.

As a consequence, food security and nutrition indicators have worsened over the last six months, since the political crisis started. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) carried out in six provinces (Bujumbura Mairie,

Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, Kirundo, Rumonge and Cibitoke) in October found that 19.5 percent of households are food insecure. Of these, 18.5 percent are moderately food insecure and 1 percent severely food insecure. The assessment also found poor global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Bujumbura Rural (7 percent) and Rumonge (5.5 percent). In addition, the average national stunting prevalence is as high as 49.6 percent, and most provinces in the north and east of the country have even higher rates ranging between 50 and 60 percent.

Even if insecurity and violence have decreased recently, the crisis and its socio-economic consequences have already generated new humanitarian needs that require urgent attention from the immediate to medium term. For instance, there will be a need to facilitate the return and reintegration of the two hundred thousand Burundians who are currently seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the El Nino phenomenon threatening the East-African region, and a possible unfavorable socio-political context in neighbouring DR Congo, due to the upcoming elections, may further increase humanitarian needs in the country.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP and other actors are supporting the government's efforts to improve food security and nutrition in the country within the framework of the Burundian multi-sectoral strategic plan to fight food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP interventions' strategy is also in aligned with the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (2012 - 2016) promoting a progressive shift from humanitarian interventions to longer-term objectives to address some of the root causes of food insecurity.

Based on the prevailing socio-political and economic context, WFP strives to meet urgent food needs of the most vulnerable populations through the provision of life-saving food assistance, while improving communities' capacity to cope with shocks through recovery activities enhancing community resilience. WFP uses a combination of assistance transfer modalities for better results, including by supporting production and boosting local economic activity.

In 2015, one of the great achievements is the effective implementation of a home grown school feeding project with the related purchase-for-progress (P4P) intervention. Through these projects, USD 3.7 million was injected into the local economy, improving the living conditions and incomes of smallholder farmers participating in the project. Other key achievements included: the improvement of the feedback and complaints mechanisms, linked to voucher transfer for assistance to refugees; and, the introduction of the cash transfer modality in the refugee programme to allow refugees have access to fresh food. The feedback and complaints mechanisms were improved by introducing the use of smartphones for a quick reporting and feedback. The introduction of fresh food allowed the refugees to diversify their diet. Preparations for the introduction and complementary use of the electronic vouchers (WFP SCOPE platform) and biometric verifications at distributions are well advanced. It is anticipated that this innovative approach coupled with more regular reporting by both WFP and UNHCR will ensure the more efficient use of resources, thereby enhancing both accountability and transparency.

WFP also introduced an innovation approach consisting of combining the prevention of stunting programme with food for assets creation activities by providing a package of critical products and services to vulnerable households and individuals with the aim to prevent stunting and tackle food insecurity at the same time. However, the implementation of this integrated intervention was limited in certain areas because, with a strained resourcing situation, the country office had to prioritize the available resources for the vulnerable people affected by the then prevailing socio-political turmoil. If resources and security condition allow, WFP plans to scale up this innovation approach that promotes the integration and complementarity of FFA activities with household and community resilience building and nutrition while connecting beneficiaries to local market.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	70,491	72,859	143,350
Children (5-18 years)	225,938	226,750	452,688
Adults (18 years plus)	97,231	97,675	194,906
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	393,660	397,284	790,944

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	4,487	302	1,199	874	96	6,959
Single Country IR-EMOP	798	128	259	0	0	1,185
Single Country PRRO	5,789	440	1,849	1,132	154	9,364
Total Food Distributed in 2015	11,074	871	3,307	2,006	250	17,508

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Country programme 200119 aims to support government's efforts to improve food and nutrition security and to promote development.

The CP has three components: (i) support for preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention rates through school feeding; (ii) nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups through prevention of stunting targeting pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months, and nutrition support for people living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral treatment (ART); and (iii) support for community recovery and development.

The school feeding programme aimed to increase school enrolment, improve attendance, and reduce dropout rates for boys and girls in pre- and primary schools up to grade nine in six provinces in the country. (Strategic Objective 4).

Nutrition support activities contributed to prevention of stunting during the first 1,000 days, from pregnancy to 2 years of age, and improved adherence to treatment for PLHIVs on antiretroviral treatment. (Strategic Objective 4).

Community recovery and development activities were implemented to improve households' access to food, build community resilience to shocks and reduce disaster risks. (Strategic Objective 3).

The CP was aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012-2016, the Government Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2012-2016), Burundi's Vision 2025, the National Agricultural Investment Plan (2012-2017), and strategic objectives 3 and 4 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017).

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Under this country programme, WFP continued to assist pre- and primary school children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months, PLHIV on ART, and vulnerable and food-insecure populations.

WFP implemented the school meals programme in three provinces in the north (Ngozi, Muyinga and Kirundo) and in three other provinces in the west of the country (Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura). Targeting was based on enrolment rates and the level of food insecurity. The Northern provinces reported high levels of food insecurity and chronic malnutrition, and low enrolment rates. In the western provinces and in the northern province of Muyinga, WFP implemented a home grown school feeding programme linked to purchase-for-progress (P4P) and nutrition activities. Those regions were targeted by the programme not only for their huge untapped potential for food production and a strong cooperative movement, but also low enrolment rates in primary schools. WFP provided daily hot meals to pre- and primary school children, with food purchased from local small-holder cooperatives. The food basket consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The meals were sometimes enriched with local vegetables provided by the local community and from the school gardens. The number of school children assisted surpassed the plan because of the extension of the homegrown school feeding programme in Bubanza. Delays in food dispatches and lack of firewood in Cibitoke and Bubanza Provinces resulted in lower amounts of food distributed to schools and prepared. To address the situation, WFP introduced fuel efficient stoves in 153 schools covered by the Home Grown School Feeding programme which will reduce by 40 percent the use of firewood. The scale-up of this initiative is planned for the first quarter of 2016.

Prevention of stunting for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 - 23 months continued in Ngozi, Rutana, Karusi and Muramvya provinces. In Rutana, Karusi and Muramvya, children aged 6 - 23 months received a supplementary food ration of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS) in the form of Plumpy'Doz and SuperCereal Plus, while PLWs received Super Cereal. In Ngozi, the stunting prevention intervention continued within the framework of a joint (UNICEF, WFP, WHO and FAO) project targeting 1,000 households. Children aged 6 – 23 months were given LNS, SuperCereal Plus, vegetable oil and sugar, while PLWs received SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. However, due to lack of resources, the prevention of stunting intervention reached fewer beneficiaries than planned. Nutrition support for PLHIV on ART was not implemented in 2015 because of lack of resources. ART

clients continued to be assisted within the framework of a trust fund supported by the Global Fund through the Government of Burundi. The National Council for the Fight against AIDS (SEP-CNLS), the implementing arm of the Ministry of Health and Fight against AIDS, coordinated the implementation of the project, while WFP managed the supply chain until July 2015. The difference between participants and beneficiaries under stunting prevention is due to the distribution to participants, in Ngozi province, of a family ration for three family members.

The food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme was implemented in Kayanza province in response to a request made by the government's *Projet d'Appui à l'Intensification et la Valorisation Agricole au Burundi* (PAIVA-B) supported by IFAD. PAIVA-B aimed to rehabilitate a marshland in line with the communal development plan and requested WFP, through the local administration, to protect a watershed located upstream against erosion. Kayanza is one of the provinces with a high population density and high levels of food insecurity. WFP targeted beneficiaries based on vulnerability and levels of food insecurity, using a community participatory approach whereby the community selected the most vulnerable and publicly validated the lists of selected beneficiaries. Food assistance included cereals, pulses and salt, while project implementation was supervised in collaboration with *Programme de développement des filières* (PRODEFI), a value chain development programme supported by IFAD. Limited resources did not allow to extend the programme to other regions as planned.

In March, WFP completed the cash transfer for assets initiated towards the end of 2014 in Karuzi province. The province had been affected by insufficient rainfall since April 2014. In total, about 38,000 beneficiaries completed the project in early 2015. The cash and vouchers transfers planned under FFA in 2015 could not be implemented because of lack of resources.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	246,894	317,406	564,300	193,791	190,915	384,706	78.5%	60.1%	68.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary)	140,390	137,610	278,000	143,393	138,877	282,270	102.1%	100.9%	101.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera)	52,384	123,916	176,300	31,872	32,909	64,781	60.8%	26.6%	36.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an)	54,120	55,880	110,000	18,526	19,129	37,655	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	140,390	137,610	278,000	143,393	138,877	282,270	102.1%	100.9%	101.5%
By Residence status:									
Residents	140,390	137,610	278,000	143,393	138,877	282,270	102.1%	100.9%	101.5%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	31,872	32,909	64,781	-	-	-
Children (under 5 years)	45,570	45,621	91,191	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	2,972	3,140	6,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	3,842	75,155	78,997	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residents	52,384	123,916	176,300	27,402	37,379	64,781	52.3%	30.2%	36.7%
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,570	9,900	19,470	3,276	3,389	6,665	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%
Children (5-18 years)	20,460	21,780	42,240	7,004	7,456	14,460	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	24,090	24,200	48,290	8,246	8,284	16,530	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	54,120	55,880	110,000	18,526	19,129	37,655	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School Feeding (on-site)	278,000	-	278,000	282,270	-	282,270	101.5%	-	101.5%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	168,000	-	168,000	64,781	-	64,781	38.6%	-	38.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	94,000	16,000	94,000	8,265	29,390	37,655	8.8%	183.7%	40.1%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	4,064	3,936	8,000	3,463	3,354	6,817	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	137,160	132,840	270,000	139,930	135,523	275,453	102.0%	102.0%	102.0%
Total participants	141,224	136,776	278,000	143,393	138,877	282,270	101.5%	101.5%	101.5%
Total beneficiaries	141,224	136,776	278,000	143,393	138,877	282,270	101.5%	101.5%	101.5%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment									

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ART Clients receiving food assistance	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	5,000	5,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	9,400	9,400	18,800	3,765	3,766	7,531	40.1%	40.1%	40.1%
Total participants	9,400	9,400	18,800	3,765	3,766	7,531	40.1%	40.1%	40.1%
Total beneficiaries	46,248	47,752	94,000	18,526	19,129	37,655	40.1%	40.1%	40.1%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	44,280	45,720	90,000	26,718	27,587	54,305	60.3%	60.3%	60.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	78,000	78,000	-	9,696	9,696	-	12.4%	12.4%
Total beneficiaries	44,280	123,720	168,000	27,190	37,591	64,781	61.4%	30.4%	38.6%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary			
Beans	1,491	1,111	74.5%
Iodised Salt	150	86	57.2%
Maize Meal	5,777	4,242	73.4%
Peas	-	0	-
Rice	1,628	59	3.6%
Split Peas	496	50	10.2%
Vegetable Oil	500	290	58.1%
Sum	10,043	5,839	58.1%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera			
Beans	90	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,370	796	23.6%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Iodised Salt	9	-	-
Maize	522	-	-
Maize Meal	-	1	-
Olive Oil	-	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,490	77	5.2%
Rice Soya Blend	-	1	-
Sugar	232	6	2.7%
Vegetable Oil	466	10	2.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	216	-	-
Sum	6,395	891	13.9%
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an			
Beans	225	37	16.5%
Iodised Salt	22	4	16.8%
Maize	1,125	186	16.5%
Vegetable Oil	-	2	-
Sum	1,372	229	16.7%
Total	17,811	6,959	39.1%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	387,235	-
Voucher	323,739	-	-
Total	323,739	387,235	119.6%

Story Worth Telling

Ms. Malaisia Baranyikwa is from Bubanza, one of the three provinces in Burundi where WFP buys food from smallholder farmers organized in cooperatives. This food is then distributed to schools in the region.

Ms. Malaisia is an active member of the Twizigirane cooperative, but has long dreamed of going into real estate.

In 2014, Ms. Malaisia took out a loan of 5 million Burundian francs (around USD 2,858) from a local microfinance institution, and invested the money in rice production. She harvested around 15 metric tons of rice, which she sold to WFP. She invested her profit from the sale into the first installment payment for a plot of residential land.

In 2015, she was able to sell 12 metric tons of maize to WFP, which allowed her to pay off the loan and the balance of the cost of the land.

Today Ms. Malaisia owns a residential plot of land. She plans to start building rental apartments next year if her cooperative gets another contract with WFP. She hopes renting out the apartments can bring in a good monthly income.

Thanks to the support that WFP's Home Grown School Meals programme offers to local farmers, Ms. Malaisia is making her dream of becoming a businesswoman come true.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2015, WFP and partners continued to mainstream gender issues throughout all programmes. Participation and leadership by women in food distribution management committees was a requirement, and women cover 50 percent of food management committee positions. The inclusion of women in leadership positions ensured that women have increased influence in the management of food distributions, which resulted in better organized distributions ensuring that only registered women collect the food. Women played a major role in raising awareness of the importance of their involvement in the projects' implementation. Under the asset creation component, women were encouraged to collect the household's entitlements and in 66 percent of households, both men and women made decisions on how the cash would be utilized. All women in project management committees were trained on modalities of distribution of assistance.

WFP encouraged women representation in the Home Grown School Feeding programme. In the western provinces, particularly, women represented 46 percent of members of cooperatives supported by WFP, and 50 percent of the cooperatives from which WFP purchased food were headed by women. According to an end-of-year impact evaluation, women's involvement in the management of household resources had improved. However, training of women members of project management committees was not prioritized as they had been trained in 2014, and only members of newly established committees were prioritised for training. In 2015, a decrease in women's representation in leadership positions was noticed, mainly due to their need to prioritise domestic and farming activities. Members of the committees do not receive any payments or incentives and therefore they lack incentives, particularly women who are also responsible for domestic chores and farming. According to field reports particularly from the north, some women deserted their positions in the committees and were replaced by men. WFP and partners will continue sensitizing the beneficiary communities about the importance of women's participation in committees to guarantee their views are taken into account during decision-making, and will explore ways to further support women in leadership positions.

Under the nutrition activity, half of the leadership positions in project management committees were filled by women. However, as the programme was interrupted in Muramvya, Karuzi and Rutana because of funding shortfalls, and resumed in August, no survey was carried out at household level to measure the planned indicators. WFP plans to conduct the surveys in 2016.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2014.12</i>	>50.00	60.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00		27.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>30.00			
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NGOZI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>30.00			

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>50.00			
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NGOZI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>50.00			
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>20.00			
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NGOZI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	<20.00			
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	50.00		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NGOZI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	50.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	0.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NGOZI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	0.00		
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	>30.00	66.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	>50.00	24.00		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	<20.00	10.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	>50.00	40.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	100.00		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP and partners combined efforts to strengthen protection considerations and accountability to affected populations during programme design and implementation.

Under the school feeding programme component, WFP sensitized parents and school children on the targeting criteria, entitlements and the complaints and feedback mechanisms. None of the respondents interviewed reported that they had experienced safety concerns on their way to and from, or while in schools.

Under the community asset creation component in Karusi, where cash was distributed, the majority of the participants reported that they knew their entitlements and had been sensitized on the cash transfer modality. The project had been identified based on the communal development plan, and the population and local administration had been involved in sites identification, sensitization on the new transfer modality, beneficiary selection and public validation of lists of identified beneficiaries. Partners ended distributions early to allow participants to walk back to their homes safely before nightfall. Issues affecting beneficiaries during distributions were brought to the attention of the project management committee members, who solved them. Most of the complaints raised, were related to lack of information on entitlements and perceived unfair distribution of entitlements. Sometimes men would come to collect entitlements on behalf of their spouses who had participated in activities. In these cases, the entitlements were kept until the women came to collect them. Partners put in place a suggestion box as part of enhancing the complaints and feedback mechanisms. Some of issues reported include abuse of authority by local administrative authorities, theft cases and physical aggression. WFP and partners convened post distribution meetings involving local authorities and representatives of the community to address these issues and further sensitize them and to encourage their contribution to a smooth programme implementation.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		95.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		100.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.08	=90.00	68.00		
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.06	>90.00	97.00		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2015.06	=100.00	96.00		

Outputs

The home grown school feeding continued to bear fruits by attracting more school children than in previous years and by boosting the local economy. In 2015, 91 percent of the food procured for the school meals programme was purchased locally and about USD 3.7 million were injected into the local economy, improving the income of small-holder farmers. The amount of food purchased from local and regional markets surpassed the plan because, at the end of 2015, WFP took advantage of food availability on the local market to purchase beans for 2016.

WFP also contributed to the improvement of commodities' management in warehouses by cooperatives by providing them with post-harvest processing equipment including 2,480 sheetings, 118 scales, 5,400 pallets, 490 sieves, 171 moisture meters, and 226 stitching machines. After distribution, a 3-day training session on the proper utilization of the equipment was organized for 96 representatives of 20 cooperatives. In addition, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of small-holder farmers to become effective players in the agricultural market, and to meet adequate post-harvest handling and quality standards.

In 2015 WFP introduced fuel efficient stoves through the SAFE (Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy) project in one of the western provinces covered by the home-grown school feeding programme. The project aimed at preserving the environment by reducing firewood consumption and it creates a healthier school environment by reducing the amount of smoke generated during the cooking process. WFP plans to scale up the initiative to most of assisted schools during the first quarter of 2016. By the end of 2015, 65 percent of the planned school gardens and kitchen gardens had also been established. This initiative has had a ripple effect in the community because households located near the WFP-assisted schools' started kitchen gardens and are now producing vegetables, especially tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, and leeks for their own consumption and sale.

Under the prevention of stunting, the proportion of people exposed to nutrition messaging and counselling was low overall, mainly due to the six month interruption of the programme because of resources shortfalls. As part of building the capacity of health workers in the implementation of nutrition activities, district health staff were trained in the use of new nutrition products and in the revised National Protocol for Nutrition.

Locally produced fortified flour could not be used as planned as it will not be available before the national strategy for food fortification is validated. It is anticipated that the plan will be validated in the first quarter of 2016.

FFA implemented in Kayanza protected not only a watershed against erosion, but also a marshland downstream which was prepared for agriculture for the 2016 season (December –January).

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	99	140	141.4
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	0	319	-
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
SO4: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	0	2	-
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	0	2	-
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	0	3	-
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	92	92	100.0
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	168,000	64,781	38.6
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	168,000	64,781	38.6
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	168,000	64,781	38.6
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting and School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	0	5	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	0	3	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	485	230	47.5
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	1,560	39	2.5
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	52	13,929	26,786.5

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	7,711	7,823	101.5
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	11,096	12,109	109.1

Outcomes

In 2015, the number of children enrolled increased compared to 2014. In all assisted schools, the average enrolment rate for boys and girls increased by 7.52 percent compared to last year. The proportion was almost the same for boys and girls. During the reporting period, the school feeding programme stabilized the retention rate of school children despite the socio-political crisis linked to the 2015 general elections, which affected the northern parts of the country.

Under the nutrition component, the coverage rate was below target as a result of funding shortfalls which affected the implementation of the prevention of stunting intervention. The proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet could not be measured.

FFA activities implemented in Karuzi improved the food security situation of the beneficiaries. A final evaluation carried out in June 2015 showed that the proportion of people with a poor food consumption score (FCS) had decreased by around 7 percent, and that the adoption of harmful coping strategies had decreased by around 5 percent.

The community asset score (CAS) was not measured in Karuzi as a result of errors in the targeting during the baseline survey. Outcome indicators were not measured for FFA implemented in Kayanza as the programme was implemented for a short time.

Through this operation, WFP also contributed to the growth of local and regional economies by providing a market to local and regional smallholders and farmers, and therefore stimulating agricultural production.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2017.12 Process monitoring , Base value: 2014.02 Secondary data SPR 2014 data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	=3.00	7.30	-	7.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2017.12 WFP Monitoring , Base value: 2014.05 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	>85.00	93.40	-	93.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2017.12 WFP Monitoring , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	>85.00	90.80	-	93.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2017.12 Monitoring , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey Standardized survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	=6.00	1.00	-	5.07
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2017.12 Process monitoring , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey Standardize survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	=6.00	2.00	-	5.45
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED_SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2017.12 Process monitoring , Base value: 2014.02 Secondary data SPR 2014 data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	=3.00	9.65	-	8.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KARUSI, MURAMVYA, RUTANA PROVINCES , Project End Target: 2017.12 WFP followup survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00		-	68.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>KARUSI, MURAMVYA, RUTANA PROVINCES , Project End Target: 2017.12 WFP follow up Study , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey Baseline survey</i>	>70.00	19.30	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>NGOZI , Project End Target: 2017.12 WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00		-	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>BURUNDI , Project End Target: 2017.12 WFP Monitoring</i>	=80.00		-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.08 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Final evaluation</i>	>4.70	4.70	-	4.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>FFA BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.08 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Final evaluation</i>	<21.50	21.50	-	16.25
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA SITES , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.08 WFP programme monitoring Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Final evaluation</i>	<16.75	16.75	-	10.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA SITES , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.08 WFP programme monitoring Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Final evaluation</i>	<35.25	35.25	-	29.50
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>BURUNDI , Project End Target: 2017.12 Monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	=70.00		-	89.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>BURUNDI , Project End Target: 2016.12 Reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Reports</i>	=30.00		-	51.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In 2015, WFP continued to support capacity development activities for government institutions and local stakeholders to ensure programme sustainability and progressive handover.

In cooperation with the Centre of Excellence based in Brazil, WFP facilitated the participation of high ranking government officials from the Ministry of Education to the Global Child Nutrition Forum held in Cape Verde in September, under the theme “Innovations in Financing for Nutrition-based National School Meal Program”. The objective was to enhance the government's understanding of the programme and of the role of local authorities. The government now plans to create a National Directorate for School Meals.

WFP supported the development of a national strategy for food fortification, which was recently validated after a presidential decree was signed in March 2015. In an effort to empower small-holder farmers to become effective players in the agricultural market, WFP trained cooperatives on post-harvest handling, agricultural planning and development of business plans. Trainees were informed on the eligibility criteria for access of credit or loans, existing credit opportunities, and procedures to access the credits from micro-finance institutions. The programme was extended in Muyinga Province where 750 small-holder farmers (373 men and 377 women) were enrolled and trained on post-harvest management. In December 2015, WFP also facilitated a study tour in Rwanda for Burundian members of cooperatives in order to learn from well-established experiences.

Staff in primary schools supported by WFP were trained in programme management and food management. Sensitisation sessions were organized for parents and local administration on programme ownership, with a focus on introducing and scaling-up kitchen gardens and school gardens, and proper use and maintenance of fuel efficient stoves and their importance on the environment. These sessions also gave participants an opportunity to discuss the sustainability of the programme without the support from external partners. Communities' desire for ownership of the programme was evidenced by their active involvement in programme implementation: while WFP provided food and some non-food items including pallets for storage, scales, cooking pots, the community contributed firewood and utensils.

Under the nutrition component, 33 health promotion technicians and 1,582 community health workers were trained in stunting prevention activities for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months.

Transfer of knowledge for programme ownership was also carried out under the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. The local administration mobilized the communities for the maintenance of community assets created and rehabilitated through FFA activities, including construction of feeder roads and contour lines dug for protection against erosion in Karuzi and Cankuzo. As the project also strived to link resilience with nutrition, 1,650 participants were trained in vegetable production, installation of composters, rainwater collection, irrigation and tree nurseries management. For the purpose of learning through exchange visits, 205 participants visited model farmers. In Kayanza, the local administration was encouraged to mobilize communities to continue installing soil-fixing grasses under the supervision of the decentralized provincial directorate for agriculture and husbandry staff, who first explained the importance of installing anti-erosion systems on watersheds and then showed them how to install the grasses.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

In 2015, WFP used directed multilateral and multilateral donor contributions, together with the carryover from 2014.

While insufficient resources compelled WFP to reduce FFA activities, other planned activities and new initiatives including local purchases and prevention of stunting continued within the limits of available funds. United Nations agencies, NGOs and the Government of Burundi, through its decentralized structures, contributed to the overall success of the operation in 2015 by actively participating in programme planning and implementation. The Government of Burundi's contribution consisted of financial and human resources, and technical support particularly in the implementation of nutrition and school feeding programmes.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Burundi	0	2,878	2,878
Canada	0	4,784	5,798
Germany	0	0	177
Monaco	0	106	8
MULTILATERAL	0	1,078	272
Netherlands	0	2,359	1,589
Private Donors	0	897	892
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	194	0
Total	0	12,297	11,614

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

The food commodities used in 2015 under this Country Programme were purchased locally, regionally and internationally depending on availability and price. To minimize lead times and ensure timely delivery of food to beneficiaries, WFP favoured the local purchases and Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) established in the region. Most local purchases were from smallholders cooperatives.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	4,360	0	0	0
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	1,222
Iodised Salt	0	246	0	0
Maize	3,667	0	0	3,139
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	50
Split Peas	0	0	0	298
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	249
Total	8,027	246	0	4,958

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

In 2015, WFP continued to use commercial and WFP-owned truck fleets to transport food commodities. The main challenge in food transportation was linked to the nature of the operational structure, combining both school feeding and nutrition with many delivery points and small quantities of food. Private transporters were reluctant to deliver small quantities of food to many distribution points, which sometimes created more pressure on WFP fleet.

Poor road conditions and inaccessible roads, especially during the rainy season, created an additional challenge. WFP continued to choose small trucks and pickups adapted to slippery roads to ensure timely and cost-effective food deliveries.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses mainly occurred during distributions by cooperating partners. A sustained follow-up and adherence to the principle of "first in-first out" principle kept losses to minimal levels. To minimise losses incurred during distributions, WFP will continue to train cooperating partners in proper commodity handling.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

Management

Partnerships

WFP implemented FFA activities in partnership with the government's *Projet d'Appui à l'Intensification et la Valorisation Agricole au Burundi (PAIVA-B)* supported by IFAD, and World Vision International. In Kayanza, partnership with PAIVA-B allowed the implementation of watersheds management for erosion control.

World Vision International partnered with WFP in the implementation of watersheds, soil conservation and rehabilitation of feeder roads in Karuzi province. In Kayanza, participants received in-kind food, while participants in Karuzi received cash-based transfers. World Vision International implemented complementary activities using its own resources which linked resilience interventions funded by WFP to nutrition activities. These included setting up kitchen gardens, rehabilitation of marshlands, installation of rain water collection structures, and composters.

The school feeding programme was successful thanks to a strong partnership with the government's Ministry of Education and Welthungerhilfe. The Ministry of Education continued to provide its support by overseeing implementation through a ministerial committee and the provincial directorates for Education. Welthungerhilfe made a significant contribution by covering much of the implementation costs in the north, allowing WFP to minimize its expenses at a time of resource challenges. The provincial directorates for agriculture and livestock helped identifying suitable cooperatives for local purchases activities.

The Ministry of Health and World Vision International (WVI) continued to partner with WFP in the implementation of nutrition interventions. Partnership with World Vision International allowed the implementation of the prevention of chronic malnutrition activities in Rutana, Karusi and Muramvya provinces. WFP provided lipid-based supplements and supercereal+, which World Vision International distributed to children 6 - 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) respectively. WVI also monitored children's physical development, sensitized the population for adherence to the programme, and carried out cooking demonstrations. In Ngozi province, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and collaborated with UNICEF, FAO and WHO for the implementation of stunting prevention in the 1,000 days from pregnancy to 2 years of age. While WFP provided nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women and children 6- 23 months, UNICEF continued to tackle severe acute malnutrition; FAO continued to support the capacity building of beneficiaries on farming techniques, small livestock and nutrition education; and WHO enhanced integrated clinical and community-based management of child disease in the province, strengthening the community health system and primary care services. The Ministry of Health partnered with WFP through the provincial health district of Kiremba in Ngozi for the mobilization of beneficiaries, the distribution of food, and monitoring of the use of the food in beneficiary households. Partnership with IFAD was established under the Programme for Accelerating the Attainment of the MDG 1 (PROPAO) through which WFP launched its food fortification programme in 2014.

The Ministry of Health also partnered with WFP in the provision of food assistance to ART clients. WFP was responsible for procuring and delivering food products to identified delivery points while the distribution of products and the monitoring of programme implementation was the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	2	2		3

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=10,260,000.00	
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BURUNDI, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	25.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=17,623.00	17,623.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BURUNDI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NGOZI, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>32,593.00	35,752.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KARUSI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

In Burundi, the reaction of the community to the introduction of kitchen gardens confirms that this approach can be replicated at household level and used to improve nutrition. Communities living near WFP-assisted schools started kitchen gardens and began producing vegetables for household consumption. If supported and scaled up countrywide, the approach can contribute to reducing the alarmingly high rates of acute and chronic malnutrition.

Food prices in Burundi are not stable and vary unpredictably. When food prices increased, smallholder cooperatives chose to sell their products on the market instead of implementing contracts signed with WFP, which sometimes constrained programme implementation. In the future, WFP will need to be flexible with regards to prices paid to smallholders and react quickly to changes in market prices, while ensuring that procurement actions do not further inflate prices in a context of food insecurity.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.1-Support for Preschool and Primary									
School Feeding (on-site)	278,000	-	278,000	282,270	-	282,270	101.5%	-	101.5%
Comp.2- Nutrition Assistance for Vulnera									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	168,000	-	168,000	64,001	-	64,001	38.1%	-	38.1%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Support for Community Recovery an									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	18,800	3,200	18,800	1,653	5,878	7,531	8.8%	183.7%	40.1%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Burundi	BDI-C-00008-01	Beans	0	1,400	1,400
Burundi	BDI-C-00008-01	Maize	0	478	478
Burundi	BDI-C-00009-01	Maize	0	1,000	1,000
Canada	CAN-C-00496-08	Beans	0	162	462
Canada	CAN-C-00496-08	Iodised Salt	0	126	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-08	Maize	0	1,270	2,270
Canada	CAN-C-00496-20	Beans	0	660	660
Canada	CAN-C-00496-20	Iodised Salt	0	60	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-20	Maize	0	2,406	2,406
Canada	CAN-C-00496-20	Vegetable Oil	0	100	0
Germany	GER-C-00354-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	177
Monaco	MNC-C-00012-01	Beans	0	106	8
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,028	225
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	50	47
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-04	Beans	0	0	132
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-04	Maize	0	0	307
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Beans	0	1,150	1,150
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Iodised Salt	0	60	0
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Maize	0	1,000	0
Netherlands	NET-C-00091-08	Vegetable Oil	0	149	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-01	Beans	0	171	171
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-01	Maize	0	288	288
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-02	Beans	0	377	377
Private Donors	WPD-C-02586-02	Maize	0	60	56
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-00979-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	194	0
Total			0	12,297	11,614