



**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
BURUNDI
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT 2017**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The After Action Review took place in November 16, 2017. Focal points from all three concerned agencies (FAO, IOM and WFP) participated as well the Resident Coordinator who presided the meeting.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

It was an item in the agenda for a humanitarian country team meeting held on November 14.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The report was shared with the in-country stakeholders, including the heads of agencies and their focal points for review and validation via email.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

| TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$) | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 10,750,000 | | |
| Breakdown of total response funding received by source | Source | Amount |
| | CERF | 3,500,011 |
| | COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable) | NA |
| | OTHER (bilateral/multilateral) | NA |
| | TOTAL | 3,500,011 |

| TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$) | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 31/01/2017 | | | |
| Agency | Project code | Cluster/Sector | Amount |
| FAO | 17-RR-FAO-002 | Agriculture | 1,000,000 |
| IOM | 17-RR-IOM-001 | Protection | 500,000 |
| WFP | 17-RR-WFP-002 | Food Aid | 2,000,011 |
| TOTAL | | | 3,500,011 |

| TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$) | |
|--|------------------|
| Type of implementation modality | Amount |
| Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation | 3,097,434 |
| Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation | 402,577 |
| Funds forwarded to government partners | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3,500,011 |

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The humanitarian context in Burundi had further deteriorated by the end of 2016, particularly in both the food security and protection sectors. At the time of the submission of this CERF RR application grant, recently collected data¹ indicated that the Burundian population was facing a rapid worsening of the food security situation with 43 per cent of the population considered as food insecure (up 3 million by October 2016), of which 900,000 were severely food insecure, in two months. Several factors led to the exacerbation of Burundians' vulnerability level. First, there were pre-existing structural deficits that were due to the government's limited ability to meet the basic needs of the population. This limitation was one of the consequences of reduced bilateral institutional and budgetary support from the international community, following the 2015 political crisis. Second, the decline of the socio-economic context led to fewer employment

¹ Data collected through the Food Security Monitoring System conducted (FSMS) by the World Food Program in November 2016 and the evolution of the 2016B agricultural season by the Food and Agriculture Organization in October 2016.

opportunities and other sources of income, inflation, increased tax burden as well as reduced purchasing power. Additionally, the government decided to implement unfavourable policy measures, including border closures and ban on trade between provinces, which led to a loss of profits for farmers and low market supply. Farmers had limited access to quality agricultural inputs to increase productivity, including improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and technical support, especially to prepare the next agricultural season. There was a continuously deficit agricultural production in 2016, down from 2.1 per cent for 2016A agricultural season to 0.8 per cent for the 2016B compared to the same 2015 agricultural seasons. Finally, natural hazards led to the deficit agricultural productions. In 2016, the irregular rains led to (1) early planting often destroyed by a successive absence of rain, (2) a semi-planting also affected by the sudden interruption of the rains and (3) a late planting that should have been harvested only in February / March 2017 while the preparation of 2017B season would begin in February. Stocks were partly consumed or sold to meet household needs during the lean season that started since October 2016 and which extended an extra two months.

In such a context, the Ministry of Agriculture convened an emergency meeting with the food security partners to share updates on the situation. The Minister requested the partners to support the affected populations in ensuring the 2017B agricultural campaign, with the necessary supports in seeds and other inputs; and thus, reassure the population and prevent their displacement.

The socio-economic context coupled with the high level of food insecurity were factors that also led to internal and external displacements. At the time of the submission of this CERF RR application, there were 141,221 internally displaced Burundians. With the expansion of the displacement tracking matrix (DTM) covering 11 provinces out of 18, 39,000 additional internally displaced persons were identified. According to the IOM projections, it was estimated that another 27,000 other Burundians were also internally displaced in the provinces not covered by the DTM. As the DTM was and continues to be the only tool available for the humanitarian community in Burundi to gain a better understanding on the number and multisector needs of the internally displaced, it became primordial to extend it nationwide.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The whole country was affected, especially low-lying areas, including the Imbo Plain and North-East Moso. Several assessments, including the PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) report from FAO and WFP (conducted between September and October 2016) already indicated that 2.1 million Burundians were food insecure, of which 800,000 were severely food insecure, nationwide. The assessment of the 2017A agricultural season showed through its projections that due to poor weather forecast, there was going to be a negative agricultural production, further increasing the number of people in food insecurity. Finally, the latest FSMS (Food security and monitoring system) conducted jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and livestock and carried out in November 2016 recorded a 6 per cent increase of the number of food insecure people and around 1 per cent increase in number of persons in acute food insecurity, in two months. Out of eight provinces considered as the most affected by the food security sector, the CERF funded activities of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP) were complementary and hence were implemented in the same four highly affected provinces, including Bujumbura rural (Mutimbuzi, Kabezi and Kanyosha communes), Cankuzo (Kigamba and Mishiha communes), Bubanza (Gihanga and Mpanda communes) and Muyinga (Gasorwe and Buhinyuza communes). These communes were selected due to several factors affecting the vulnerability level of the targeted population, including (1) serious rainfall shortages, which had a negative impact on the maturity of the plants, (2) an insufficient level of food stocks and seeds available at the household level, (3) low-lying agricultural areas that had been most affected by rainfall deficits and (4) a lack of other income opportunities to ensure food security.

As the DTM only covered 11 provinces out of 18 and with the increase in the number of IDPs, the remaining 7 provinces were targeted to ensure a nationwide coverage. The DTM was and continues to be an essential tool for the humanitarian community to gather information on the humanitarian context and needs of the displaced population, assist advocacy efforts, and target the most vulnerable groups in the country.

III. CERF PROCESS

The humanitarian country team was kept informed about the rapid deteriorating food security situation and highlighted the importance of expanding the DTM coverage. However, considering the urgency and time-sensitive aspect of this CERF application, the Resident Coordinator ad interim and HCT were consulted on this CERF RR request via emails. The CERF RR grant application was based on the prioritisation of the humanitarian needs and response in the HRP 2017, which based on the collected data had prioritized eight provinces as highly vulnerable. There was a consultative process with the recipient agencies as well to ensure synergy of actions as shown with the FAO and WFP projects. At the sector level, consultations for the prioritisation of the activities and targeted communes with the food security sector members also took place. There were also efforts to mobilize further funding for both the food security sectors and the

DTM through a donors meeting on January 21, for which the RC a.i and HCT were also informed. Some of the projects, including the WFP project, had consultations with local leaders, providing information on project planning, implementation and monitoring. Beneficiaries were informed of the distribution schedule and WFP and partners set up a complaint and feedback mechanism and ensured beneficiaries had access to it. Finally, a help desk during the distribution days and a hotline were set up for beneficiaries to call and provide feedback.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

| TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 3 million | | | | | | | | | |
| Cluster/Sector | Female | | | Male | | | Total | | |
| | Girls (< 18) | Women (≥ 18) | Total | Boys (< 18) | Men (≥ 18) | Total | Children (< 18) | Adults (≥ 18) | Total |
| Agriculture | 28,500 | 36,000 | 64,500 | 27,000 | 28,500 | 55,500 | 55,500 | 64,500 | 120,000 |
| Food Aid | 36,390 | 29,250 | 65,640 | 37,350 | 17,800 | 55,150 | 73,740 | 47,050 | 120,790 |
| Protection | 62,137 | 41,424 | 103,561 | 48,956 | 35,776 | 84,732 | 111,093 | 77,201 | 188,294 |

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

| TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ² | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Children (< 18) | Adults (≥ 18) | Total |
| Female | 85,255 | 69,517 | 154,772 |
| Male | 74,265 | 63,334 | 137,599 |
| Total individuals (Female and male) | 159,520 | 132,851 | 292,371 |

² Best estimates of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

For the joint FAO and WFP projects, the number of people targeted was estimated on the basis of the total population of the most affected communes in correlation with the financial allocation available. The share of women and children was estimated according to the demographic composition of the global population.

The beneficiary numbers for CERF-funded DTM activities are numbers of IDPs in the 18 provinces of the country who have been identified and profiled. To ensure accuracy, verification of data was conducted at the *commune* level and again at the provincial level by Red Cross staff. Monthly monitoring visits also ensured data veracity and accurate counting. Method used to avoid double counting in the total number of beneficiaries: For communes where both DTM and Food Security activities were implemented, only beneficiaries from the food security sector were taken into consideration in the calculation.

CERF RESULTS

As expected, 20,000 households benefited directly from this CERF funded project in the four targeted provinces. The assessment of the 2017B season crops estimated that production in the Muyinga and Cankuzo provinces was higher than in 2016B for all crop groups (pulses, cereals, roots and tubers, bananas and plantains). For the production of leguminous crops, a priority crop in season B, it was to the 2016B season (+ 20% for Muyinga, + 12% for Cankuzo, + 8% for Bubanza), except for the province of Rural Bujumbura (-2%). This increase in agricultural production helped to ensure household food security with the constitution of stocks that can last on average 4 months (5 months in Cankuzo, 4 months in Bubanza, and 3.6 months in Muyinga and 3 months in Bujumbura rural).

These results were achieved through input fairs that were organized in the 9 targeted communes. Each household was able to plant bean seeds, maize, market garden seeds, sweet potato ropes and received 2 hoes. However, access to adequate fertilizer was not possible in the allotted time. Indeed, the acquisition of chemical fertilizers in Burundi is governed by the National Fertilizer Subsidy Program of Burundi (PNSEB) which involves approved suppliers, in charge of ordering the pre-identified quantities for which farmers are required to pay an advance up to 65 per cent of the amount of their order. It was therefore difficult to find suppliers with sufficient stocks to meet the needs in a timely manner, and it was too late for FAO to import them directly. Local purchases outside the PNSEB circuit are very limited and do not guarantee the quality or price of inputs. Their importation by local traders was difficult in the current context of shortage of foreign currency. However, all were able to successfully complete their 2017B farming campaign and households with marshland / lowland plots also benefited from additional market garden seeds and a hoe for the 2017C season to compensate for the lack of fertilizer. Collaboration with WFP, which was able to distribute food to the same beneficiaries, ensured that the majority of the seeds awarded were planted and not consumed, thus ensuring good production.

As of October 2017, DTM had identified 189,000 currently displaced IDPs (55% women and 45% men and 59% children under 18 years old) in the country². Through CERF's allocation DTM was able to reach its objectives, consolidating data collection in 11 provinces previously covered in 2016 and expanding to 7 additional provinces. DTM was able to expand in the provinces of Kayanza and Bururi in April 2017, Muramvya and Mwaro in May 2017, Ngozi and Karusi provinces in June 2017 and in Bujumbura Mairie in July 2017. The CERF allocation permitted the humanitarian community to realize key findings on the internally displaced population. DTM data revealed that 66 per cent of displacements are linked to natural disasters while 34 per cent are linked to the evolving socio-political situation. Over 50 per cent of the displaced population was displaced in 2015, 81 per cent of the IDP population are women and children while 4 per cent of women are head of households. The majority of displaced children in over 60 per cent of surveyed collines walk 30 minutes to 1 hour to school. Poor shelter conditions are the most frequently reported problem in terms of housing in 87 per cent of collines in the month of September. 60 per cent of IDPs face severe food insecurity, eating only one meal per day and malaria is the most frequently reported health issue (in 88 per cent displacement areas surveyed).

Information sharing was done through the development and publication of five (5) DTM dashboards and five (5) analytical reports during the project period. These 10 information products served to inform the government and humanitarian community on the profile of the internally displaced population, their movements, their origins, reasons for their displacement and their humanitarian needs. As the only data collection tool disseminating regular information on the IDP population in Burundi, DTM data has served to inform humanitarian planning and responses. Data was collected on needs of IDPs in 9 sectors including WASH, Food Security/Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Education, Protection, Child Protection, Gender Based Violence, and Shelter/NFI.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

- a) **Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**
YES PARTIALLY NO

For the joint FAO and WFP projects, as the funds were received in early February 100 of targeted households had already benefitted from the support by February 27. Agricultural activities are dependent on the timing of the activities, rainfall and access to inputs. The planting period is usually from mid-January to mid-February. It was therefore essential to provide timely inputs (hoes for planting, seeds and fertilizers) to enable targeted households to plant no later than the end of March 2017 and ensure food security.

Through the CERF's allocation, the DTM was able to reach its objectives, consolidating data collection in 11 provinces previously covered in 2016 and expanding to 7 additional provinces. The DTM was able to cover, in average three provinces per months. Additionally, these CERF funds allowed to provide a comprehensive profile of the IDP population in Burundi to be used by the humanitarian community. The CERF-funded activities permitted an improved understanding of displacement motives linked to food insecurity, national disasters, and the socio-political situation. The CERF's contribution to a national DTM has enabled more complete analysis on displacement tendencies, origins of the population and changes in displacement reasons over-time.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs³?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funds made it possible to find quality seeds on the local market, accessible to the voucher recipients, while the prices were very high in the markets due to the bad agricultural season 2017A. Given the time constraints, it was no longer possible for FAO to import chemical fertilizers and no seed stock was available at FAO level to support producers. CERF support was therefore essential to avoid missing the 2017B agricultural campaign and guarantee good production and save lives. In addition, because of the poor 2017A season, households were starving and the risk that they would eat the seeds was significant. The partnership with WFP made possible by the CERF funds was also fundamental. The food rations distributed helped ensure that the households would not eat the seeds.

The DTM was able to provide potentially life-saving information for government and humanitarian actors to inform effective and timely responses. The DTM data helped the food security sector in its prioritization of its activities as 66 per cent of IDPs displaced in the targeted provinces were due to natural disasters. The DTM data was also used during the HNO 2018 discussions and analysis on the humanitarian needs in Burundi.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

There was a donors meeting organized towards the end of January 2017. IOM was able to continue its activity while advocating for further funding with donors such the Office of the U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The development of the concept note was based on consultations and analysis with food security partners. In addition, the CERF funds made it possible to coordinate on the ground with partners so as not to target the same beneficiary and avoid overlaps (i.e.: with CRS in Muyinga). Finally, there has been a better data collection that has facilitated cross-sectoral analysis allowing for more precise targeting of assistance in areas such as food security and / or protection.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

CERF funds have strengthened the partnership between FAO and WFP with a new joint and complementary action. There has also been a better coordination with donors through organized information sharing meetings. Finally, the potential deterioration of the food situation has led to a movement of national solidarity that has supported actions funded by the CERFs funds. There was a nationwide food collection to support the most affected households. Advocacy effort for humanitarian access for the DTM, including discussion sessions with the various governors at the provincial level, also benefited other partners. Governors were more inclined to grant access in their provinces to humanitarian actors.

³ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

| Lessons learned | Suggestion for follow- | Responsible entity |
|---|---|--------------------|
| The process was done jointly and in synergy with the relevant agencies. | Encourage synergies between agencies when formulating concept notes and projects. | OCHA/CERF/RCO |

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

| Lessons learned | Suggestion for follow- | Responsible entity |
|--|---|---|
| Synergy in actions is key: The joint assistance (FAO and WFP) provided to vulnerable households has helped target the same beneficiaries, support them at two different levels, which helped to achieve a greater impact. The seed protection ration distributed prior to seeds minimized the risk of consuming them by the vulnerable households and increased the planting fields for the 2017B season. All 20,000 targeted households received the food ration and agricultural inputs. However, this may not be sufficient if the rains arrive late and therefore it is not possible to sow immediately. Similarly, if social pressure is strong and beneficiaries are forced to share their seeds to help maintain social cohesion. | In the area of food security, support to vulnerable households should always be done in a concerted manner, both in terms of targeting and the granting of assistance, which can have a greater impact on living conditions of the beneficiaries and can even facilitate the monitoring of interventions in the field because all activities are carried out jointly. A greater awareness raising campaigns of the communities on the need to target the most vulnerable layers and objectives that are to be achieved. | FAO/WFP |
| Cash transfer modalities had a positive impact on the assisted households: The use of cash through vouchers during input fairs was very appreciated by the farmers because they had their dignity intact and the possibility to decide what types of seeds they wanted (culture, variety, price) as well as the quantities they needed according to their needs and preferences. The use of coupons instead of cash limited misuses and inputs fairs provided local suppliers with trading opportunities and boosted the local economy. | Support production, certification and marketing of improved seeds by producer associations so that they make up a larger share of the suppliers that participated in the input fairs and that this activity becomes a sustainable income generating activity. | FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and other partners |
| The existing dilemma was on how to maximize the impact of limited resources either by increasing the number of beneficiaries with smaller package or a smaller number of beneficiaries with a larger assistance. | Assess the impact of the assistance to better inform the strategies of future programs. It is essential to evaluate the needs based on the level of severity of situation and the context | All technical and financial partners |
| The difficulty of sourcing local fertilizers outside the National Fertilizer Subsidy Program of Burundi (PNSEB) was a challenge. | Authorization and access to foreign exchange should be facilitated for suppliers wishing to purchase additional quantities of fertilizers for sale outside | Government of Burundi and its partners |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | the PNSEB pre-order system. But the price must remain affordable for poorer farmers. | |
| The aggravation of the socio-politico-economic crisis manifested itself, among other things, by the limited access to the currencies and hence hindered the import capacity of inputs (such as fertilizers and vegetable seeds) of the few suppliers that were still operational. This led to delays in the supply of goods. | Access to foreign exchange for the purchase of agricultural inputs should be facilitated / prioritized because agriculture is the main livelihood of the Burundian population. | Government of Burundi, Central Bank, financial partners |
| During the expansion, IOM Burundi encountered much misinformation about the purely humanitarian purpose of the DTM and its data collection methodology. As displacement is a sensitive issue in the Burundian context, it was necessary to get all relevant approvals and ensure clear understanding of the activity to secure government buy-in, accurate data collection, and surveyor safety. National coverage of the DTM was completed in July 2017. | More advocacy: further clarify to national and provincial authorities on the role of the humanitarian community and its actions. | HCT/UNCT/RC/OCHA/Sectors |
| Interference in the targeting process and approach by local administration was an issue as they insisted on assisting all the population without prioritizing the most vulnerable. | More sensitization of local authority and local community on humanitarian access and its principles. | HCT/UNCT/RC/OCHA/Sectors and all the humanitarian actors |

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

| TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|
| CERF project information | | | | | | |
| 1. Agency: | FAO | | 5. CERF grant period: | 06/02/2017 - 05/08/2017 | | |
| 2. CERF project code: | 17-RR-FAO-002 | | 6. Status of CERF grant: | <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing | | |
| 3. Cluster/Sector: | Agriculture | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded | | |
| 4. Project title: | Rapid agricultural support to recently affected farmers by climatic hazards in Burundi. | | | | | |
| 7. Funding | a. Total funding requirements ⁴ : | US\$ 3,000,000 | d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: | | | |
| | b. Total funding received ⁵ : | US\$ 1,000,000 | ▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: | | US\$ 71,883 | |
| | c. Amount received from CERF: | US\$ 1,000,000 | ▪ Government Partners: | | US\$ 0 | |
| Beneficiaries | | | | | | |
| 8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age). | | | | | | |
| Direct Beneficiaries | Planned | | | Reached | | |
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Children (< 18) | 28,500 | 27,000 | 55,500 | 13,461 | 11,762 | 25,223 |
| Adults (≥ 18) | 36,000 | 28,500 | 64,500 | 47,727 | 47,050 | 94,777 |
| Total | 64,500 | 55,500 | 120,000 | 61,188 | 58,812 | 120,000 |
| 8b. Beneficiary Profile | | | | | | |
| Category | Number of people (Planned) | | Number of people (Reached) | | | |
| Refugees | | | 0 | | | |
| IDPs | | | 0 | | | |
| Host population | | | 0 | | | |
| Other affected people | | | 120,000 | | 120,000 | |
| Total (same as in 8a) | | | 120,000 | | 120,000 | |

⁴ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁵ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| <p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p> | <p>NA</p> |
|---|-----------|

| CERF Result Framework | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 9. Project objective | The objective of the proposed project is to restore the subsistence agriculture capacities of vulnerable households through improved access to agricultural inputs. | | |
| 10. Outcome statement | A total of 20,000 households is assisted with agricultural inputs through an emergency kit distribution (seeds, fertilizers and tools) and is able to resume essential farming activities. | | |
| 11. Outputs | | | |
| Output 1 | 20,000 households assisted with agricultural inputs through an emergency kit distribution (seeds, fertilizers and tools) and able to resume essential farming activities. | | |
| Output 1 Indicators | Description | Target | Reached |
| Indicator 1.1 | Number of households targeted and assisted | 20,000 households | 20,000 households |
| Indicator 1.2 | Number of agricultural kits procured and distributed | 20,000 kits | 20,000 kits |
| Indicator 1.3 | Number of implementing partners with signed LOU | 4 partners | 4 contracts signed with implementing partners |
| Output 1 Activities | Description | Implemented by (Planned) | Implemented by (Actual) |
| Activity 1.1 | Targeting beneficiaries | NGO (PACT, ODEDIM, ADIC, GVC) in close collaboration with decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture. | Action Philanthropique pour le Burundi- PACT (Bujumbura province), Organisation pour le Développement du Diocèse de Muyinga- ODEDIM (Muyinga) ; Association pour le Développement Integral Communautaire – ADIC Cankuzo) et Groupe Volontaires Civils – GVC (Bubanza) with close collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRIE) |
| Activity 1.2 | Defining technical specifications and quantifying inputs to be provided; | FAO and NGO | FAO, MINAGRIE (Provincial Direction of Agriculture and Livestock - DPAE & the national Office of seed control and certification - ONCCS) |
| Activity 1.3 | Purchasing and distribution of agricultural inputs and tools preferred by beneficiaries and adapted to local conditions | FAO and NGO listed above | FAO and NGOs |
| Activity 1.4 | Monitoring, evaluation and reporting | FAO and implementing partners | FAO and NGOs |

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Result: 20 000 households who received inputs (seeds and agricultural tools) through fairs held at the beginning of the 2017B season have resumed their agricultural production activities as their main livelihood. Their food security was ensured for an average of 4 months.

Outputs: A total of 20,000 vulnerable households received vouchers worth 57,000 FBU, enabling them to purchase a total of 336,527 kilograms of beans, 10,959 kilograms of maize and 49,000 hoes. Among the selected crops, it was found that some acquired a total of 23 kilograms of soybean (in Mpanda commune in Bubanza province) and 19 kilograms of potato (in Gasorwe in Muyinga province).

In addition, 10,932,759 sweet potato cuttings and 570 kilograms of diversified vegetable seeds were distributed directly to beneficiaries. While the initial kit was also expected to include 3 kilograms fertilizers, it was not possible to do so due to timely supply issues with local suppliers. As a replacement for this fertilizer, the project increased the initially planned quantities of vegetable seeds with an additional hoe to beneficiaries with access to irrigated land in marshland / lowlands to cultivate in the 2017C season.

The following activities have been implemented to enable the 20 000 project beneficiary households to revive their agricultural production in the 2017B season:

1. Input fairs

Direct beneficiaries were 20,000 households in 9 communes located in the following 4 provinces: Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Cankuzo and Muyinga (see following table for details by commune).

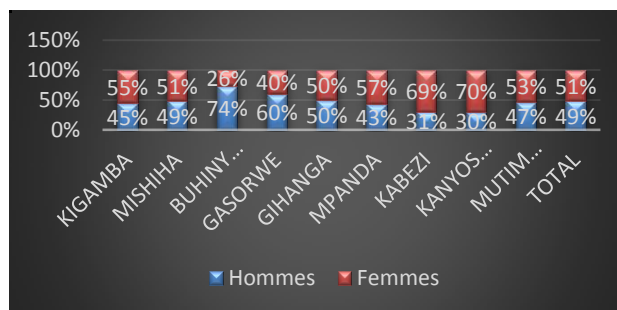
Table 1: Beneficiaries by gender and communes

| Provinces | Communes | Men | Female | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|
| CANKUZO | Kigamba | 1,469 | 1,765 | 3,234 |
| | Mishiha | 735 | 765 | 1,500 |
| Sub-total Cankuzo | | 2,204 | 2,530 | 4,734 |
| MUYINGA | Buhinyuza | 1,845 | 655 | 2,500 |
| | Gasorwe | 1,511 | 989 | 2,500 |
| Sub-total Muyinga | | 3,356 | 1,644 | 5,000 |
| BUBANZA | Gihanga | 1,004 | 996 | 2,000 |
| | Mpanda | 775 | 1,008 | 1,783 |
| Sub-total Bubanza | | 1,779 | 2,004 | 3,783 |
| BUJUMBURA RURAL | Kabezi | 454 | 1,029 | 1,483 |
| | Kanyosha | 603 | 1,397 | 2,000 |
| | Mutimbuzi | 1,406 | 1,594 | 3,000 |
| Sub-total Bujumbura rural | | 2,463 | 4,020 | 6,483 |
| TOTAL | | 9,802 | 10,198 | 20,000 |

Source: Reports on the input fairs produced by the implementing partners.

In all the targeted communes, the gender criterion of the beneficiaries' heads of household was taken into consideration.

Graphic 1 : Beneficiaries per inputs according to their gender (%)



(Source: Reports on the input fairs produced by the implementing partners, including ADIC, ODEDIM, GVC et PACT)

2. Organization of seed fairs and other inputs

To ensure access to the inputs through this project going from February 16 to June 15, 2017, FAO contracted several NGOs, including ADIC in Cankuzo province, ODEDIM in Muyinga, GVC in Bubanza and PACT Burundi in the province of Bujumbura rural. The fairs were held between February 28 and March 17, 2017.

More specifically, these NGOs were in charge of the organization of the fairs on the ground, including the identification of the beneficiaries according to clearly established criteria of eligibility and community validation, the determination of the sites for the fairs and their delimitation, the scheduling of fairs by site, the provision of information for the sellers of agricultural inputs to access the fairs and the implementation of the fairs, which was comprised of several successive stages.

A total of 20,000 direct beneficiaries each received six coupons with a total value of BIF 57,000 (approximately 34USD), enabling them to purchase seeds of their choice from participating vendors (beans, maize and / or soybeans) and sweet potato cuttings and two hoes. Some beneficiaries were able to receive a third hoe in August, replacing the 3 kg of unavailable fertilizer with the distribution of market garden seeds supplied at a later stage due to supplier import problems.

Table 3 below shows the quantities of seeds sold as well as the quantities of cuttings, market gardening seeds and hoes distributed.

Table 2: Quantity of inputs received per beneficiary

| Name | Unit | Quantity |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Bean | Kilograms | 336,527 |
| Sweet potato | Cuttings | 10,932,759 |
| Corn | Kilograms | 10,959 |
| Soy | Kilograms | 23 |
| Potato | Kilograms | 19 |
| Vegetable seeds | Kilograms | 570 |
| Hoes | Piece | 49,000 |

The vegetable seeds and their quantities by province are shown in table 4 below.

Table 3: Type and quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (kilograms)

| Type | Unit | Cankuzo | Muyinga | Bubanza | Bujumbura rural | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Local <i>amarante</i> (lengalenga) | kg | 40 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 120 |
| Floradel Tomato | kg | 30 | 15 | 15 | 39 | 99 |
| Red onion | kg | 45 | 30 | 20 | 53 | 148 |
| Eggplants | kg | 15 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 46 |
| Copenhagen Cabbage | kg | 34 | 8 | 13 | 42 | 97 |
| California pepper Wonder | kg | 8 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 21 |
| Carentan Leek | kg | 10 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 40 |
| TOTAL | kg | 182 | 95 | 82 | 211 | 570 |

The inputs provided to the beneficiaries allowed them to produce on average 55 kilograms of sweet potato, 32 kilograms of beans and 20 kilograms of maize.

Table 4: Average production per household by speculation and communes (kilograms)

| Commune | Average quantity of production obtained in kilograms | | |
|---------|--|------|--------------|
| | Bean | Corn | Sweet potato |
| Gihanga | 18 | 18 | 26 |
| Mpanda | 19 | 21 | 57 |
| Kabezi | 10 | NAv | 48 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Kanyosha | 84 | NA | 106 |
| Mutimbuzi | 32 | NA | 130 |
| Kigamba | 45 | NA | 42 |
| Mishiha | 25 | NA | 40 |
| Buhinyuza | 25 | NA | 33 |
| Gasogwe | 27 | NA | 13 |
| Average | 32 | 20 | 55 |

NA: Data not available

NA: Not applicable

As most vegetables have not yet started producing, except for the *amarantes* in the province of Bujumbura Rural, the assessment mission could not evaluate the average yields obtained per beneficiary. For the *amarantes*, the average production was about 27 kilograms of fresh food in the commune of Kanyosha.

3. Follow-up, evaluation and reporting activities

FAO's implementing partners provided monitoring and technical guidance to the targeted beneficiaries. Each NGO produced an interim report on the seed fairs as well as a final report on the fairs, including the follow-up activities with the beneficiaries. They also followed up with a few beneficiaries in order to assess (i) the allocation and use of the inputs, (ii) the seeding rate of the received seeds, (iii) the sowing methods, (iv) seed germination rate, (v) plant growth, (vi) the harvested quantity, (vii) crop conservation techniques, and (viii) crop utilization.

A final project evaluation mission was organized from August 29 to September 15, 2017 by FAO in collaboration with the implementing partners of the project. The mission produced a report indicating, among other things, the production levels obtained during the 2017B season by the recipients of agricultural input assistance and the effects of the project on the beneficiaries as well as other effects derived from the project. The main results of the evaluation are given in Part 14 of this report.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The need for agricultural inputs were expressed as a priority by the population during focus group discussions and the hotline managed by the Red Cross Burundi. The beneficiaries were involved throughout the project implementation process. In fact, when designing the project, the choice of zones and eligibility criteria for households were decided jointly with the administrative authorities at the grassroots level as well as the representatives of the beneficiaries. The selection of beneficiaries was done transparently and the list was validated by the communities. In the implementation of the project, the direct beneficiaries were made aware of the purpose of the assistance. Access to inputs through the fairs was preceded by WFP's distribution of food ration, which allowed the majority of the beneficiaries to plant a large amount of the seeds purchased at the fairs. Nevertheless, it is estimated that of the 16.2 kilograms of beans purchased, about 1.3 kilograms were consumed, 1.4 kilograms were shared with non-beneficiaries, 0.1 kilograms were lost during storage and 13.4 kilograms were planted. Moreover, since each household receives a voucher for the acquisition of the tool kits they needed, the beneficiaries were directly responsible and free to choose the composition of their tool kits, according to the value of the voucher.

During post-distribution monitoring missions, visits to beneficiaries' farmers were regularly organized jointly with FAO and the implementing partners in order to exchange with them on the constraints and on what needed to be improved, both in terms of the targeting approach and distribution of assistance through the fairs. These follow-up visits provide solutions and capitalize on the experience for future assistance.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION
CARRIED OUT

Main results of the evaluation

EVALUATION
PENDING

Size of the beneficiaries' farmers

All beneficiaries had access to land. Of the 180 beneficiaries interviewed, 73 had farmland of 1 to 50 acres of area, 50 exploited between 51 and 100 acres while for the remaining 57 had farmland exceed 100 acres.

Planted area

Taking into account the average quantities of seeds actually planted, the relative estimation of plot sizes as well as the very high cost of beans, each beneficiary interviewed was able to plant in the 2017B season about 12 acres of beans, 2 acres of corn (in the communes of Gihanga and Mpanda) and a little less than one acre (94.61 m²) of sweet potato.

Food production from seeds distributed through fairs

According to the results of the survey, the beneficiaries were able to harvest an average of about 32 kilograms of beans and 61 kilograms of sweet potatoes. For maize, the beneficiaries in Gihanga and Mpanda *communes* harvested an average of about 20 kilograms of grain per household.

Use of food production obtained

The bean production of the surveyed households was mainly used to satisfy consumption needs (about 24 kilograms). A part of the crops was used to prepare the next agricultural season (3 kilograms on average) and another part (3 kilograms) was kept for planting in the 2018A agricultural season. A minimal amount (about 1 kilogram per beneficiary) was sold to cover other household needs. The rest (about 1 kilogram per household) served as a safety stock for consumption.

For maize, about 14 and 15 kilograms were consumed by each household in Gihanga and Mpanda, respectively. A small amount (1 kilogram per household in Gihanga and 0.53 kilogram in Mpanda) was sold while 0.80 kilogram per household in Gihanga and 0.25 kilogram per household in Mpanda were saved for planting in the 2018A agricultural season. There is nothing left in stock for future consumption.

As for the sweet potato, each beneficiary had consumed an average of 46 kilograms and sold 8 kilograms during the visit of the evaluation mission.

NO
EVALUATION
PLANNED

Impact of the assistance on beneficiaries

Impact of the food distributions

Thanks to the food distribution conducted by WFP a few days before the agricultural inputs were distributed by FAO, the beneficiary households surveyed were able to feed for an average of 24 days. Thus, a large part of the bean and maize seeds were protected from consumption. Each household received a ration averaging 16 kilograms of beans and 11 kilograms of maize.

Impact of the agricultural input assistance

The 2017B season crops from the bean seeds provided by the project enabled the beneficiaries to have a production that could cover on average 39 days of food supply per household in all 9 communes. The highest average duration of stocks is 86 days in Kanyosha commune (Bujumbura rural) where the 2017B season was better than in the rest of the project areas.

It is important to note that beans are the main source of protein consumed by households and that during plant growth (after 3 weeks), the leaves were already consumed by households, as well as fresh beans picked in the process before the final harvest, and which are often not included in the production estimate. In addition, it should be noted that in the diet of the beneficiaries, the bean is supplemented by other foods such as roots and tubers, resulting in an overall food availability of about 4 months.

Table 1: Average duration of bean stock in numbers of days per *commune*

| <i>Commune</i> | Number of days for consumption |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Gihanga | 38 |

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Mpanda | 33 |
| Kabezi | 22 |
| Kanyosha | 86 |
| Mutimbuzi | 43 |
| Kigamba | 37 |
| Mishiha | 31 |
| Buhinyuza | 38 |
| Gasorwe | 22 |
| Total | 39 |

Easy access to seeds for the 2017C seasons and the 2018 A season

On average, 50.4 per cent of households declared to have more access to their own bean seeds for the 2017C agricultural season compared to the situation when preparing for the 2017B season. About 29 per cent of the households estimated that they had access to a greater quantity of sweet potato cuttings for the 2017C agricultural season compared to the 2017B season.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

| TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|---|---|---------------|----------------|
| CERF project information | | | | | | |
| 1. Agency: | IOM | | 5. CERF grant period: | 14/02/2017 - 13/08/2017 | | |
| 2. CERF project code: | 17-RR-IOM-001 | | 6. Status of CERF grant: | <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing | | |
| 3. Cluster/Sector: | Protection | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded | | |
| 4. Project title: | Displacement Tracking in Burundi | | | | | |
| 7. Funding | a. Total funding requirements ⁶ : | US\$ 500,000 | d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: | | | |
| | b. Total funding received ⁷ : | US\$ 0 | ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> | | US\$ 239,724 | |
| | c. Amount received from CERF: | US\$ 500,000 | ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> | | US\$ 0 | |
| Beneficiaries | | | | | | |
| 8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age). | | | | | | |
| <i>Direct Beneficiaries</i> | <i>Planned</i> | | | <i>Reached</i> | | |
| | <i>Female</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| <i>Children (< 18)</i> | 53,902 | 42,345 | 96,247 | 62,137 | 48,956 | 111,093 |
| <i>Adults (≥ 18)</i> | 37,358 | 35,395 | 72,753 | 41,424 | 35,776 | 77,201 |
| Total | 91,260 | 77,740 | 169,000 | 103,561 | 84,732 | 188,294 |
| 8b. Beneficiary Profile | | | | | | |
| <i>Category</i> | <i>Number of people (Planned)</i> | | | <i>Number of people (Reached)</i> | | |
| <i>Refugees</i> | | | | 0 | | |
| <i>IDPs</i> | 169,000 | | | 188,294 | | |
| <i>Host population</i> | | | | 0 | | |
| <i>Other affected people</i> | | | | 0 | | |
| Total (same as in 8a) | 169,000 | | | 188,294 | | |

⁶ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁷ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i> | The planned number of 169,000 was based on best-estimations of the number of IDPs to be identified by the DTM during the planning period. A larger number of IDPs were identified than planned by September 2017. |
|--|---|

| CERF Result Framework | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9. Project objective | Contribute to humanitarian assistance for the Burundian population and enhanced socio-economic well-being for the internally displaced population. | | |
| 10. Outcome statement | Enhanced coordination of the government of Burundi and humanitarian actors to provide timely and adequate responses to the internally displaced population. | | |
| 11. Outputs | | | |
| Output 1 | Identification and profiling of IDPs in all provinces of Burundi through the Displacement Tracking Matrix during a three-month period. | | |
| Output 1 Indicators | Description | Target | Reached |
| Indicator 1.1 | Number of monthly DTM rounds and reports issued on identified displaced persons | 3 | 10 |
| Indicator 1.2 | Number of humanitarian sectors whose needs are assessed through the DTM | 9 | 9 |
| Indicator 1.3 | Number of IDPs identified/profiled | 169,000 | 188,294 |
| Output 1 Activities | Description | Implemented by (Planned) | Implemented by (Actual) |
| Activity 1.1 | Field data collection: Data will be collected at field level on a monthly basis. | Burundian Red Cross | Burundian Red Cross |
| Activity 1.2 | Data processing and analysis: The compiled data will be processed and analysed on a monthly basis, with time-sensitive protection information shared more rapidly through bilateral channels | IOM | IOM |
| Activity 1.3 | Publication of results and reports: On a monthly basis, results of the assessments will be shared with the humanitarian community. On a bi-monthly basis, an extensive report will be shared broadly. | IOM | IOM |
| Activity 1.4 | Training of surveyors: Trainings of selected surveyors will be held and delivered at field level for the newly targeted provinces. The trainings will cover the humanitarian context, how to conduct interviews, protection of data and use of the forms. | IOM | IOM |

| |
|---|
| 12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons: |
| IOM Burundi was able to launch and carry out DTM data collection activities in 18 provinces of the country. While only three (3) DTM information products were planned, ten (10) DTM information products were produced and disseminated to the humanitarian community, including donors, agencies and partners. The NCE allowed IOM Burundi to conduct further data collection nationwide and develop additional information products through the month of September 2017. |

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The DTM is centred on increasing accountability to affected populations by strengthening information through which humanitarian actors may insure projects respond to community identified needs and situations. Encouraging ownership, leadership, and governance, data was collected from community leaders and subsequently shared with the humanitarian community and local authorities, respectful of IOM data protection principles to orient appropriate humanitarian response. Information sharing was done through the development and publication of information products shared with the humanitarian community and through the government's National Platform for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management at both the national and provincial levels. These actions were geared at providing a better understanding of the needs of the displaced populations and correctly orienting the humanitarian response (food distributions, durable solutions and project development).

Gender mainstreaming was also addressed by collecting sex and age disaggregated data through DTM humanitarian need assessments. This practice was employed to obtain an image regarding how disasters and subsequent displacements can affect men, women, boys and girls. Additionally, surveyors were required to consult at least one female key informant during data collection.

During data collection, to promote transparency, DTM project objectives and the outcomes for the collected data were regularly communicated to government authorities, key informants and beneficiaries in the targeted provinces. DTM collected data, was treated and stored in a confidential manner using IOM data protection principles to ensure autonomy of key informants and protection of the targeted community. Feedback was encouraged from the beneficiaries through the humanitarian hotline for project monitoring and accountability.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

A project evaluation was not designed at the beginning of the project.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

| CERF project information | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|---|---|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Agency: | WFP | | 5. CERF grant period: | 01/02/2017 - 31/07/2017 | | |
| 2. CERF project code: | 17-RR-WFP-002 | | 6. Status of CERF grant: | <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing | | |
| 3. Cluster/Sector: | Food Aid | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded | | |
| 4. Project title: | Emergency Assistance to Food Insecure Households Affected by Prolonged Lean Season in 2017 | | | | | |
| 7. Funding | a. Total funding requirements ⁸ : | US\$ 7,700,000 | d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: | | | |
| | b. Total funding received ⁹ : | US\$ 5,500,000 | ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> | | US\$ 90,970 | |
| | c. Amount received from CERF: | US\$ 2,000,011 | ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> | | US\$ 0 | |
| Beneficiaries | | | | | | |
| 8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age). | | | | | | |
| <i>Direct Beneficiaries</i> | <i>Planned</i> | | | <i>Reached</i> | | |
| | <i>Female</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| <i>Children (< 18)</i> | 28,500 | 27,000 | 55,500 | 36,390 | 37,350 | 73,740 |
| <i>Adults (≥ 18)</i> | 36,000 | 28,500 | 64,500 | 29,250 | 17,800 | 47,050 |
| Total | 64,500 | 55,500 | 120,000 | 65,640 | 55,150 | 120,790 |
| 8b. Beneficiary Profile | | | | | | |
| <i>Category</i> | <i>Number of people (Planned)</i> | | | <i>Number of people (Reached)</i> | | |
| <i>Refugees</i> | | | | 0 | | |
| <i>IDPs</i> | | | | 0 | | |
| <i>Host population</i> | | | | 0 | | |
| <i>Other affected people</i> | 120,000 | | | 120,790 | | |
| Total (same as in 8a) | 120,000 | | | 120,790 | | |

⁸ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i> | WFP achieved 100.6 per cent of the planned figures with 790 extra beneficiaries from Muyinga (Buhinyuza and Gasorwe commune) and Bubanza (Gihanga commune) due to continuous food security deterioration in the mentioned areas. |
|--|--|

| CERF Result Framework | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 9. Project objective | Save lives and protect livelihoods in the current emergency for 120,000 severe food-insecure people in target provinces | | |
| 10. Outcome statement | Agricultural inputs provided by FAO are protected through distribution of food ration over a period of two months | | |
| 11. Outputs | | | |
| Output 1 | Two months of half-ration General Food Distribution to 120,000 vulnerable people of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Cankuzo and Muyinga provinces. | | |
| Output 1 Indicators | Description | Target | Reached |
| Indicator 1.1 | Number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance (in-kind), disaggregated by activity, sex against the plan. | 120,000 | 120,790 |
| Indicator 1.2 | Quantity of food distributed (in-kind) | 1,865 MT | 1,834 MT |
| Output 1 Activities | Description | Implemented by (Planned) | Implemented by (Actual) |
| Activity 1.1 | Food commodity items procurement/ replenishment | WFP's CERF Procurement plan | WFP's CERF Procurement plan |
| Activity 1.2 | Community targeting process | WFP, Local administration, (Premiere Urgence, Croix Rouge du Burundi and OXFAM) | WFP with local administration, Croix Rouge du Burundi (Red Cross) and Food For the Hungry |
| Activity 1.3 | Beneficiary lists validation using participative approach | Beneficiaries committees, WFP, Local authorities and CPs | Beneficiaries committees, WFP, Local authorities and Cooperating partners (CRB and FFH) |
| Activity 1.4 | Two months of targeted distributions (GFD) implementation | CPs (Croix Rouge, Premier Urgence and OXFAM) | CPs (Croix Rouge and Food For the Hungry) |
| Activity 1.5 | Monthly joint distribution monitoring | WFP Monitors and CPs | WFP Monitors and its Cooperating Partners. |
| Activity 1.6 | Onsite Complaints and Feed-back Management (Accountability for Assisted People) | WFP, CPs, Local authorities and beneficiaries' committees (joint helpdesk) | Done as part of ToRs of the committees in collaboration of WFP monitors, CPs |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | and Local authorities available on site. |
| Activity 1.7 | Monthly After Action Review | WFP, CPs, Local authorities and beneficiaries' committees | WFP, CPs, Local authorities and beneficiaries' committees |
| Activity 1.8 | Post-Distribution Monitoring | WFP using an Independent Evaluation company or consultant | WFP in partnership with CURDES |

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

According to the cost of commodities and international transport, which was a bit higher than the proposal plan, 1,834 metric ton (MT) of food were procured for 1,427,431USD against 1899 MT planned for 1,415,860 USD. This has affected the distributed quantities by 65MT less (3% less).

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

WFP in partnership with Burundi Red Cross, Food for the Hungry, local administration and beneficiaries' representatives jointly conducted the community based targeting approach process. Beneficiaries' community representative participated to the process by including female at more than 55 per cent. The final beneficiary lists were publicly validated (each geographical area targeted) and endorsed by the administrative authority (zone and commune). Beneficiaries were informed about the ration size, the duration of the intervention, the selection criteria, distribution sites and hours and complaints and feedback mechanisms.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

Only one post distribution monitoring has been organized in Cankuzo province. The PDM results showed a food security status improvement among beneficiaries. More than 66 per cent of beneficiaries with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) and less than 10 per cent beneficiaries with poor food consumption score

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

| CERF Project Code | Cluster/Sector | Agency | Partner Type | Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$ |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| 17-RR-WFP-002 | Food Assistance | WFP | RedC | \$59,300 |
| 17-RR-WFP-002 | Food Assistance | WFP | INGO | \$31,670 |
| 17-RR-FAO-002 | Agriculture | FAO | NNGO | \$24,943 |
| 17-RR-FAO-002 | Agriculture | FAO | NNGO | \$22,085 |
| 17-RR-FAO-002 | Agriculture | FAO | NNGO | \$11,318 |
| 17-RR-FAO-002 | Agriculture | FAO | INGO | \$13,537 |
| 17-RR-IOM-001 | Protection | IOM | RedC | \$228,670 |

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

| | |
|----------|--|
| AAP | Accountability For Affected Population |
| ADIC | Association pour le Développement Intégral Communautaire |
| BRC | National Burundi Red Cross |
| CPs | Cooperating Partners |
| CRB | Croix Rouge du Burundi |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CSI | Coping Strategy Index |
| CURDES | Centre Universitaire pour la Recherche et Développement Economique et Social |
| DTM | Displacement Tracking Matrix |
| DPAE | Provincial Direction of Agriculture and Livestock |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FFH | Food for the Hungry |
| FHI | Food for the Hungry International |
| FSMS | Food Security Monitoring System |
| GVC | Groupe Volontaires Civils |
| HCT | Humanitarian Country Team |
| IDPs | Internal Displaced People |
| MINAGRIE | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MT | Metric Ton |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organisation |
| OEDDIM | Organisation pour le Développement du Diocèse de Muyinga |
| OFDA | Office of the U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance |
| PACT | Action Philanthropique pour le Burundi |
| PNSEB | National Fertilizer Subsidy Program of Burundi |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| WFP | World Food Program |