

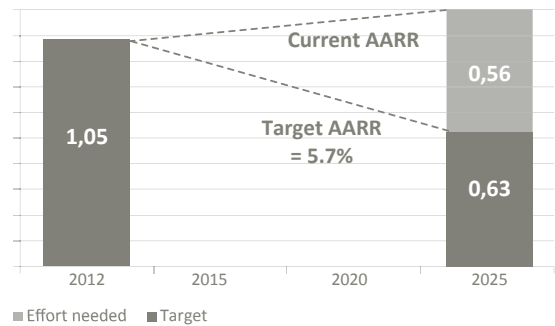
Burundi

Joined: February 2013

Highlights

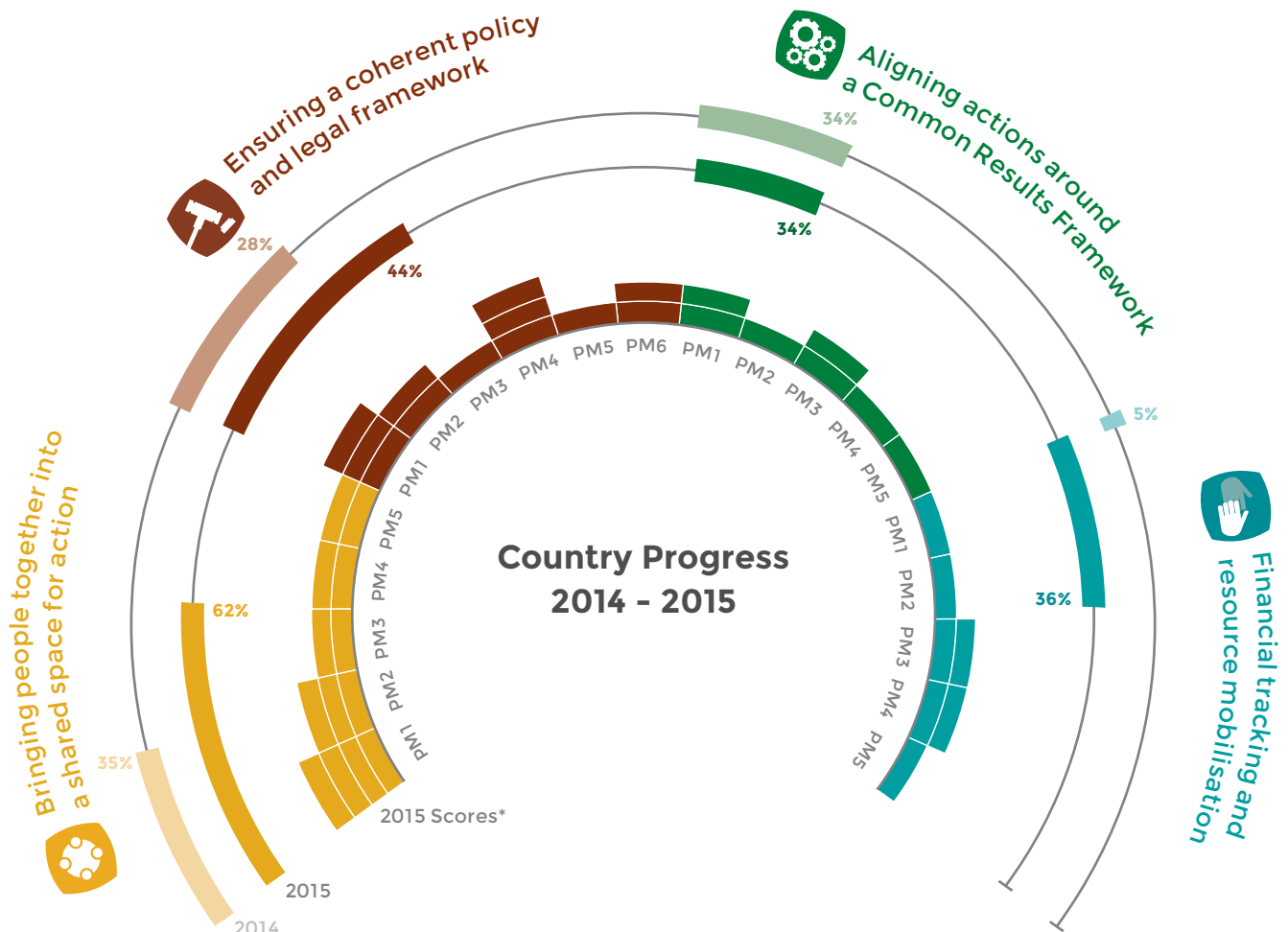
- The mechanism associated with the multi-sectoral platform on food and nutrition security, which was established by decree, guarantees dynamic and effective coordination through an interministerial steering committee chaired by the Second Vice-President, a SUN/REACH secretariat and 10 multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder working groups. These are coordinated by the focal point, who reports to the Office of the Second Vice-President.
- The European Union, which is the donor coordinator, has made a financial commitment for the 2016-2019 period to improve the legal framework, coordination and follow-up and monitoring system for nutrition, which are priorities for the government.

Beginning prevalence: 57.5% **Targeted Stunting Reduction (million U5 stunted children)** Target prevalence: 26.9%



Under five stunting:	57.5%
Low-birth weight:	10.7%
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding:	69.3%
Under five wasting:	6.1%
Under five overweight:	2.9%
Women Anaemia 15-49 years:	20.9%

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker



The Multi-sectoral Food and Nutritional Security Platform (PMSAN) has existed since 2013 and was institutionalised by presidential decree in February 2014. It unites various stakeholders (ministries, international organisations, civil society, research, technical and financial partners) in several coordination structures: steering committee, SUN/REACH secretariat, a select committee and 10 technical working groups. The Focal Point is the deputy head of the Cabinet of the second Vice-President. **This architecture has proven its utility and vitality at the national level, even if it is important to note that the annual action plans and follow-up evaluation frameworks should**

help to strengthen and maintain the commitment of all participants. It is also a priority to decentralise it.

REACH facilitates the coordination of the United Nations and the European Union – the donor coordinator – in sending on the nutritional information, as well as coordinating the PMSAN among other donors. **The civil society network of the SUN Movement, which has an executive committee and a secretariat, was launched in January 2015 under the distinguished patronage of the First Lady.** Terms of reference are ready for the establishment of networks for scientists and for the private sector.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



The national legislation on nutrition covers food fortification; feeding of infants and young children; the marketing of breast-milk substitutes; and free care for under-fives and pregnant women. **Burundi has committed to adopting legislation on food fortification, updating legislation on importing and marketing salt, and improving the protection of maternity leave.**

Nutrition is a national priority. It is considered a priority to analyse, update and disseminate existing sectoral policies. The policy and programme documents are under review by the working groups and members of parliament for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Telecommunications and taken up in the 2016-2025 National Health Policy, which includes nutrition.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



The 2014-2017 Multi-sectoral Food and Nutritional Security Strategic Plan was finalised in June 2013 and approved in May 2014. It revolves around four strategic aspects: (1) Leadership and multi-sectoral coordination; (2) Prevention and treatment of malnutrition; (3) Promotion and scaling up of food security; (4) Development and strengthening of strategies sensitive to nutrition. The follow-up and evaluation plan which will soon be drawn up **will serve as the common results framework. While waiting for the costs of this to be assessed, which is almost complete, a communication mechanism for the PMSAN plan has been proposed.** Two flagship actions, which are effective, visible and easy to achieve, have also

been prioritised in the shape of the formation of vegetable gardens for households (food diversification) and widespread instruction about hand washing. Stakeholders for food and nutritional security from six provinces (out of 17 in total) were made more aware of these actions during a workshop in July 2014 to bolster their knowledge and alignment. The objective is to achieve nationwide coverage by the end of 2016; the partners support these activities and some have already initiated multi-year projects and programmes in this area. Lastly, **Burundi, with the support of the European Union, is actively working to establish a national information platform for nutrition.**

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



Once the costing for the plan has been finalised, Burundi will start mobilising funds internally and externally. The ministries will be encouraged to introduce a budget line for nutrition, along the same lines as the ministries which have a remit for public health as well as

agriculture and livestock farming. **To further the monitoring of budget allocations for nutrition, which started at Abidjan in May 2015, Burundi intends to repeat the exercise and to update the annual data so that the funds can be evaluated on a regular basis.**

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation