



Joined: February 2013
Population: 10.20 million

Burundi



*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The multi-sectoral food and nutritional security platform (MSP), institutionalised by decree in 2014, brings together stakeholders in a high-level steering committee and 10 technical work groups - coordinated by the Deputy Head of Cabinet of the Second Vice-President, supported by a secretariat. The political landscape has complicated the working of this system since 2015. Efforts have focused on engaging new sectors (environment, finance and social welfare) on updating members of the technical work groups

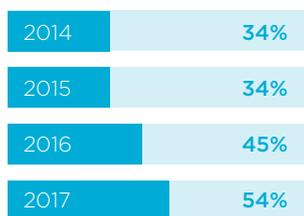
and on re-energising these. Decentralised platforms have been established in four provinces. The United Nations, donors and civil society networks are in place, this latter being decentralised in some communes. Certain donors have suspended their assistance, including the European Union. Links have strengthened with the global networks. Parliamentarians have mobilised: their network is established, however, still needs to be officially launched.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Nutrition is taken into account within strategic policy documents, sectoral plans and policies, including the National Agricultural Investment Plan, the National Social Protection Policy (2011) and the National Health Policy (2016-2025); these frameworks are poorly publicised.

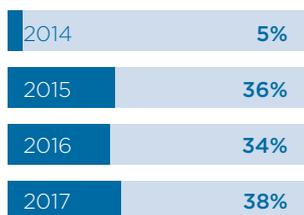
Legislation on maternity leave needs to be revised. This year, in response to the severe drought, the UN and civil society platforms drafted a humanitarian intervention plan for nutrition contributing to actions aimed at averting a nutritional emergency.



Aligning actions around a common results framework

The 2014-2017 Strategic Multi-Sectoral Plan for Food and Nutritional Security (PSMSAN) acts as a national reference framework but it has no common results framework nor monitoring and evaluation framework. The cost estimate needs updating. The lack of these elements makes the alignment of stakeholders difficult, and annual and sectoral plans are not in line with the PSMSAN. The Ministries of Agriculture and Health

implemented a pilot project in Ngozi Province, with support from the UN and funding from Swiss cooperation. The steering committee conducted a joint annual review resulting in an extension of the PSMSAN to 2018. It is acknowledged that the PSMSAN must be evaluated and a new plan produced. A mapping of stakeholders and actions is underway to enable guidance for this process.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Resource mobilisation is hindered by the lack of a cost estimate for the PSMSAN, and the country's political landscape has seen a decline in funding for nutrition and an outflow of external partner funds. Over the past two years, Burundi has been

tracking public allocations and budgetary implementation for nutrition, however, there is a need for better dissemination of results. A decline in allocations was noted in comparison to April 2015-April 2016. No estimate of external funding is available.



2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Extend the 2014-2017 PSMSAN to cover 2018 and produce a common results framework;
- Complete the PSMSAN cost estimate;
- Produce a communication, advocacy and resource mobilisation strategy for nutrition;
- Undertake mapping of actors and actions in food and nutrition security;
- Produce a roadmap for the UN network.