

Project Number: 200539 | Project Category: **Country Programme**
Project Approval Date: May 24, 2013 | Planned Start Date: July 01, 2013
Actual Start Date: July 01, 2013 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018
Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Abdurrahim SIDDIQUI
abdurrahim.siddiqui@wfp.org

Country Director

Jean-Pierre DEMARGERIE

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Rwanda - (2013-2018)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Achievements at Country Level

Country Context and Response of the Government

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Results

Performance Monitoring

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP contributed to notable improvements in food security and nutrition in Rwanda through Protracted Relief and Recovery (PRRO) and Country Programme (CP) activities despite an increasingly challenging funding situation.

Monitoring surveys showed improved food security and stabilizing nutrition rates in all six refugee camps, strongly indicating that WFP's assistance is having a positive effect. In 2017, WFP shifted from in-kind to cash in two more camps (now all five Congolese camps receive cash-based assistance; Burundian refugees in a sixth camp receive in-kind assistance) and introduced a comprehensive Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in all camps. A cost-benefit analysis in February showed that cash-based transfers in Rwanda are cost effective, resulting in savings of approximately 10 percent compared to in-kind assistance, and invigorating local economies.

For the first time in years, WFP was forced to reduce cash and food rations in refugee camps by 10 percent in late 2017 due to a challenging funding situation. Refugee ration cuts across East Africa has shown that refugees are compelled to adopt negative coping strategies such as skipping meals. Funding is urgently needed to avoid further cuts.

WFP enhanced the national capacity to develop and implement programmes. To inform the Government of Rwanda's nascent Home Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) Programme, WFP is implementing a school feeding and literacy project which helped improve retention rates in 104 pilot schools. A cost-benefit analysis conducted by WFP in collaboration with MasterCard in November concluded that every dollar invested in school meals in Rwanda can generate a return of approximately 5 USD. WFP contributed to a stronger organizational structure of smallholder

farmers' cooperatives; bought more food directly from smallholders; and connected them to private sector buyers. WFP also helped conduct the 14th Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) which provided data on the impact of the 2016-17 drought on food security and is informing the government's *Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture 2018-24*. FSNMS continues to be the main source of seasonal monitoring indicators for food security and acute malnutrition in Rwanda. WFP also supported the development of the nascent National Early Childhood Development (NECD) Programme, which helped to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination across institutions contributing to food security and nutrition.

Furthermore, WFP modelled innovations for national food assistance programming, providing evidence to support programme expansions. In the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Programme, participants and their communities constructed roads, markets and warehouses and became less exposed to livelihood risks, inequality and extreme poverty by accessing economic opportunities. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to design the national *Shisha Kibondo* stunting reduction programme by contributing to policy development and suggesting locally-produced fortified blended food (FBF) to use in the programme, and provided logistics support to ensure timely dispatches of fortified foods once the programme started.

WFP bought more food from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stocks and Rwanda exported greater quantities through the mechanism, shortening the supply lead time both for the country office and the region. WFP Rwanda can now locally source and supply maize and beans within days, compared to several weeks when commodities had to be imported from the region.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Rwanda is a densely populated, low-income country with a total population of about 12 million people, ranked 159 of 188 countries in human development. The country's elevated and hilly topography is a considerable challenge for the largely agricultural population. Rwanda is also at risk to natural and man-made shocks, including continuing refugee influxes due to conflict and political tension in neighboring Democratic Republic Congo and Burundi. Over 150,000 refugees from these countries are entirely dependent on external assistance. The political situation in Rwanda remained stable following President Kagame's reelection.

Since the 1994 genocide, the Government of Rwanda has consistently and rather successfully pursued development objectives. Rwanda made significant progress in implementing the MDGs and is well placed to continue within the SDG framework. The country has a strong level of gender equality, ranking 4th of 144 countries globally, but 34 percent of women still report intimate partner violence. An annual GDP growth rate of 7.2 percent since 2010 has been accompanied by decreasing income inequality, although still among the highest in Africa. Moreover, 4.8 million or 41 percent of Rwandans are undernourished and over one fifth of the population food insecure. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children under five years has declined but remains high at 38 percent, with significant regional variation, peaking at 60 percent in certain areas in the northwest. 9 percent of children under five are underweight (low weight for age) and 2.2 percent are acutely malnourished (low weight for height). Micronutrient deficiencies are also a public health concern; 37 percent of children under five and 19 percent of women of reproductive age are anemic. Main drivers for malnutrition are poor access to quality water, health services and sanitation (WASH) as well as poor care practices such as not receiving antenatal care, even among those who can access a nutritional, balanced diet. The Strategic Review for Food and Nutrition Security in Rwanda notes that for the country to tackle persistently high rates of chronic malnutrition, improve people's access to food, and help communities cope with climate-related shocks – and thus meet SDG2 on time – several achievements are required. These would include enhanced policy and strategic frameworks; strengthened capacity to design and implement programmes; more and better data; as well as stronger governance and coordination.

The Government of Rwanda's mid- to long-term outlook is guided by the national development plan *Vision 2020* and its new iteration *Vision 2050*, which together envision Rwanda transforming from an agrarian to a knowledge-based economy, attaining upper middle-income country status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050. The high-level *National Strategy for Transformation (2017-24)* focuses on three pillars, including the social transformation. This pillar has priority areas to reduce poverty, promote resilience and eradicate malnutrition. The economic transformation pillar includes interventions aligning with activities in the smallholder sector, including post-harvest handling and access to functioning markets. The next iteration of the *National Food and Nutrition Policy 2013-18*, which guides actions to eliminate food security and malnutrition, is expected in early 2018. The National Gender Policy (introduced in 2004) highlights principal guidelines for integration of gender issues within various institutions, policies and programmes. The *United Nations Development Assistance Programme 2018-23* is closely aligned to these visions and strategies. The *UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition* is active in Rwanda since 2012 but is yet to gain momentum.

While food and nutrition activities are coordinated at central, sector and district levels, the existing institutional structure does not foster an adequate level of integration across key government sectors and at all levels. The National Food and Nutrition Coordination Secretariat (NFNCS) was established in mid-2016 to ensure multi-sectoral coordination across institutions contributing to food security and nutrition, but had its mandate subsumed to the nascent National Early Childhood Development (NECD) Programme in December 2017. Its ability in both programme planning and management is yet to be fully leveraged. In Rwanda, engagement with relevant external partners is also still fragmented, with much programming being influenced by specific donor priorities.

The social protection system has evolved in the last decade, moving from a host of fragmented, uncoordinated and often underfunded programmes to increasingly coordinated, government-owned programmes operating at scale. Thus, great strides were made regarding poverty reduction and vulnerability, mainly with households being the primary targeting unit. The forthcoming *Social Protection Sector Strategy 2018-24* is expected to take this further by adopting a life-cycle approach and promoting universal access to social security and protection for all Rwandans, whether poor or not. Quite a radical shift, and appropriate given the country's vision to reach upper income status by 2050.

At 98 percent, Rwanda's primary enrolment rate is among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. Girls and boys show very similar numbers, but equitable access is an issue among vulnerable populations. Children with disabilities, for example, represent 7.5 percent of pupils in primary school, compared to the national goal of 10 percent among this group. While a good improvement compared to recent years, the focus is still placed mainly on physical disabilities, with limited attention paid to any other disabilities that might affect learning. Worryingly, primary school completion has considerably dropped from 73 percent in 2012 to 65 percent (boys 60 percent, girls 71 percent) most recently, indicating a high dropout rate. The limited delivery of quality education is evidenced by low competencies in literacy and numeracy among primary-school-going children. Overall, less than half of students in public schools, especially in rural areas, achieve the required literacy and numeracy competency levels to move on to the next grade.

While the national agricultural output has steadily grown over the last decade, its share of GDP has declined from 37 percent at the turn of the century to 30 percent in 2016, mainly due to strong comparative growth in other sectors. Low yields and animal productivity levels are hampering food security improvements, especially among subsistence smallholders. The *Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture 2018-24* is currently being prepared, guiding actions on food security and nutrition in the agriculture sector, particularly for smallholders.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's portfolio is aligned with the Government of Rwanda's strategies and plans whose vision is that of a food secure Rwanda where people are well nourished, able to develop their full potential, and live in resilient communities supported by effective institutions at all levels.

Through two programmes, WFP helps the government enhance the national capacity to manage and innovate, but also to tackle more immediate humanitarian needs and provide a path to self-reliance – thus ensuring no one is left behind while facilitating national ownership. WFP is increasingly transitioning from humanitarian action into increased development and humanitarian nexus efforts to create links and make greater impact in areas such as social protection, disaster resilience and nutrition. To enhance the impact, WFP has longstanding operational and strategic partnerships with national and local authorities, NGOs both domestic and international, as well as UN sister agencies and renowned research institutions. WFP's operations endeavor to improve the situation for women and girls in Rwanda. For example, qualitative and quantitative gender analysis is undertaken to inform new or sustained initiatives and ultimately facilitate women's empowerment. WFP is working to enhance the integration of gender in all programming.

The Country Programme (CP) 200539 (2013-18), with a budget of USD 51.8 million, has two components. Through the first, WFP works to enhance the national capacity to develop, design and manage hunger solutions by providing technical expertise in food security analysis, disaster risk reduction and management, home-grown school feeding, and market access for smallholder farmers. The second component is aimed at modelling innovations for national food assistance programming and providing evidence to support programme expansions. Here, WFP implements small-scale projects to prevent chronic malnutrition in high-prevalence districts and help communities create livelihood assets to meet their food and nutrition needs. Combined, the CP fills certain current gaps in the national response, while increasingly pivoting towards providing capacity support, and away from direct programme implementation.

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200744 (2015-18), with a budget of USD 119.4 million, addresses the immediate food and nutrition needs of refugees from the Democratic Republic Congo and Burundi living in six camps, as well as Rwandan returning refugees from neighboring countries. While providing this assistance, WFP is working with the Government of Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) to develop more durable solutions among the refugee population. Specifically, the refugee and returnee operation contributes to eradicating stunting among children below two years of age and ensuring access to adequate food throughout the year. With the inclusion of Kiziba and Mugombwa camps, WFP now provides all refugees in the five Congolese camps with a monthly cash-based transfer to meet their basic food requirements, whereas Burundian refugees living in a sixth camp receive in-kind support for now. The most vulnerable refugees also receive preventive and curative supplementary feeding and school meals. Returning Rwandans receive a nutritious food basket for three months.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The protracted refugee crisis, with many Congolese having been hosted in Rwandan camps for nearly two decades, has over the years led to a certain level of donor fatigue, with the funding base maintained by a few major donors. Granted, while a renewed focus on resource mobilization as well as the sudden influx of Burundian refugees following unrest in 2015 saw a diversification of the PRRO's donor base, funding nevertheless has remained limited, presumably due to the unprecedented scale of refugee crises elsewhere. So, although new and recent donors stepped in to help meet needs, WFP was forced to reduce cash and food rations by 10 percent in late 2017 for the first time in years. The reduction is likely to decrease people's food security and compel them to adapt negative coping strategies more often.

Fortunately, WFP could maintain targeted nutrition interventions at decent levels, helping stabilize nutritional standards throughout the camps. These results would have been even more impressive with sufficient funding for all planned activities. Instead, preschoolers in the five Congolese camps did not receive a daily meal as was initially planned.

The CP was relatively well resourced, mainly through important bilateral donations for two major projects: the second phase of Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) and the Home Grown School Feeding (HGFS). For a third consecutive year, generous private sector funding to HGFS enabled WFP to complement the bilateral in-kind donations with locally produced commodities, thus strengthening the sustainability of the project. However, the funding situation for nutrition activities was challenging, compelling WFP to discontinue the direct implementation of nutrition activities and instead solely focus on providing technical assistance to the government. The joint One UN nutrition programme ended in late 2016 and new funding was received only at the end of 2017, allowing for a new phase to build on the success of the previous one.

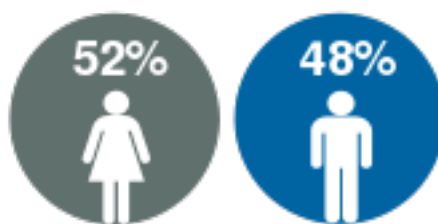
WFP continuously seeks ways to ameliorate funding shortages by adjusting its processes to deliver the best value for money. During the year, supply chain processes were enhanced which led to efficiency gains in the delivery of cash-based transfers to refugees through smart cards. Also, in its delivery of humanitarian assistance, WFP aims at maximizing benefits for the local economy. The cash modality, for instance, has a nearly 200 percent multiplier effect on the local economy. As for the in-kind food commodities, WFP has purchased over 80 percent from local producers and distributors. Humanitarian assistance therefore also contributes to local development.

More than half of WFP Rwanda's humanitarian funding still comes from a single donor, making the refugee operation particularly vulnerable to any potential fluctuations. The response of WFP has been to try to diversify further in terms of bilateral and multilateral donors, and to initiate talks with partners on the potential of needs-based assistance and livelihoods strategies. Private sector funding could also be considered for the humanitarian operations, although the sector is quite limited in Rwanda and generally keener on development funding. Funding has been predominantly directed, with only a small percentage originating from multilateral funding. Funding generally arrived just in time, when discussions about possible ration cuts were already underway. Considering this, WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) has been instrumental in avoiding pipeline breaks.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	20,920	20,920	41,840
Children (5-18 years)	92,658	91,764	184,422
Adults (18 years plus)	40,909	52,786	93,695
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	154,487	165,470	319,957



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	903	109	222	963	120	2,317
Single Country PRRO	10,534	882	3,359	2,145	169	17,090
Total Food Distributed in 2017	11,437	992	3,580	3,108	290	19,407



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	823,541	-	-
Single Country PRRO	4,570,184	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	5,393,725	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP mainly depended on purchases from Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stocks for all programme requirements. The main sources of supply of GCMF stocks were hubs in Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Compared to previous years, Rwanda exported significant quantities of GCMF stocks particularly through purchases of CSB++ from the newly established Africa Improved Foods (AIF) factory which started production in March 2017. The initiative of increased sourcing of GCMF commodities from Rwanda shortened supply lead time which benefited both the country office and the region. For example, WFP Rwanda can now locally source and supply maize and beans within days, compared to several weeks when commodities had to be imported.

As per the current supply chain strategy, all transportation of food commodities to refugee camps and schools was done by commercial transporters, whose performance continued to improve over time. Foreign transporters were encouraged to register their companies in Rwanda and hence could participate in the bidding for contracts. This has added to the necessary competitiveness required to bring down transport rates, and is contributing to the local economy. Inland contracted companies in general delivered food on time. However, significant delays in deliveries of commodities bought off GCMF stocks from Tanzania and Uganda were noticed and nearly led to critical pipeline

breaks. To overcome the challenge of such delays – which were due to competing demands in the region and late issuance of export permits, rather than any transport inefficiencies – WFP bought commodities from GCMF local stocks. In the future, it is important that supply lead times be factored in GCMF sales to projects in receiving country offices.

WFP continued to work with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for commodity storage and handling management in the refugee camps of Mahama and Mugombwa. Food for projects in Southern province was prepositioned in the Huye extended delivery point (EDP) for onward delivery to final delivery points, particularly schools, transit centres and Mugombwa refugee camp in Gisagara district. With the support of the country office, the Huye EDP managed secondary transport of food commodities to project sites through commercial transporters.

WFP worked with the Kenyan-based superintendent, Intertek, on food quality and safety assurance including loss mitigation. Intertek certified commodities prior to delivery by suppliers. To strengthen the capacity of counterparts, WFP helped train smallholder farmers in several projects in food storage and handling. WFP also monitored food stock expiry dates in Kigali and at final distribution points to minimize any losses; conducted trainings in food handling and store management for storekeepers and teachers in charge of hygiene in WFP-supported schools; and contracted a company for fumigation, pest control and regular spraying of storage facilities. WFP additionally provided its fleet of trucks to support the national Fortified Blended Food (FBF) project for children and pregnant and lactating women in terms of distribution within the country.

Following requests from HQ for routine sampling, it transpired that 16.5 mt of High-Energy Biscuits (HEB) already had expired although the manufacturer had indicated a much longer shelf life. Consequently, the biscuits were deemed unfit for human use and disposed for animal consumption. The loss of 1.25 metric tonnes of maize was due to high level sorting to obtain Grade 1 quality for milling in Mugombwa camp. Pre-delivery losses amounted to 2.9 metric tonnes.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	499	-	499
Corn Soya Blend	-	180	180
Iodised Salt	-	36	36
Maize	2,249	-	2,249
Maize Meal	983	-	983
Rice	-	900	900
Total	3,731	1,116	4,847
Percentage	77.0%	23.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	2,017
Corn Soya Blend	791
High Energy Biscuits	5
Maize	8,377

Commodity	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	25
Sugar	97
Vegetable Oil	533
Total	11,846

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The June 2017 centralized mid-term evaluation of the CP provided useful recommendations, and several steps have already been taken to meet these. WFP, together with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) and supported by the Regional Bureau and HQ, has started developing a country capacity-strengthening strategy and is seeking further opportunities to engage with appropriate national institutions. A related recommendation prompted WFP to carry out a review of Rwanda's burgeoning social protection system to guide and enhance our engagement in this area; the findings will be instrumental in preparing the CSP during 2018. Moreover, WFP is liaising with HQ for the latest guidance on innovation and capacity-development indicators. The office is also enhancing its processes for assessing, selecting and managing cooperating partners and is exploring ways to internally better document and share best practices. Finally, WFP organized a mid-term review of the Food Assistance for Assets programme in August 2017 which helped revise the activities to be carried out in the communities, as well as their sequencing.

The June 2016 centralized mid-term evaluation of the PRRO continued to inform programming. With the inclusion of Kiziba and Mugombwa camps in July and September, respectively, the roll out of multiple wallet smart cards to all five Congolese camps was completed. During the year, UNHCR joined WFP's smart card platform, in a separate wallet, for cash transfer of non-food items in three of the camps. Since April, WFP is conducting price monitoring with new dedicated staff in the camps and Kigali. A cost-benefit analysis conducted in February showed that the transition to cash-based transfers has been most cost effective, resulting in savings of around 10 percent compared to in-kind assistance and invigorating local economies. Regular collection of market prices helped WFP adjust the cash entitlement periodically.

The PRRO evaluation also recommended a stronger focus on reducing stubbornly high stunting and anemia rates once Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates reached acceptable levels. The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in May showed overall GAM within acceptable range across all camps, allowing WFP to take further steps in this direction while continuing prevention activities. For example, WFP, together with UNHCR, is now developing a joint strategy to further reduce micronutrient deficiencies. Also in line with evaluation recommendations, WFP in partnership with UNHCR retargeted school feeding through a budget revision, focusing the limited resources on supporting primary schools and Early Childhood Development (ECD). Similarly, WFP and UNHCR are working to find suitable ways to enhance support for refugees' self-reliance as advised in the evaluation report. The evaluation also sought enhanced participation of affected populations through more systematic communications, institution-building and accountability. In 2017, WFP introduced a comprehensive, coordinated Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and hired additional staff for this purpose in Kigali and the field.

The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), conducted in July by WFP, UNHCR and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), found that refugees are still highly dependent on food and other humanitarian assistance, and simply cannot afford a diverse enough diet. Livelihood opportunities have not increased since 2014. WFP, together with its partners, is now redoubling efforts to help refugees meet their own food needs in the long term, while navigating an increasingly challenging funding environment. The JAM also notes that while markets are well stocked, Kiziba camp is far from a market and food prices generally are higher, raising concerns around issues of economic and physical access, particularly for the elderly and disabled.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The Country Programme (CP) 200539 (2013-18), with a budget of USD 51.8 million, has two components. Through the first, WFP works to enhance the national capacity to develop, design and manage hunger solutions. The second component is aimed at modelling innovations for national food assistance programming and providing evidence to support programme expansions. Combined, the CP components fill certain current gaps in the national response, while increasingly pivoting towards providing capacity support, and away from direct programme implementation.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3.1: 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

Activity: Food Assistance for Assets

Following a pilot phase in 2015, WFP launched a second phase of the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project in 2016 to build on achievements in Nyamagabe and expand to Rutsiro and Karongi – districts with poverty rates well above the national average. The project aims to reduce hunger and undernutrition among 21,000 participants from the most vulnerable socio-economic categories (UBUDEHE) and their families by helping create community assets, supporting agricultural and business opportunities, and improving access to markets. Participants receive cash and training to improve farming practices in exchange for their work to construct community assets such as terraces, agriculture projects, roads, markets and warehouses. SZHC is implemented with the Ministry of Local Government, the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and several cooperating partners.

Outcome 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activity: Purchase for Progress

WFP, together with UN Women, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Inades-Formation Rwanda, continued to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and that of smallholder farmers' cooperatives. Smallholders benefited from WFP's in-country food purchases and greater linkages to private sector buyers as well as training in market access and post-harvest handling and storage. The project is implemented in selected districts in the east, south and west.

Outcome 3.3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activity: Capacity Development

WFP provides technical assistance and capacity development to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the National Institute to help strengthen systems and enhance the national capacity to conduct food security and nutrition analysis. This work includes transferring capacities in food security analysis, administering data collection and assessments through the 14th Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FNSMS), and identifying and advocating policy reform in the agriculture sector to facilitate the national achievement of SDG2. WFP is also working to scale up its engagement with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs to maximize the impact of national disaster management systems and make them more shock-responsive.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Nutrition

WFP is supporting the Ministry of Health and the Rwanda Biomedical Centre to reduce malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV/AIDS. As funding was not received for

phase II of the One UN nutrition programme, WFP could not directly implement nutrition or early childhood development (ECD) activities, but rather spent much of 2017 documenting lessons learned from phase I to advise design and provide logistics support to the national Fortified Blended Food (FBF) Programme.

Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: Home Grown School Feeding

WFP is implementing a school feeding and literacy project in support of the Government of Rwanda's nascent Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. The five-year project, which started in 2016, now supports almost 85,000 primary students across 104 schools in the country's poorest and most food insecure districts – Nyaruguru and Nyamagabe in the south and Rutsiro and Karongi in the west. Children in the south receive a daily hot meal whereas students in the western province are provided a porridge meal. As a contribution to the project, some schools occasionally provide locally-grown vegetables to enrich the meals. The programme also undertakes activities related to increased use of health and dietary practices including WASH and school gardens. World Vision is a sub-grantee which focuses on literacy and health. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) are key implementing partners.

Results

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3.1: 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

Activity: Food Assistance for Assets

WFP conducted focus group discussions in participating communities in July 2017 which showed that beneficiaries and their communities have become less exposed to livelihood risks, inequality and extreme poverty. The beneficiaries also reported that they can afford a more diverse diet and are better able to pay for non-food related expenses such as education and health. WFP will follow up with a regular quantitative outcome survey in March 2018 to validate the qualitative results and measure progress against the baseline.

The overall implementation progress has been satisfactory and household access to productive assets has improved. For example, land has been developed through radical and progressive terracing brought under production with priority crops such as Irish potatoes, maize, wheat, cassava and beans. Moreover, the average yield was higher in project areas than in other parts of those districts. During field visits, most farmers expressed satisfaction from their experience during the cropping seasons. However, because this information was not collected systematically, it was not possible to disaggregate by gender.

WFP, together with the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RBC), provided more than 2,400 households with at least one type of livestock per their preferences, and beehives were distributed to complement agriculture farming and support income generation. Around one fifth of the livestock has already reproduced, and almost 100 additional households have benefitted economically as a payback to the community. Individual farmers and cooperatives received training to improve farming and livestock practices.

Participants have constructed or rehabilitated several types of community assets such as roads and markets to facilitate access to economic opportunities. The project has so far reached more than 61,000 people which amounts to 87 percent of the end target. As part of sensitisation and creating project awareness, planned activities are discussed in appropriate governance structures including national and local officials and community leaders. Similarly, progress and results are shared through same forums. WFP also hosted a regional workshop, bringing together participants from eight countries to visit project sites and share experiences, and trained 100 local leaders (85 men, 15 women) on leadership practices and other aspects of community development. Local leaders are already appointed to these positions but WFP is always working to attain gender parity.

Outcome 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activity: Purchase for Progress

The supported smallholder farmers' cooperatives have improved their organizational structure and members increased their participation in the respective organization. Taken together, the cooperatives' collective sales

decreased due to drought spells in the east where most participants are located.

Cooperatives linked to WFP-supported school feeding are new but have already started improving aggregation and collective selling of maize and beans. The quantity of sold beans remains low due to low productivity in areas where beans mainly are produced for home consumption. WFP trained smallholder cooperatives in the south and west to increase their marketable surplus and link them to the WFP-supported school feeding programme, and in Gisagara, Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru districts under the framework of the USDA-funded Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) project. WFP also supported farmer cooperatives that grow maize during the country's third season. In total, WFP bought 121.5 mt of food directly from smallholder cooperatives for use in supported schools – approximately 54 percent of the total need for a school year.

Through a pilot project, WFP also supported cooperatives in the east to better connect to markets by facilitating their participation in the National Agriculture Exhibition, where farmers exhibit and sell their commodities and connect with other actors in the agriculture value chain.

WFP as the lead coordinating agency, together with the government, UN agencies and NGOs, is also supporting rural women's economic empowerment through a programme focusing on increased incomes, enhanced participation in local institutions, and a more balanced policy environment. In 2017, 1260 farmers – of which 1023 were women – received training on post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS). Similarly, lead farmers learned how to teach their peers organizational skills.

Outcome 3.3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activity: Capacity Development

WFP, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), conducted the 14th Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) in May 2017, which provided data on the impact of the 2016-17 drought on food security. The FSNMS is also informing the government's *Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture 2018-24*. and continues to be the main source of seasonal monitoring indicators for food security and acute malnutrition in Rwanda. The ministry advised the following round to be postponed to give enough time to prepare for the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) in 2018.

WFP supported the development of the draft terms of reference for the nascent National Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programme, whose mandate is to ensure multi-sectoral coordination across institutions contributing to food security and nutrition. Moreover, WFP embedded a national food security analyst at MINAGRI to enhance the ministry's capacity to conduct food security and nutrition analysis. WFP will continue its work in 2018 to help build the national capacity to plan, implement and evaluate food and nutrition interventions.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Nutrition

As funding did not come through for phase II of the One UN nutrition programme, WFP could not directly implement nutrition or ECD activities but instead spent much of 2017 documenting lessons learned from phase I and preparing for phase II. This included support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to design the nascent national stunting reduction program (Shisha Kibondo), under which children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women from the most vulnerable socio-economic categories (UBUDEHE) receive locally-produced fortified blended food (FBF). For example, WFP contributed to policy development and suggested locally-produced FBF to be used in the programme. Additionally, WFP provided logistics support to MoH to help ensure timely dispatches of FBF to health centres in districts with the weakest infrastructure.

WFP also technically supported MoH to revise the national malnutrition management protocol and supported staffing at the National Food and Nutrition Coordination Secretariat (NFNCS). However, since December 2017, the National Early Childhood Development (NECD) Programme has subsumed the NFNCS mandate and WFP is accordingly adjusting its support. Finally, WFP worked with the Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC) to prepare nutrition advice and offer counselling support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

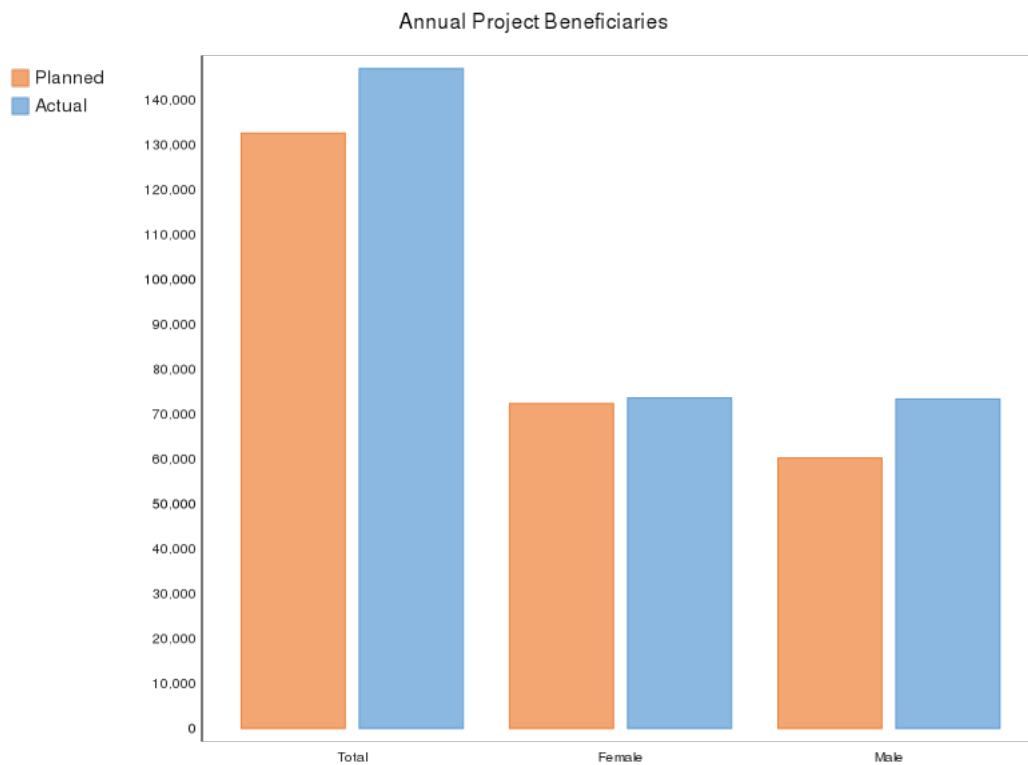
Activity: Home Grown School Feeding

In 2017, the retention rate among girls improved to virtually universal levels whereas boys' retention remained about the same well above the end target.

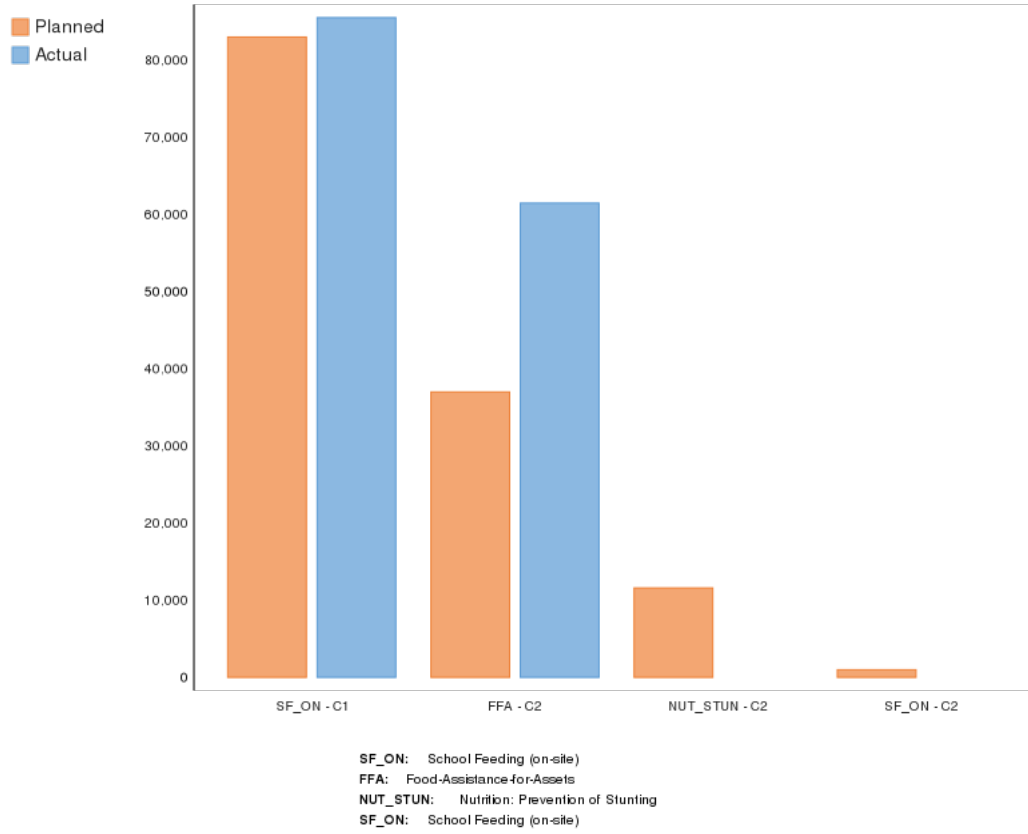
Teachers from all 104 schools were trained in literacy instruction to develop a culture of reading among children. Since the project began, more than 24,000 students in 270 reading clubs are building their skills in a fun and interactive learning environment. To promote health, hygiene and environmental sustainability, several sanitation facilities as well as water harvesting tanks were installed; information was spread to students in all schools; student hygiene ambassadors shared best practices with their peers; and teachers and parents (618 women, 520 men) were trained about child health and nutrition to reduce absenteeism at schools. Also, 520 members (156 women, 364 men) of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) are now facilitating community dialogues for improved service delivery. To strengthen community ownership, WFP helped construct kitchens, storerooms and fuel-efficient stoves in Karongi and Rutsiro. A total of 330 cooks and storekeepers (99 women, 231 men) received training on proper food preparation, hygiene and sanitation as well as records keeping and management – a number below what was planned, this due to delays in the recruitment of a project coordinator in Karongi.

WFP is working to facilitate coordination and promote integration of the HGSF model into national systems. For example, WFP helped arrange the first national school feeding workshop in September, providing a platform for all partners to discuss how to best monitor the programme and enhance the focus on nutrition. WFP also co-chairs National Steering Committee meetings, during which, for example, a decision was made to include additional ministries to address challenges around school connectivity and water availability. In 2017, the Minister of Education stressed the government's desire to expand HGSF countrywide, including eventual ownership – an important step towards universal and sustainable school feeding in Rwanda.

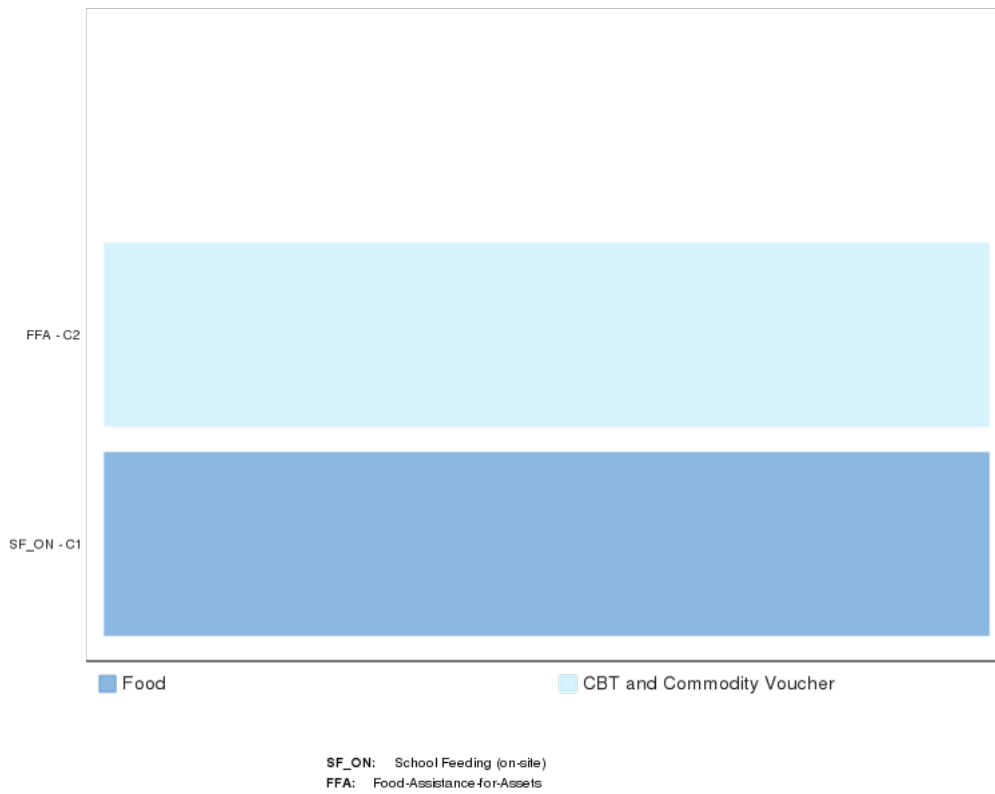
A cost-benefit analysis conducted by WFP in collaboration with MasterCard in November concluded that every dollar invested in school meals in Rwanda can generate a return of USD 4.8 and 5.6 for home-grown and in-kind modalities, respectively, over a child's lifetime.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development			
Beans	216	222	102.6%
Corn Soya Blend	931	963	103.4%
Iodised Salt	22	22	102.3%
Maize Meal	864	903	104.5%
Sugar	116	98	84.8%
Vegetable Oil	108	109	101.3%
Subtotal	2,257	2,317	102.7%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst			
Corn Soya Blend	946	-	-
Sugar	21	-	-
Vegetable Oil	35	-	-
Subtotal	1,002	-	-
Total	3,259	2,317	71.1%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst			
Cash	1,026,428	823,541	80.2%
Total	1,026,428	823,541	80.2%

Performance Monitoring

WFP conducted biannual surveys in all schools of the Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF) programme to update the progress on outcome indicators and learn more about participating communities' understanding of the benefits of education. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) in their development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the HGSF programme, bringing together partners and helping harmonizing tools and practices.

During the last quarter, WFP revised process monitoring checklists and monthly partner reports to better capture relevant information. Observed issues are now recorded, escalated and tracked in a database until resolved. A training for field monitors on these changes is scheduled for early 2018.

All WFP monitoring exercises are gender-responsive, in that they include collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data for process and outcome indicators, and a programme-focused gender analysis of figures. Teams also strive to have equal numbers of female and male enumerators and camp guides, to limit gender biases.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP has continued its work to fully integrate gender equality and women's empowerment objectives into all activities and policies by preparing a Country Gender Action Plan 2017-20. WFP Rwanda is also one of 10 pilot countries participating in the WFP Gender Transformation Programme 2017-18, which addresses seven issue areas, including capacity strengthening, programming and partnerships. All functional areas and programme teams received a Gender training designed and facilitated by the Regional Gender Advisor for the Rwanda context, and for which relevant partners were invited to participate to support wide-scale gender-transformative programming across the CP and other activities.

Another focus area in 2017 was to strengthen gender analysis capacities in order to better understand the needs and capacities of women and men, girls and boys and promote evidence-based programming. WFP Rwanda hosted two researchers who conducted gender analysis of food security and nutrition data, as well as FFA programmatic data. Findings included evidence suggesting female-headed households (FHH) are more food insecure compared to male-headed households (MHH), due to lower incomes and less education. Moreover, rural FHHs were found to have the highest rates of stunting and malnutrition. Using intrahousehold data, results showed a correlation between women's empowerment and the prevalence of stunting in MHHs. MHH and FHHs were also found to adopt different coping strategies when food is inadequate. Specifically, FHH are more likely to rely on less expensive or less preferred food; borrow food; increase casual labour; and/or not eat for a full day, but are less likely to borrow money, which was more common among MHH. WFP is now working to collect more qualitative data and data at the individual level to better understand intra-household gender dynamics to further inform and strengthen programming that promotes women and girls' equality.

WFP conducted a gender analysis study of existing FFA data, and supplemented this information with focus-group discussions in the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) programme in July 2017. This informed programmes and furthered WFP's two-way communication with target communities, after which monitoring tools were updated to include more qualitative data to facilitate stronger gender analysis. Results from the study showed that a greater number of male SZHC participants received training, whereas women participated more often in the cash-for-work activities. A high level of joint intra-household decision-making between women and men was observed, though with the note that men tended to have the final say in disagreements. Evidence showed that while some women hold leadership positions in project management committees, they are more often found in lower level positions compared to men. Finally, in regards to AAP, sex-disaggregated data analysis showed that women and men use a diversity of similar communication channels to voice concerns related to the project.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative selected 16 new Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) cooperatives and maintained support to those with a minimum of 30 percent women in the membership and leadership. This threshold was also applied in the selection for trainings and meetings. WFP reached many women in the distribution of storage facilities (PHH), and most participants in post-harvest activities were women.

Under the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme, the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees increased slightly (from 33 to 37 percent) but stayed below the end target of 50 percent. WFP is conducting sensitization to enhance women's participation. In August, WFP gathered government stakeholders and NGO partners to discuss these challenges and identify solutions for achieving gender parity in local leadership bodies. However, some positions are appointed directly by the government or selected from the school staff such as teachers or cooks who often are men. Moreover, the proportion of these women that received training on modalities of food assistance remained about the same, well below the end target. WFP is working to facilitate the participation of these women.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to work closely with its partners through all activities to ensure that beneficiaries receive sufficient and timely information about the assistance and do not experience safety issues. The views of beneficiaries were actively sought and received through a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) operated by WFP, now including help desks, a toll-free number, a dedicated email address and community outreach by both WFP staff and partner organizations. In 2017, WFP developed an SOP document on the CFM to align procedures and ensure efficiency. The CFM SOP includes mechanisms and measures to ensure that the CFM is inclusive and accessible to a wide audience to ensure that the most vulnerable can benefit.

As part of a qualitative survey conducted in July, participants in the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme reported through focus group discussions that there had been no safety incidents or major challenges so far during

implementation. Beneficiaries said that they felt safe when traveling to and from implementation sites and markets. To ensure that all eligible beneficiaries can participate in the programme if they so choose, vulnerable groups such as pregnant women or the elderly are given fewer and/or less demanding tasks as well as priority during payment to avoid long queuing. They may also designate a family member to take their place in the programme. Regular meetings were held at terrace sites to inform participants and their communities about the project. Implementation was carried out in close coordination with local officials and community-based organization.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme organized regular field visits to participating communities and made monitoring calls to validate project information. Participants in training sessions and other events were always asked to give feedback and suggestions. Special attention is paid to ensure that local authorities are well informed and participate in decision making.

Moreover, road accessibility has been a challenge, mostly during the rainy seasons, occasionally leading to some schools having to be without food for some days. The Ministry of Infrastructure was made a member of the Steering Committee to better address this issue.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Jan Bosteels.

WFP staff member surveying maize grown by smallholder farmers' cooperatives in Rwanda.

Explanatory notes:

Beneficiary and participants

- C2: Implementation of nutrition and ECD (school feeding) activities were not implemented as planned due to lack of funding.

Project indicators

Outcome COMP 1

- SO4 "Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades ..." Survey planned for 2018.
- SO4 "Value of new public..." Survey planned for 2018.
- SO4 "Number of educational policies..." Policy awaiting Cabinet validation.
- SO4 "Number of child health..." Lack of government buy-in.

Outcome COMP 2

- SO3 Quantitative survey planned for March 2018.
- SO4 Not implemented due to lack of funding.

Cross-cutting COMP 2

- Survey planned for March 2018.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	60,246	72,354	132,600	73,364	73,619	146,983	121.8%	101.7%	110.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development)	40,670	42,330	83,000	43,612	41,901	85,513	107.2%	99.0%	103.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst)	19,576	30,024	49,600	29,752	31,718	61,470	152.0%	105.6%	123.9%
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	40,670	42,330	83,000	43,612	41,901	85,513	107.2%	99.0%	103.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
By Residence status:									
Residents	40,670	42,330	83,000	43,612	41,901	85,513	107.2%	99.0%	103.0%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	12,033	12,470	24,503	4,487	4,487	8,974	37.3%	36.0%	36.6%
Children (5-18 years)	2,404	2,441	4,845	8,053	8,176	16,229	335.0%	334.9%	335.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	5,139	15,113	20,252	17,212	19,055	36,267	334.9%	126.1%	179.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	19,576	30,024	49,600	29,751	31,719	61,470	152.0%	105.6%	123.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School Feeding (on-site)	83,000	-	83,000	85,513	-	85,513	103.0%	-	103.0%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	37,000	37,000	-	61,470	61,470	-	166.1%	166.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	11,600	-	11,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School Feeding (on-site)	83,000	-	83,000	85,513	-	85,513	103.0%	-	103.0%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	7,400	7,400	-	12,294	12,294	-	166.1%	166.1%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	11,600	-	11,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	40,670	42,330	83,000	43,342	42,171	85,513	106.6%	99.6%	103.0%
Total participants	40,670	42,330	83,000	43,342	42,171	85,513	106.6%	99.6%	103.0%
Total beneficiaries	40,670	42,330	83,000	43,342	42,171	85,513	106.6%	99.6%	103.0%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,256	4,144	7,400	5,409	6,885	12,294	166.1%	166.1%	166.1%
Total participants	3,256	4,144	7,400	5,409	6,885	12,294	166.1%	166.1%	166.1%
Total beneficiaries	17,908	19,092	37,000	29,752	31,718	61,470	166.1%	166.1%	166.1%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (6-23 months)	3,822	3,978	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	3,822	7,778	11,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
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>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	66.00	65.00	69.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=10.00	9.00	9.60	9.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, HGSE Semi-Annual Survey</i>	>85.00	98.90	95.60	99.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, HGSE Semi-annual survey</i>	>85.00	98.40	95.70	95.00
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate that they can read and understand the meaning of grade level text				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey</i>	=90.00	49.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=93.00	0.00	-	18.00
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=653.00	0.00	-	28.00
Number of educational policies, regulations and/or administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development: Stage 1: Analyzed Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed Stage 4: Passed/Approved Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.00	0.00	-	0.00
Number of child health and nutrition policies, regulations, or administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development: Stage 1: Analyzed Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed Stage 4: Passed/Approved Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.00	0.00	-	0.00
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
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				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=4.00	20.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.80	39.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=5.00	25.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=3.40	17.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.60	38.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.80	39.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	2.90	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	2.70	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	3.00	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.00	9.60	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	<46.20	46.20	-	-
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>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey</i>	>70.00	-	59.50	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.08, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey</i>	>70.00	12.10	19.20	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	2	2	100.0%
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	12	12	100.0%
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1	1	100.0%
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	21	21	100.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	11,383	13,344	117.2%
Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	metric ton	290	122	41.9%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO3: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	104	104	100.0%
Number of educational facilities (i.e. school buildings, classrooms, and latrines) rehabilitated/constructed	site	98	98	100.0%
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	104	618	594.2%
Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	156	99	63.5%
Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	104	520	500.0%
Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	364	231	63.5%
Number of public-private education partnership formed	partnership	8	8	100.0%
Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	32	18	56.3%
Number of schools using an improved water source	school	65	40	61.5%
Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities	school	65	19	29.2%
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	272	874	321.3%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	42,384	43,553	102.8%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	40,722	41,845	102.8%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	50	7	14.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	104	104	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%
Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	6,300	10,260	162.9%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	item	55	68	123.6%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	439	326	74.2%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	442	441	100.0%
Hectares of marshland reclaimed	Ha	18	18	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	53	51	96.0%
Number of Goats & Sheep distributed to each household	Animal	3,417	2,730	79.9%
Number of bee hives installed	item	124	124	100.0%
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	2	2	100.0%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	5	5	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	2,586	2,154	83.3%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	2,345	2,435	103.8%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1	1	100.0%
Number of training graduates received seed funding by gender	individual	855	610	71.3%
Number of tree seedlings propagated for planting or sale	tree seedling	55,000	56,433	102.6%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>RWANDA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	34.00	33.00	37.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>RWANDA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	39.10	39.00	40.00
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	45.50	61.90	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	33.90	24.50	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	20.60	13.60	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	46.20	39.00	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>RWANDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	88.50	93.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	54.50	0.00	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>RWANDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	88.50	100.00	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	24.30	31.50	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.50	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	43.70	27.70	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.70	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	34.00	29.50	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.60	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development		
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>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=247,636.00	77,666.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=17.00	17.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst		
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>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=829,513.00	107,502.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=6.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03833-01	Beans	-	109
Private Donors	WPD-C-03833-01	Maize Meal	-	292
Private Donors	WPD-C-03833-01	Sugar	-	72
USA	USA-C-01202-02	Corn Soya Blend	930	-
USA	USA-C-01202-02	Vegetable Oil	110	-
USA	USA-C-01283-01	Beans	-	113
USA	USA-C-01283-01	Maize Meal	-	598
		Total	1,040	1,184