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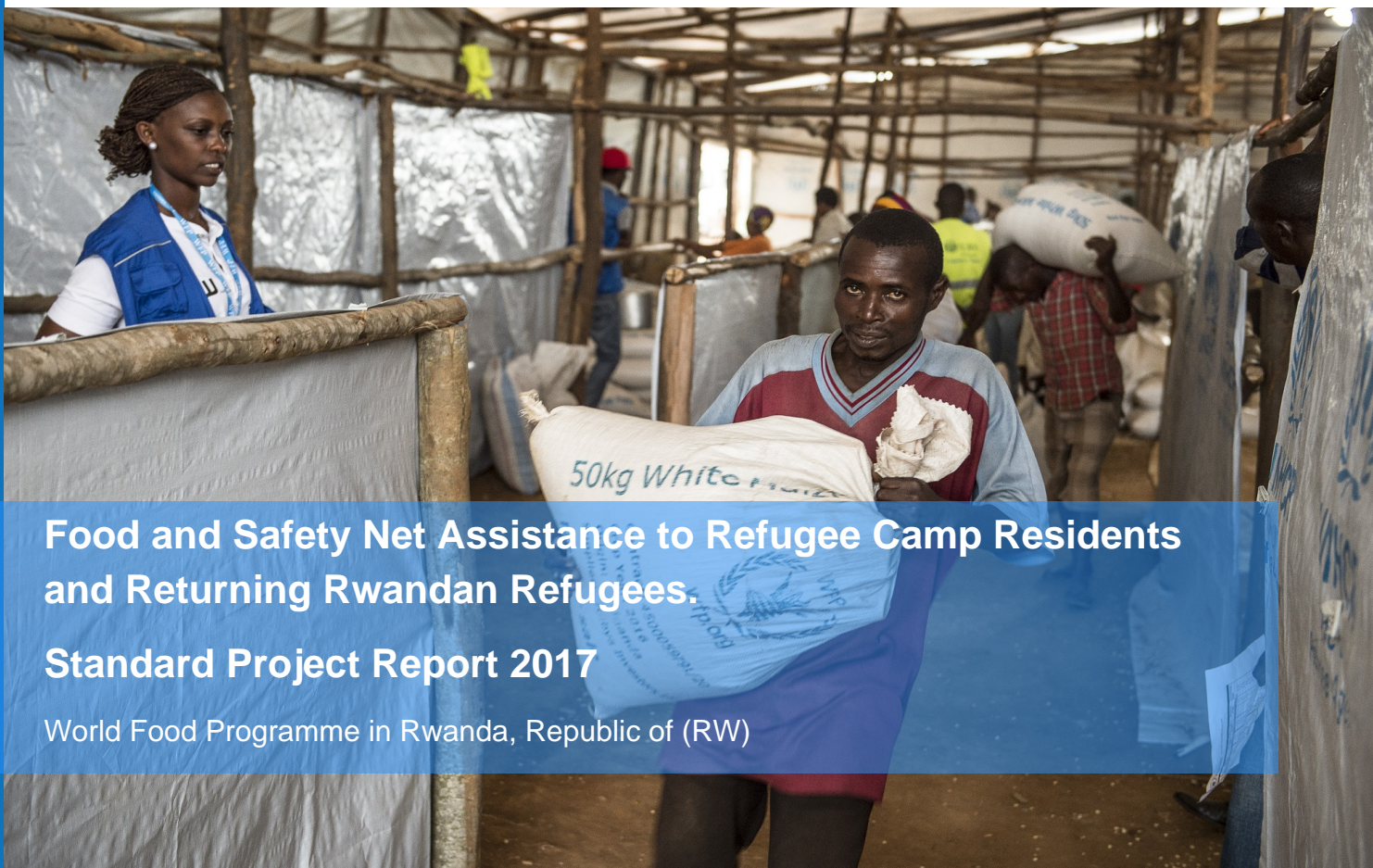
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**Further Information**

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



**Food and Safety Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees.**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)



**World Food Programme**

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# 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.

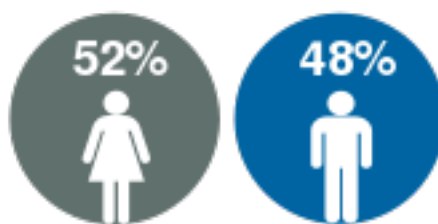
WFP continuously seeks ways to ameliorate funding shortages by adjusting its processes to deliver the best value for money. During the year, supply chain processes were enhanced which led to efficiency gains in the delivery of cash-based transfers to refugees through smart cards. Also, in its delivery 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         |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b> | <b>154,487</b> | <b>165,470</b> | <b>319,957</b> |



## 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        |
| <b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b> | <b>11,437</b> | <b>992</b> | <b>3,580</b> | <b>3,108</b> | <b>290</b> | <b>19,407</b> |



## 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        | -             | -                 |
| <b>Total Distributed in 2017</b> | <b>5,393,725</b> | <b>-</b>      | <b>-</b>          |

## 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          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>3,731</b> | <b>1,116</b>           | <b>4,847</b> |
| <b>Percentage</b> | <b>77.0%</b> | <b>23.0%</b>           |              |

## 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           |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>11,846</b> |

## 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 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.

### **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

*Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals*

#### **Activity: General Distribution in refugee camps and transit centres**

WFP provides monthly cash transfers to refugees in five camps and in-kind food to refugees in a sixth camp to meet their basic food requirements, as well as a food basket for three months to Rwandan returnees passing through transit centres. Equity Bank is WFP's partner for cash distributions whereas United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) help store and distribute the in-kind assistance.

With the transition from in-kind to cash in Kiziba camp in July and Mugombwa camp in September, all five camps hosting refugees from the Democratic Republic Congo now receive cash-based food assistance. WFP provides a monthly food basket to Burundian refugees in Mahama camp – established in 2015 – consisting of maize grain, SuperCereal, beans, fortified oil and iodised salt. The same commodities except SuperCereal are provided monthly to asylum seekers in all camps as well for three months to Rwandan returnees passing through reception centres in Bugesera, Nyanza or Nyagatare.

*Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months*

#### **Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months**

WFP, with implementing partners African Humanitarian Action (AHA), American Refugee Committee (ARC) and Save the Children, is providing age-appropriate specialized nutritious food and nutrition counselling to moderate acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months enrolled in the targeted supplementation feeding programme (TSFP) to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Beneficiaries are admitted and discharged from the curative supplementary feeding activity based on nutritional status, consistent with the national protocol of management of malnutrition.

In 2017, WFP continued to carry out the TSFP to treat MAM in children aged 6-59 months in all refugee camps. In addition to the provision of specialized nutritious food, the caretakers of enrolled children received nutrition messaging and counselling during admission and follow-up visits. While Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) has been provided to treat the Burundian children in Mahama ever since the camp was established, this commodity was also introduced in the five Congolese camps in early 2017 to replace SuperCereal Plus. RUSFs are better suited to meet the nutritional needs of young and moderate malnourished children than Fortified Blended Foods (FBF). The RUSF comes in one-day sachets that can be eaten directly from their containers and is better suited for the context since FBF sharing is likely.

### **Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies**

*Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure*

#### **Activity: School Meals and Early Childhood Development**

WFP, with implementing partner Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), provides a mid-morning porridge meal consisting of SuperCereal and sugar to all children attending primary and secondary schools in all refugee camps and nearby communities to support their attendance at school and reduce pressure on household food security.

The assistance includes an Early Childhood Development (ECD) component to provide a hot meal to pre-primary students in Mahama camp, and a protection component ensures infants and small children are kept safe while

parents are out of the house. UNICEF supports the infrastructure, care givers and educational materials while WFP provide the fortified porridge. WFP could not expand this activity to the five Congolese camps due to funding constraints.

*Outcome 2.3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women*

#### **Activity 1: Prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women**

Due to the high level of chronic malnutrition across the six camps, WFP provides Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) to children between 6 and 23 months and lactating and pregnant women to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. The children receive SuperCereal Plus whereas the women receive SuperCereal, oil and sugar. Nutrition messages were provided during the bi-weekly distribution to both men and women and included messaging on infant and young child feeding practices, proper utilization of the specialised nutritious foods, and hygiene. Implementing partners are African Humanitarian Action (AHA), American Refugee Committee (ARC) and Save the Children. PLAN International is conducting the nutrition education.

#### **Activity 2: Prevention of malnutrition among ART and TB-DOT clients**

WFP also supports ART (HIV) and TB-DOT clients in all camps, providing them with SuperCereal, oil and sugar to encourage continued treatment and prevent malnutrition. Implementing partners are African Humanitarian Action (AHA), American Refugee Committee (ARC) and Save the Children.

## Results

### **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

*Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals*

#### **Activity: General Distribution in refugee camps and transit centres**

The November 2017 post-distribution monitoring report shows encouraging trends over the past 12 months, strongly indicating that WFP's assistance is having a positive effect. The results show a healthy improvement in food consumption in both cash and food camps, perhaps in part because of stabilized food prices. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 17 percent compared to a year prior. Nyabiheke camp (cash) had the highest acceptable household food consumption at 95 percent while Mahama camp (food) had the lowest acceptable household food consumption at 87 percent. There was no difference between households led by men or by women.

Households in both cash and food camps continued to consume a relatively varied diet with no significant differences between men and women. Consumption patterns were also similar with frequent consumption of cereals, pulses, oil, vegetables and occasionally sweets, but very low consumption of protein, fruits and fat. Households in the five Congolese camps (cash) were better able to meet food needs without having to resort to negative coping strategies such as borrowing money or reducing portion sizes at meal times. Households in Mahama camp (cash) were compelled to resort to negative coping strategies more frequently compared to the previous year. There was no significant gender difference in the negative coping strategies used by households led by men and those led by women.

The introduction of cash in two more camps is a major improvement that enhanced the programmes effectiveness and efficiency and was received well by beneficiaries. The cash modality helped improve dietary diversity and reduced the resale of food. It also reduced firewood consumption which reduced protection risks faced by women and girls. Most Congolese refugees expressed a preference for cash assistance, while a significant portion (21 percent) of households in Mahama camp (food) now would prefer a combination of food and cash. WFP continuously reviews the transfer value to match market price monitoring and made minor revisions in February and June. For the first time in years, WFP was forced to reduce cash and food rations by 10 percent in late 2017 due to a challenging funding situation. The reduction is likely to have impact on people's food security and nutritional status, and compel them to adapt negative coping strategies more often.

*Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months*

#### **Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children 6-59 months**

In 2017, the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) recovery rate stayed virtually the same, well above the end target. The default rate deteriorated by 0.5 percentage points to 4 percent and the non-response rate also increased slightly. There was an increased influx of children with poor nutritional status, which helps explain the small deterioration.

The programme coverage was 41 percent of the eligible population, a considerable improvement from previous years, but still only halfway towards the end target. Bottlenecks for coverage include lack of capacity in community-based services to identify and refer all cases of acute malnutrition, as well as parents who leave the camps with their children in search of work opportunities. WFP is working with the authorities and community leaders to increase programme participation.

## **Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies**

*Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure*

### **Activity: School Meals and Early Childhood Development**

Retention rates continued to surpass the end target with a one percentage point increase for both boys and girls. Enrolment increased equally for boys and girls compared to 2016, remaining above the target.

In line with national priorities, WFP had planned to gradually reduce the support to secondary schools and enroll pre-primary students in the five Congolese camps, but this could not be implemented due to funding constraints, hence the underachievement in pre-primary schools and overachievement in primary (including secondary) schools.

*Outcome 2.3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women*

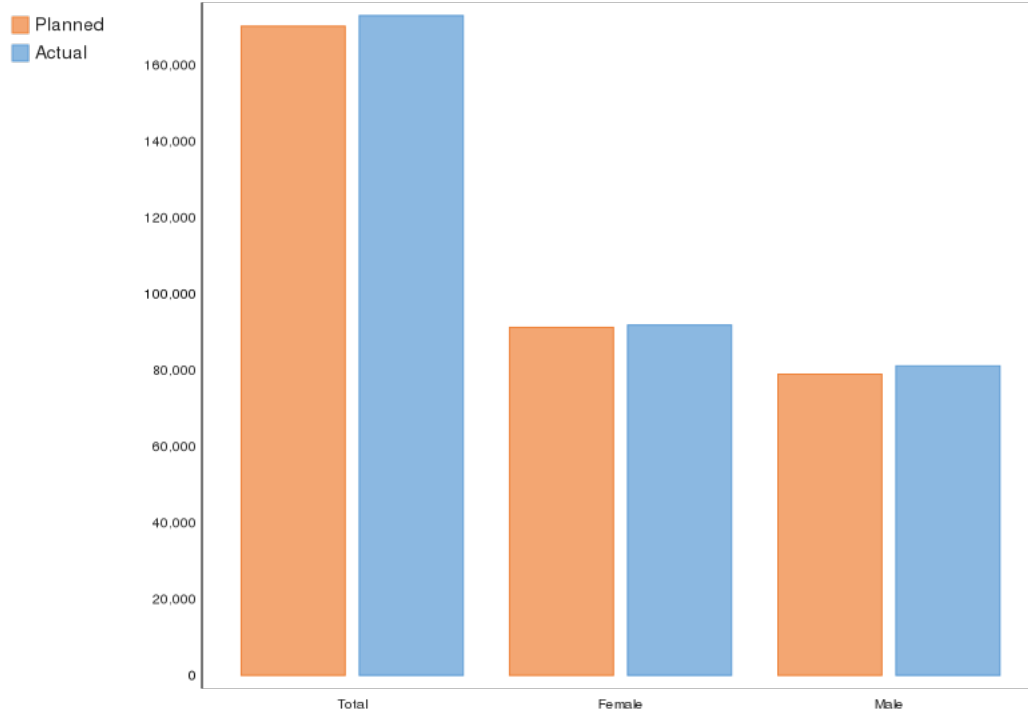
### **Activity 1: Prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women**

There was a notable increase (16.5 percentage points) in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who consumed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) – now for a first time above the end target. This encouraging improvement can in part be attributed to WFP's activities under the Nutrition, Education and Counselling (NEC) programme which started in 2015 and provides nutrition sensitization training to parents and community members. Nutrition messages were provided during the bi-weekly distribution to both men and women and included messaging on infant and young child feeding practices, proper utilization of the specialised nutritious foods, and hygiene. WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned because of a high number of new arrivals. The number of people who participated in an adequate number of distributions remained well above targets, as did the coverage figure, confirming the stabilizing effect of the activity.

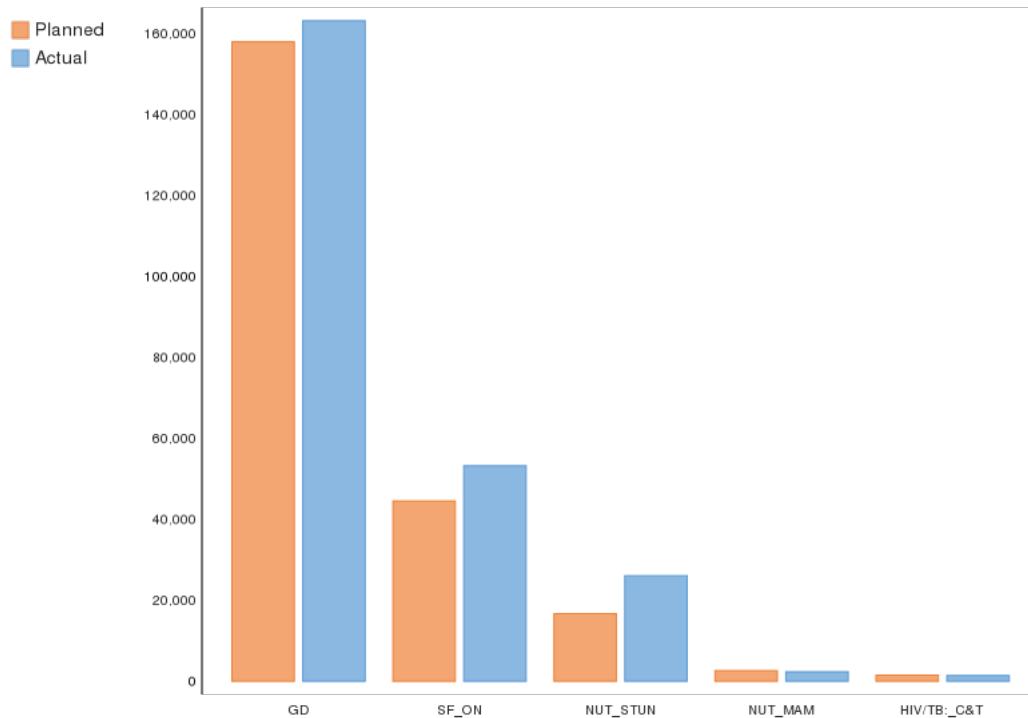
### **Activity 2: Prevention of malnutrition among ART and TB-DOT clients**

The default rate improved slightly and remained well below the end target. The participation rate remained at 100 percent for a second consecutive year, suggesting sensitization and outreach activities were helpful.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

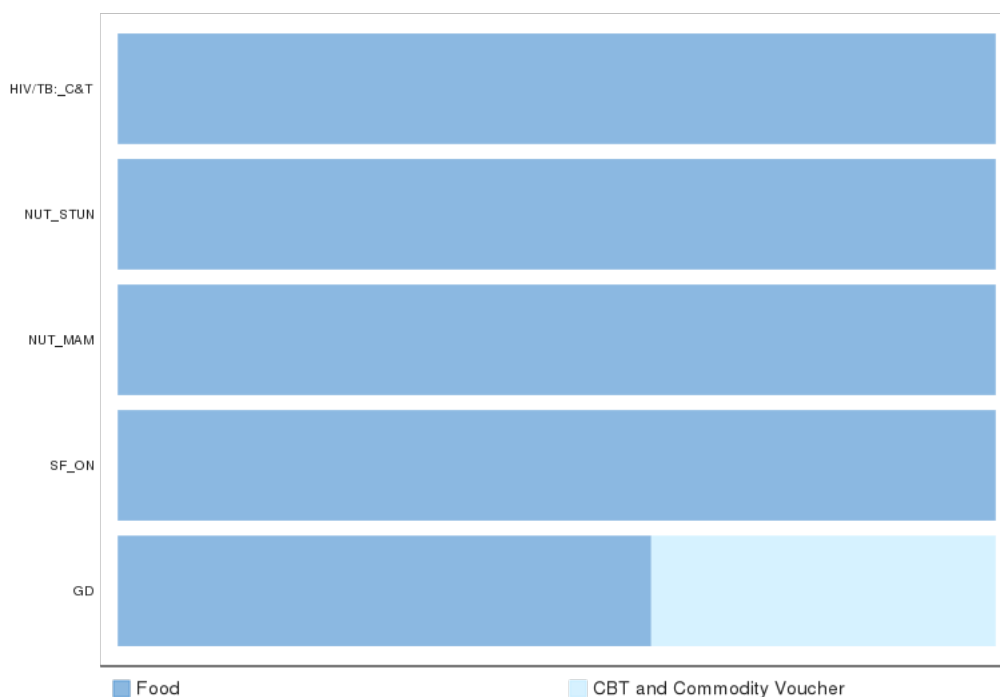


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 HIV/TB:\_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



## Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity                       | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Beans                           | 3,845                     | 3,359                    | 87.4%               |
| Corn Soya Blend                 | 3,190                     | 2,111                    | 66.2%               |
| High Energy Biscuits            | -                         | 18                       | -                   |
| Iodised Salt                    | 160                       | 134                      | 83.6%               |
| Maize                           | 11,876                    | 10,504                   | 88.4%               |
| Maize Meal                      | -                         | 31                       | -                   |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 15                        | 16                       | 112.3%              |
| Sugar                           | 149                       | 36                       | 23.8%               |
| Vegetable Oil                   | 1,043                     | 882                      | 84.6%               |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>20,279</b>             | <b>17,090</b>            | <b>84.3%</b>        |

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

| Modality     | Planned (USD)    | Actual (USD)     | % Actual v. Planned |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Cash         | 7,844,595        | 4,570,184        | 58.3%               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>7,844,595</b> | <b>4,570,184</b> | <b>58.3%</b>        |

## Performance Monitoring

WFP conducted two rounds of post-distribution monitoring (PDM), in May and November, to help analyse the short- and long-term effects of the food assistance. Data was collected on standard food security outcomes, access to and utilization of food, gender and protection and accountability, supplemented by information on beneficiary perceptions and satisfaction with the assistance. The PDM data was captured electronically from tablets to an online data visualization platform, ensuring improved data quality and saving time. The May PDM was done jointly with the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS).

WFP staff also conducted distribution monitoring and food-basket monitoring in all six camps, helping ensure that resources are distributed appropriately. The analysis of this information confirmed that beneficiaries received full rations, but that there were transport costs involved for beneficiaries in the food camp. Moreover, process monitoring checklists were revised 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.

During the year, WFP rolled out a new Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (CFM), a platform that handles complaints and feedback from all stakeholders. Data from the system is analysed each month and appropriate actions taken.

WFP conducts all monitoring exercises in a gender-sensitive way, including collecting disaggregated data for process and outcome indicators, and having equal numbers of male and female enumerators and camp guides.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Rwanda's constitution and attendant laws enshrine the principles of gender equality and women's rights. This is also extended to the refugee setting. However, much like in the rest of the country, cultural barriers prevent women from taking part in decision making and assuming positions of power. Moreover, sexual and gender-based violence is a tangible threat to women and girls living as refugees in Rwanda. Responding to this situation, WFP encourages women to receive the food assistance since empowering women to make free and informed choices for their family is critical in improving food and nutrition security. WFP also carries out sensitization sessions among women and men, boys and girls to challenge adverse cultural gender norms.

Although challenges remain, WFP's work led to some encouraging improvements in 2017. For example, the proportion of households where women and men make decisions together over the use of food assistance increased (though men tend to exercise final decision making). It can be noted that women's participation in cash camps versus food camps tends to be higher. Arguably, women's increased participation in decision making is likely to have contributed to the improving and stabilizing food security and nutrition situation among refugees, as described in the results section.

Even though project management committees now consist of virtually equal numbers men and women, women's participation remains confined to lower positions and women leaders sometimes find it challenging to attend scheduled meetings due to traditional gender roles that keep them engaged in household tasks at certain times of the day. To help achieve real gender parity, WFP and UNHCR arranged a gender training for implementing partners and refugee committees in Mahama camp. More trainings are scheduled in 2018.

Following the publication in March 2017 of the *Inter-Agency Gender Assessment of Refugee Camps in Rwanda*, WFP contributed to the development of a joint action plan to translate recommendations into concrete action, including commitments to evaluate the impact of the cash assistance through a protection lens, and a joint profiling exercise to explore the possibility of introducing needs-based targeting.



In September, WFP started phase 3 of the Nutrition, Education and Counselling (NEC) project which is set to go on until March 2018. The project continues to make strides in challenging gender norms and gender-based violence (GBV). Although still more women than men are involved, there has been a rise in men's engagement in activities that were previously regarded as women's roles – for example establishing and taking ownership of kitchen gardens and renting land for agricultural activities. The project also informs young girls and boys about nutrition through a communication campaign at sports events. Recognizing the life-threatening presence of GBV in Rwanda, WFP integrated preventative information sessions in NEC and particularly, in male engagement activities, as men are the primary perpetrators of GBV.

WFP has continued its work to fully integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all activities and policies by preparing a Country Gender Action Plan 2017-20 and participating in the Gender Transformation Programme 2017-18 as one of 10 pilot countries, the latter addressing seven issue areas including capacity strengthening, programming and partnerships. The office has conducted trainings for staff from various units as well as partners to help integrate gender. Another focus area in 2017 was to conduct quality research and analysis to better understand the needs and capacities of women and men, girls and boys.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Recognizing that refugees often are exposed to protection risks, WFP takes several mitigating measures to ensure a do-no-harm approach, and to ensure the dignity, safety and respect of those we serve, also considering gender, age, and other related factors. Encouragingly, the proportion of both men and women who were informed about the programme increased notably in 2017. Participants in cash camps tend to be better informed than participants in the food camp (92 versus 84 percent). Both figures are now above the end target.

To make sure that beneficiaries were properly informed about what is included in the programme, what they will receive, and where they can complain, WFP developed and started to implement a community outreach and communications strategy. Moreover, 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. WFP also developed an SOP document on the CFM to align procedures and ensure efficiency, and put in place a centralized CFM platform based on the SUGAR customer relationship management system and started producing monthly status reports to keep management updated on challenges and progress. These enhanced measures are likely to have contributed to the notable improvement in the number of beneficiaries who were informed about the programme.

Another encouraging finding is that the proportion of beneficiaries who did not experience safety problems travelling to and from distribution sites remained at virtually zero, with no discernible difference between cash and food camps. To ensure that refugees are safe and services are provided in a dignified manner, WFP gathered implementing partners, UN sister agencies and camp officials for a three-day training in March to discuss challenges and share best practices, including on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. It is always standard practice for WFP to do crowd control at distribution sites, provide shade for people waiting in line, and offer special assistance to persons with disabilities. Moreover, WFP regularly assessed market and supply chain conditions to ensure that refugees can easily buy and access food within and around the camps.

The introduction of cash in two additional camps also helped address protection concerns and strengthened WFP's accountability. For example, elderly and children who cannot digest maize easily, a significant part of the previous food basket, can now buy food of their choice. The introduction of cash also reduces the amount of firewood needed for cooking, alleviating the burden on women and girls and making them less exposed to SGBV risks, as they are often responsible for fetching the wood. Finally, since beneficiaries can now buy their preferred foods, the resale of (less desired) food has reduced.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Jan Bosteels.

Bags of rice being distributed as part of General Food Distribution in Mahama camp.

## 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         | 78,973         | 91,227           | 170,200         | 81,125        | 91,849          | 172,974        | 102.7%                     | 100.7%                       | 101.6%                      |
| <b>By Age-group:</b>        |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (under 5 years)    | 21,530         | 22,637           | 44,167          | 16,433        | 16,433          | 32,866         | 76.3%                      | 72.6%                        | 74.4%                       |
| Children (5-18 years)       | 33,615         | 35,061           | 68,676          | 40,995        | 41,686          | 82,681         | 122.0%                     | 118.9%                       | 120.4%                      |
| Adults (18 years plus)      | 23,828         | 33,529           | 57,357          | 23,697        | 33,730          | 57,427         | 99.5%                      | 100.6%                       | 100.1%                      |
| <b>By Residence status:</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Refugees                    | 66,242         | 76,521           | 142,763         | 72,545        | 83,132          | 155,677        | 109.5%                     | 108.6%                       | 109.0%                      |
| Returnees                   | 2,488          | 2,874            | 5,362           | 3,049         | 3,697           | 6,746          | 122.5%                     | 128.6%                       | 125.8%                      |
| Residents                   | 10,243         | 11,832           | 22,075          | 4,959         | 5,592           | 10,551         | 48.4%                      | 47.3%                        | 47.8%                       |

## 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) |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| General Distribution (GD) | 111,000        | 82,000        | 158,000         | 114,930       | 74,238       | 163,227        | 103.5%                     | 90.5%                     | 103.3%                      |
| School Feeding (on-site)  | 44,576         | -             | 44,576          | 53,265        | -            | 53,265         | 119.5%                     | -                         | 119.5%                      |

| 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: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | 2,649          | -             | 2,649           | 2,351         | -            | 2,351          | 88.8%                      | -                         | 88.8%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting                   | 16,720         | -             | 16,720          | 26,090        | -            | 26,090         | 156.0%                     | -                         | 156.0%                      |
| HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;                             | 1,520          | -             | 1,520           | 1,447         | -            | 1,447          | 95.2%                      | -                         | 95.2%                       |

## 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) |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 111,000        | 82,000        | 158,000         | 114,930       | 74,238       | 163,227        | 103.5%                     | 90.5%                     | 103.3%                      |
| School Feeding (on-site)                            | 44,576         | -             | 44,576          | 53,265        | -            | 53,265         | 119.5%                     | -                         | 119.5%                      |
| Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | 2,649          | -             | 2,649           | 2,351         | -            | 2,351          | 88.8%                      | -                         | 88.8%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting                   | 16,720         | -             | 16,720          | 26,090        | -            | 26,090         | 156.0%                     | -                         | 156.0%                      |
| HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;                             | 1,520          | -             | 1,520           | 1,447         | -            | 1,447          | 95.2%                      | -                         | 95.2%                       |

## 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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>General Distribution (GD)</b>              |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in general distributions | 76,630         | 81,370           | 158,000         | 80,377        | 82,850          | 163,227        | 104.9%                     | 101.8%                       | 103.3%                      |
| Total participants                            | 76,630         | 81,370           | 158,000         | 80,377        | 82,850          | 163,227        | 104.9%                     | 101.8%                       | 103.3%                      |
| Total beneficiaries                           | 76,630         | 81,370           | 158,000         | 80,377        | 82,850          | 163,227        | 104.9%                     | 101.8%                       | 103.3%                      |

| 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) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>                        |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools | 7,004          | 6,676            | 13,680          | 2,404         | 2,472           | 4,876          | 34.3%                      | 37.0%                        | 35.6%                       |
| Children receiving school meals in primary schools     | 15,819         | 15,077           | 30,896          | 23,711        | 24,678          | 48,389         | 149.9%                     | 163.7%                       | 156.6%                      |
| Total participants                                     | 22,823         | 21,753           | 44,576          | 26,115        | 27,150          | 53,265         | 114.4%                     | 124.8%                       | 119.5%                      |
| Total beneficiaries                                    | 22,823         | 21,753           | 44,576          | 26,115        | 27,150          | 53,265         | 114.4%                     | 124.8%                       | 119.5%                      |
| <b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>                     |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| ART Clients receiving food assistance                  | 679            | 841              | 1,520           | 446           | 1,001           | 1,447          | 65.7%                      | 119.0%                       | 95.2%                       |
| Total participants                                     | 679            | 841              | 1,520           | 446           | 1,001           | 1,447          | 65.7%                      | 119.0%                       | 95.2%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                                    | 679            | 841              | 1,520           | 446           | 1,001           | 1,447          | 65.7%                      | 119.0%                       | 95.2%                       |

## 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) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                                     | 897            | 755              | 1,652           | 728           | 685             | 1,413          | 81.2%                      | 90.7%                        | 85.5%                       |
| Children (24-59 months)                                    | 525            | 472              | 997             | 483           | 455             | 938            | 92.0%                      | 96.4%                        | 94.1%                       |
| Total beneficiaries  | 1,422          | 1,227            | 2,649           | 1,211         | 1,140           | 2,351          | 85.2%                      | 92.9%                        | 88.8%                       |
| <b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>                   |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                                     | 4,542          | 4,578            | 9,120           | 6,714         | 6,933           | 13,647         | 147.8%                     | 151.4%                       | 149.6%                      |
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)                     | -              | 7,600            | 7,600           | -             | 12,443          | 12,443         | -                          | 163.7%                       | 163.7%                      |
| Total beneficiaries  | 4,542          | 12,178           | 16,720          | 6,714         | 19,376          | 26,090         | 147.8%                     | 159.1%                       | 156.0%                      |

# Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>                                     | >75.00             | 93.30      | 93.60              | 93.45            |
| <b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly Cooperating Partner Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i> | <3.00              | 0.00       | 0.30               | 0.11             |
| <b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>                                     | <15.00             | 4.60       | 3.50               | 4.05             |
| <b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>                                     | <15.00             | 2.10       | 2.05               | 2.39             |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Joint survey</i>   | >90.00             | 26.30      | 24.20              | 41.00            |
| <b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>  | <2.00              | 0.60       | 5.66               | 1.00             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>  | <2.00              | 0.40       | 5.70               | 1.10             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>   | <2.00              | 0.80       | 5.70               | 0.90             |

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | >4.50              | 4.20       | 4.00               | 4.29             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | >4.50              | 4.12       | 3.96               | 4.25             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | >4.50              | 4.24       | 4.08               | 4.36             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | <10.00             | 9.30       | 12.90              | 12.16            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>                | <2.00              | 2.50       | 4.08               | 1.20             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>                | <2.00              | 2.60       | 4.90               | 2.30             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | <2.00              | 2.30       | 3.50               | 0.40             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | >4.50              | 4.10       | 4.20               | 4.26             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | >4.50              | 3.98       | 4.12               | 4.19             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | >4.50              | 4.15       | 4.34               | 4.31             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | <11.00             | 12.00      | 12.00              | 13.44            |
| <b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>                                   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.10, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i> | >90.00             | 98.60      | 97.00              | 98.00            |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.10, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>  | >90.00             | 98.20      | 96.00              | 97.00            |
| <b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.02, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.02, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>  | =6.00              | 5.80       | 10.10              | 9.00             |
| <b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.02, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.02, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>  | =6.00              | 2.60       | 14.80              | 9.00             |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i> | >66.00             | 97.40      | 96.00              | 96.00            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i> | >90.00             | 92.90      | 97.30              | 96.00            |
| <b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Joint survey</i>   | >50.00             | 13.70      | 41.50              | 58.00            |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR PLHIV AND TB PATIENTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>   | >66.00             | -          | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| <b>ART Default Rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>  | <15.00             | 5.56       | 4.67               | 3.96             |

## Output Indicators

| Output  | Unit        | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|-------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| <b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b> |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted                         | centre/site | 9       | 9      | 100.0%               |

| Output                                    | Unit   | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|--------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| <b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>      |        |         |        |                      |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | school | 14      | 15     | 107.1%               |

## Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >50.00             | 9.70       | 38.21              | 39.70            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >50.00             | 9.30       | 36.88              | 39.80            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >25.00             | 80.60      | 55.37              | 54.30            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >25.00             | 84.30      | 55.32              | 46.40            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >25.00             | 9.70       | 6.42               | 6.00             |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >25.00             | 6.40       | 7.80               | 13.80            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >50.00             | 40.00      | 47.10              | 52.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i> | >50.00             | 42.31      | 41.90              | 46.22            |



| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >60.00             | 50.00      | 45.00              | 74.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >60.00             | 56.76      | 50.00              | 87.00            |

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>         |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >80.00             | 65.80      | 88.70              | 93.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>         |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >80.00             | 65.20      | 79.80              | 85.30            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >90.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >90.00             | 99.30      | 100.00             | 99.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>       |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >80.00             | 65.00      | 82.00              | 92.40            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>       |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >80.00             | 53.70      | 71.50              | 82.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>                   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >90.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites                          |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >90.00             | 98.70      | 100.00             | 99.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | =80.00             | 65.40      | 85.50              | 92.30            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | =80.00             | 59.60      | 76.10              | 83.83            |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                                   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >90.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 99.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                                   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >90.00             | 99.00      | 100.00             | 99.00            |

## Partnership Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) |                    |                  |
| <i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>   | >1,317,792.00      | 114,164.22       |
| Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services   |                    |                  |
| <i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>   | =6.00              | 6.00             |
| Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners   |                    |                  |
| <i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, 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 |
| Belgium | BEL-C-00143-01 | Beans     | -                      | 98   |

| Donor             | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity                       | Purchased in 2017 (mt) |       |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|                   |                |                                 | In-Kind                | Cash  |
| Belgium           | BEL-C-00143-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 60    |
| Belgium           | BEL-C-00143-01 | Maize                           | -                      | 329   |
| Canada            | CAN-C-00541-11 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 40    |
| Canada            | CAN-C-00546-30 | Maize                           | -                      | 651   |
| Germany           | GER-C-00692-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 278   |
| Germany           | GER-C-00692-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 50    |
| Germany           | GER-C-00692-01 | Maize                           | -                      | 1,211 |
| Germany           | GER-C-00692-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 12    |
| Germany           | GER-C-00692-01 | Sugar                           | -                      | 25    |
| Japan             | JPN-C-00530-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 342   |
| Japan             | JPN-C-00530-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 55    |
| Japan             | JPN-C-00530-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 8     |
| Japan             | JPN-C-00530-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 900   |
| Japan             | JPN-C-00530-01 | Salt - Iodized                  | -                      | 28    |
| Japan             | JPN-C-00530-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 128   |
| MULTILATERAL      | MULTILATERAL   | Beans                           | -                      | 350   |
| MULTILATERAL      | MULTILATERAL   | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 90    |
| MULTILATERAL      | MULTILATERAL   | High Energy Biscuits            | -                      | 5     |
| MULTILATERAL      | MULTILATERAL   | Maize                           | -                      | 2,207 |
| MULTILATERAL      | MULTILATERAL   | Maize Meal - White              | -                      | 93    |
| MULTILATERAL      | MULTILATERAL   | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 8     |
| MULTILATERAL      | MULTILATERAL   | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 235   |
| Republic of Korea | KOR-C-00147-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 150   |
| Republic of Korea | KOR-C-00147-01 | Maize                           | -                      | 480   |
| Republic of Korea | KOR-C-00147-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 5     |
| United Kingdom    | UK -C-00328-04 | Beans                           | -                      | 342   |
| United Kingdom    | UK -C-00328-04 | Maize                           | -                      | 1,074 |
| United Kingdom    | UK -C-00328-04 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 100   |
| United Kingdom    | UK -C-00379-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 150   |
| United Kingdom    | UK -C-00379-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 146   |
| United Kingdom    | UK -C-00379-01 | Maize                           | -                      | 470   |
| United Kingdom    | UK -C-00379-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 70    |
| USA               | USA-C-01138-05 | Maize                           | -                      | 1,362 |
| USA               | USA-C-01138-06 | Beans                           | -                      | 586   |

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity       | Purchased in 2017 (mt) |               |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
|       |                |                 | In-Kind                | Cash          |
| USA   | USA-C-01138-06 | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 180           |
| USA   | USA-C-01138-06 | Maize           | -                      | 1,682         |
|       |                | <b>Total</b>    | -                      | <b>13,998</b> |