

# WFP Rwanda Country Brief

**May 2018** 

#### **Country Background & Strategy**

Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa (471 people per square kilometre). It has a limited natural resource base; agriculture comes second of the main sectors contributing to the national gross domestic product (GDP) with over 31 percent after service sector (45 percent). Agriculture generates over 50 percent of total export revenue. Life expectancy in Rwanda is 66 years and households headed by women or orphans account for 36 percent of the population.

Since the 1994 genocide and the ensuing collapse of the economy and social services, the Government embarked on rebuilding the country and improving the quality of life through long and short term development programmes such as vision 2020 and the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2).

WFP's strategy is to contribute towards making Rwanda a food secure country, where people are well nourished, able to develop to their full potential and living in resilient communities. WFP has been present in Rwanda since



Population: 1**1.8 million** 

2016 Human Development Index: **162 out of 188** 

Income Level: Low

Chronic malnutrition: **37% of children between 6-59 months** 

## **In Numbers**

1,052 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 550,277 cash based transfers made

**US\$ 5.3** months (June-November 2018) net funding requirements

239,692 people in May 2018





#### **Operational Updates**

- In May, heavy rainfall continued, causing flooding and landslides mainly in the hilliest areas of Western and Northern Rwanda. The Government reported about 250 deaths, 50,000 displaced people, 10,000 destroyed homes, 6,000 hectares of crop losses, and severe infrastructure damages. Additionally, reports also indicate an expected loss of 30 to 40 percent of bean production and near-total loss of the rice harvest in small marshland areas with poorer drainage systems. Thus, many poor households in severely affected areas will likely be affected by food shortage in the coming months.
- WFP provided food assistance to 239,692 people, including camp based refugees and Rwandan vulnerable populations, through general distributions, cash transfers, nutrition interventions, asset creation activities, school meals programmes, as well as assistance to small-holder farmers in Rwanda.
- In May, WFP distributed 1,052 mt of assorted food commodities and transferred US\$ 550,277 of cash to 72,396 refugees and returnees to purchase food from the local market. With limited access to livelihood activities, refugees in Rwanda continue to depend on WFP monthly assistance to meet their food and nutritional needs.
- Despite the generous contributions from funding partners, funding shortfalls continue to affect WFP operations. In the refugee operation, WFP was forced to provide rations cut at 85 percent in May to stretch the few resources available.
- by providing training in post-harvest loss reduction and linking them with formal buyers and agriculture service providers including banks and financial institutions. Over 47,000 smallholder famers around Rwanda are assisted through this programme monthly. To date, during the 2017/2018 agricultural calendar, WFP has facilitated the sale of approximately US\$ 2 million of food commodities from supported smallholder farmers to private sector buyers.

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	Total Requirements (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Food and Nutrition Assistance to Refugees and Returnees (PRRO)			
200744 (2016 – 2018)	119.4 m	<b>70 m</b> (56%)	5.3m (40%)
Enhancing National Capacity to Develop, Design and Manage Nationally Owned Hunger Solutions in Rwanda (CP)			
200539 (2013-2018)	51.8 m	52.5 m (101%)	

\*June - Nov 2018



#### Monitoring

 WFP conducted a remote post distribution monitoring exercise in February to assess the impact of ration reductions among camp based refugees in Rwanda. The results indicate deteriorating food insecurity and an increase in negative coping strategies among the refugee households.

The percentage of refugees reporting borderline or poor food consumption had doubled from 10 percent in October 2017 to 20.4 percent in January 2018.

The number of refugees reporting that they had poor food consumption increased from 1 percent before the reductions in November 2017 to 2.7 percent in January 2018. The percentage with borderline consumption rose from 9 percent to 17.4 percent.

 In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the National Institution of Statistics of Rwanda, WFP is conducting a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), a country-wide survey that provides an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability levels of households in Rwanda. The CFSVA is conducted every 3 years.

#### **Challenges**

- The refugee operation is facing serious funding shortages. Available resources are running critically low which may result into refugee's adoption of negative coping mechanisms.
- WFP urgently needs US\$ 5.3 million to meet the needs of camp based refugees for the next six months (June - November 2018). Given the protracted crisis in Burundi and the deteriorating security situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which is likely to trigger further refugee movements into Rwanda, it is essential to maintain adequate funding levels to be able to respond to the increasing needs.

# Food and Nutrition Assistance to Refugees and Returnees (PRRO 200744)

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) targets 186,300 people, including Burundian and Congolese refugees, former Rwandan refugees returning home and children from the host communities attending the same schools as refugee children in and around refugee camps.

Refugees living in the camps in Rwanda entirely depend on assistance to meet their food needs, as they have limited access to livelihood activities.

WFP's assistance is provided through in-kind food and cash distributions, as well as safety net interventions such as blanket supplementary feeding, targeted supplementary feeding and school meals. Cash transfers in lieu of in-kind food distributions are implemented in five out of the six camps, enabling refugees to purchase food of their choice at the local markets, thus contributing to the country's economy.

This refugee operation and its components were formulated based on consultative meetings with partners including the Government of Rwanda, UN agencies and the people that WFP assists.

### Enhancing National Capacity to Develop, Design and Manage Nationally Owned Hunger Solutions in Rwanda (CP 200539)

WFP's portfolio of assistance under the Common Country Programme (CCP) focuses on national capacity development and on modelling innovations in food assistance. WFP's emphasis is on the provision of technical support to the government and enabling it to develop, design, and manage nationally owned, innovative hunger solutions, including school feeding.

WFP enhances resilience and livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable and food insecure people, and strengthens the capacity of the government to reduce hunger.

WFP builds resilience through community based asset creation activities, and is based on WFP's long term experience in asset creation and existing government initiatives such as Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP), based on a participatory approach.

#### **Donors:**

**CP 200539**: USDA, Republic of Korea, Multilateral, MasterCard and UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF).

PRRO 200744: USAID, ECHO, UK, Japan and UN CERF