



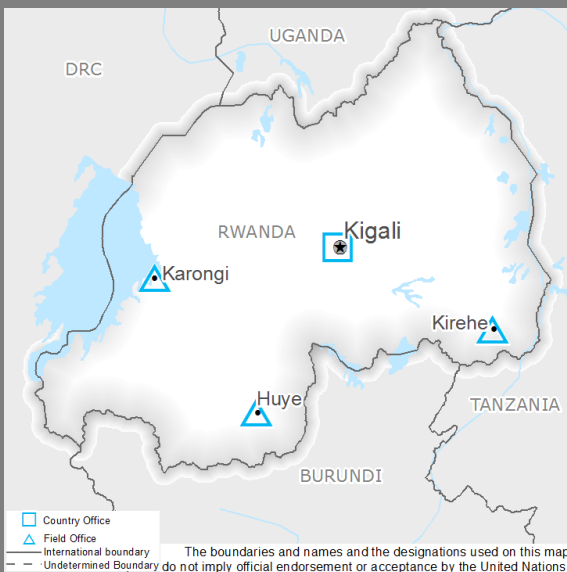
World Food Programme

WFP Rwanda Country Brief August 2018



Operational Context

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 the service sector (45 percent). Agriculture generates over 50 percent of total export revenue. Life expectancy in Rwanda is 66 years. Households headed by women account for 26 percent of the population. Stunting rates among children under five years of age is 38 percent. Rwanda hosts over 150,000 Burundian and Congolese refugees who mostly depend on humanitarian assistance. WFP operations in Rwanda focus on contributing towards making the country food secure, where people are well nourished, able to develop to their full potential, and live in resilient communities. WFP is implementing two main projects: Refugee operation and the Country Programme. WFP has been present in Rwanda since 1975.



Population: **11.8 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **158 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Chronic malnutrition: **38% of children between 6-59 months**

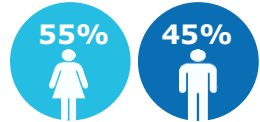
In Numbers

1,413 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 646,400 distributed through cash assistance

USD 4.5 m is urgently needed to ensure the continuation of food assistance to refugees for the next six months (September 2018 - February 2019)

228,497 people assisted in August 2018



Operational Updates

- WFP provided food assistance for 146,487 refugees and returnees in August, distributing 1,200 mt of assorted food commodities as well as USD 640,000 in cash transfers, allowing refugees to purchase food from local markets. Refugees who are living in camps in Rwanda have limited access to job opportunities and rely almost exclusively on humanitarian food assistance to meet their daily needs.
- WFP continued supporting the rehabilitation of marshlands under the asset creation activities component of the Country Programme in August. In addition, WFP continues to actively work with communities, the Rwandan local government and cooperating partners, setting up structures to ensure the sustainability of the different types of assets (terraces, marshland, livestock, warehouses, market places, etc.). In parallel, WFP is providing training to improve the lives of Rwandans in the most food insecure districts of Nyamagabe, Rutsiro and Karongi.
- WFP continued its efforts to support the Home Grown School Feeding in the most food insecure areas. With 196mt of food commodities (over 70 percent purchased locally) distributed for school meals, WFP reached 81,696 students in 104 primary schools in August 2018.
- WFP continued to support smallholder farmers in Rwanda by providing training in post-harvest loss reduction and linking them with formal buyers and agriculture service providers. Over 47,000 smallholder farmers around Rwanda are assisted through this programme.

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Main Photo

Credit: WFP/ Noel Dukuzumuremyi

Caption: The family of Thomas Hakizimana, as many other camp based refugees in Rwanda, continue to depend on WFP monthly food assistance to meet their needs.

WFP Operations

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
Food and Nutrition Assistance to Refugees and Returnees (PRRO)			
200744 (2016-2018)	119.4 mill.	70 mill. (56%)	4.5 mill.
Enhancing National Capacity to Develop, Design and Manage Nationally Owned Hunger Solutions in Rwanda (CP)			
200539 (2013-2018)	51.8 mill.	52.5 mill. (101%)	-

*Sep 2018 – Feb 2019

GENDER MARKER 1

Monitoring

- The results of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) were disseminated in August. The assessment report focuses on refugee's dependence on food assistance, and was conducted by WFP, UNHCR and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) in the refugee camps across the country. Findings indicate that refugees are still highly dependent on WFP assistance for their food requirements, as 88 percent of the food that is consumed by refugees is provided by WFP. The remaining 22 percent of the food is sourced from gifts and individual production. The largest source of income for most refugees continues to be the WFP food or cash assistance.
- The August market monitoring findings indicate a downward trend in food prices in and around all refugee camps, offering more opportunity for refugees to access diversified diets. Food commodity prices remain low in Rwanda as a result of a good harvest for season (B), as well as low import prices, especially for maize sourced in Uganda.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the National Institution of Statistics and Research of Rwanda, WFP conducted a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). The CFSVA is a country-wide survey that provides an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability levels of households in Rwanda. The report is expected to be available by the end of October 2018. The CFSVA is conducted every 3 years.

Challenges

- Despite generous contributions from donors, WFP continues to be affected by funding shortfalls to respond to food and nutrition needs of refugees living in the six camps in Rwanda. WFP requires **USD 4.5 Million** for the next six months (September 2018 – February 2019) to ensure the continuation of food and nutrition assistance to refugees. Available resources will be exhausted by November 2018 if no additional contributions are forthcoming soon.
- Albeit at a very low number, new Burundian refugees continue to be registered. In August, UNHCR registered 103 new arrivals.

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 living in and around refugee camps.

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

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

WFP's 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 home grown 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, 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, Belgium, Canada and UN CERF