

SAVING
LIVES

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Contact Info

Edith Heines

edith.heines@wfp.org

Country Director

Edith Heines

Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Rwanda - (2013-2018)

Standard Project Report 2018

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 2018, the World Food Programme (WFP) Rwanda supported 277,169 people with 13,028 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 7.98 million in cash-based transfers. The country office also provided technical support to the government in the areas of institutional capacity strengthening, advocacy and policy development to address identified food and nutrition gaps.

More than 58 percent of total beneficiaries were reached through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200744) where assistance was provided to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of refugees and returnees. Cash and food ration reductions for refugees by an average of 19 percent from November 2017 until June 2018 resulted from the funding gaps. This had a pronounced negative impact on the food security of assisted households as informed by findings from a remote monitoring survey in February 2018. However, the situation gradually improved after full rations were restored in July 2018 as noted by a monitoring survey conducted in November 2018.

In Mahama camp, hosting more than 57,000 Burundian refugees as of January 2019, WFP introduced food assistance through cash. Refugees now receive half their food assistance in cash, while in-kind food assistance (beans and corn-soya blend) continue to be provided to ensure proper nutrition intake. With the transition of Mahama refugee camp to partial cash transfers, all refugees living in camps in Rwanda are now receiving food assistance through cash either fully or partially.

Under the Country Programme, WFP supported 83,500 primary children with school meals in four of the most severe food insecure districts of the country. This resulted in improved retention rates in assisted schools. Technical

assistance was also provided to government to design and implement a national school feeding programme. Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) targeted resilience building of assisted communities through cash-based transfers and supporting asset creation and training. During the year, 6,313 people participated in the activity, 56.7 percent of whom were women. Results of a post-distribution monitoring survey highlighted improvements in food security, resilience and access to livelihoods of the assisted people. WFP continued to support smallholder farmers, especially women. The activities resulted in improved cooperative structures and increased access of smallholder farmers to capacity building, formal markets and other financial institutions. The activity also resulted in increased productivity and reduced losses as reported by farmers during the monitoring survey.

Together with the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, WFP conducted the Rwanda Country Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security (the Strategic Review). The final report was launched in May 2018. This Strategic Review offers concrete recommendations for addressing gaps and challenges to reach national targets for food and nutrition security in Rwanda. The strategic review informed the formulation of the Rwanda Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which was developed over the course of the year and was approved at the November 2018 session of the WFP Executive Board. The CSP will guide WFP's engagement in Rwanda from 2019 to 2023 in support of national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security.

Other important studies were conducted over the course of the year by WFP and relevant Government institutions and UN partners, such as the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study. The CFSVA was conducted under the overall leadership of the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR) in collaboration with WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and UNICEF. It provides a comprehensive overview of the state of food and nutrition security in Rwanda, observes trends over time, and analyses socio-economic and demographic determinants. This is the fifth CFSVA conducted since 2006, highlighting the positive trend of improved food and nutrition security in Rwanda. Despite this improvement, almost one-fifth of the population remains food insecure, while 38.2 percent of the population continues to live below the poverty line. The FNG was conducted by WFP and the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP) in collaboration with other stakeholders including NISR, UNICEF and some members of the Food Nutrition and WASH Technical Working Group. The study was conducted to understand context-specific barriers to adequate nutrient intake and to model potential interventions to improve access to nutrients, particularly from nutritious foods. The information and analysis provided through the FNG study will inform the design and planning of various programmes including those implemented by Government, WFP and other partners.

WFP continued to support the supply chain enhancement of the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP) managed Fortified Blended Food programme. In this light, with funding from the WFP Innovation Accelerator and UPS, WFP conducted a supply chain optimization study of the Fortified Blended Food programme. The recommendations and proposed actions shared with NECDP will help improve the timeliness and efficiency of the delivery of commodities.

In response to an outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in neighbouring eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) which left Rwanda at 'very high' risk of EVD spreading to the country, WFP undertook necessary preparedness measures in support of the Government of Rwanda and various humanitarian partners. Responding to a request from the Ministry of Health, WFP is supporting the ministry and World Health Organization (WHO) to put in place logistics arrangements for preparedness, including staff support, transport, and procurement of essential items for preparedness.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Rwanda is a low-income, least-developed country with a population of more than 12 million people. According to the National Gender Statistics report 2016, 52 percent of the total population are women and girls and 48 percent men and boys. The population is growing at 2.4 percent per year and the country has one of the highest population densities in sub-Saharan Africa. Rwanda ranks 158 of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) and 85 of 160 on the Gender Inequality Index according to 2017 UNDP ranking. Although progress has been made where poverty levels dropped to 39.1 percent in the 2013/14 fiscal year as compared to 44.9 in 2010/11, the 2016/17 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey reported that 38.2 percent of the population still lives below the income poverty line. The 2017 report for the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World reported that undernourishment affects 4.8 million people (41 percent of the population) and approximately one-fifth of the population is food-insecure.

Complementary feeding is suboptimal in Rwanda in that it precludes adequate nutrient intake among children aged 6–23 months and hence contributes to stunting. Despite remarkable improvements in children's nutrition status, including a downward trend in stunting since 2005, the national prevalence of stunting is still high at 35 percent as

reported by the recent Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). The situation is slightly better in two refugee camps where the prevalence of stunting for children aged 6-59 months was within the World Health Organization (WHO) acceptable level of 20 percent. However, for the remaining four camps the prevalence was between 20 and 30 percent (WHO serious level) as reported in the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) 2018. Anaemia among women and children under 5 is a low to moderate public health problem with rates are at 37 percent for children under 5 and 19 percent for women as reported by the Demographic Health Survey 2014-15. The most common causes are inadequate dietary intake of iron, malaria and intestinal worm infection.

In all six refugee camps the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition has declined to within WHO's "acceptable" range of less than 5 percent. Despite this overall positive trend, the SENS survey reported that 43 percent of children under 5 were affected by at least one form of malnutrition and 12 percent were affected by two or more forms. Infant and young child feeding practices are poor and only 17 percent of children under 2 meet the requirements for a minimum acceptable diet as reported by the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2018.

Rwanda has the highest Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) coverage in the region at 83 percent and 21 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) are co-infected with tuberculosis as reported by UNAIDS in 2017. The 2015 survey on PLHIV in Rwanda reported that 40.8 percent of the PLHIV households are food insecure while 13.7 percent of participants suffered from malnutrition.

National agricultural output has increased steadily over the last decade, but its share of Gross Domestic Product declined from 37 percent in 2000 to 33 percent in 2017 because of strong comparative growth in other sectors. Low crop yields and animal productivity are hampering food security improvements, especially among subsistence farmers. Agriculture growth is affected by crop diseases and climate change. Farmers are also constrained by small holding sizes of land, low value chain development and challenges in accessing credits and markets among others.

Despite advances in school enrolment, academic achievements and the national completion rates remain low and national repetition rates high due to a number of influencing factors including poor quality of education. The national primary school completion rate in 2017 was 79.3 percent (72.3 percent for boys, 86.2 percent for girls). National net enrolment in lower secondary school in 2017 was only 24.4 percent (21.8 percent for boys, 27 percent for girls) showing how continuation to secondary education lags far behind primary.

The topography of Rwanda – mostly high-altitude, rugged and mountainous – constitutes a considerable challenge for the largely agrarian population. Rwanda is at risk of natural and human-caused shocks such as destructive weather events caused by climate change, including droughts, floods and landslides, and environmental degradation and economic crises that impede socio-economic progress.

Rwanda also hosts over 149,500 Congolese and Burundian refugees and asylum seekers, of whom 91 percent reside in refugee camps and the remaining 9 percent are urban refugees. Many refugees have been present in the country for decades, with limited prospects for repatriation in the immediate future. The "forgotten crises" in the neighbouring countries, where protracted volatility is exacerbated by political instability, may lead to further arrivals of refugees in the coming years.

Furthermore, on 1 August 2018, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) notified the World Health Organization (WHO) of an outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in North Kivu Province. Following the declaration of the EVD outbreak in DRC, WHO conducted a risk assessment that placed Rwanda as a Priority 1 country with a 'very high' risk of EVD spreading to it.

Since the 1994 genocide, the Government of Rwanda has recorded significant achievements in poverty reduction, gender equality, environmental sustainability, food production, education and public health in line with the Millennium Development Goals. In the post-Millennium Development Goal era, the Government is committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda and addressing significant challenges that remain and has prioritized achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a central element in its development strategies.

The Government of Rwanda's mid- to long-term outlook is guided by a 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. In addition to these development plans, the Governments 2017-2024 National Strategy for Transformation (NST) embraces the SDGs and focuses on three pillars. The social transformation pillar is aimed at reducing poverty, promoting resilience and eradicating malnutrition; in the economic transformation pillar the priority is support for the smallholder farmer sector, including through improved post-harvest handling and enhanced access to well-functioning markets; and the aim of the transformational governance pillar is to consolidate good governance and justice as building blocks for equitable and sustainable national development.

The NST has been published together with three updated policy documents relevant to food and nutrition security; the 2018–2024 National Food and Nutrition Policy, which guides actions for eliminating malnutrition and food

insecurity; the 2018–2024 Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture, which guides actions in the agriculture sector, especially for smallholder farmers; and the 2018–2024 Social Protection Sector Strategy, which will adopt a life cycle approach and promote universal access to social protection programmes, including new priorities for reducing malnutrition and strengthening responses to shocks and crises.

Further to the joint 2016–2020 strategy with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) for the economic inclusion of refugees, the Government of Rwanda in early 2018 announced its commitment to implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which promotes the economic and social inclusion of refugees in host communities with a view to enhancing access to education, lawful employment and social services.

The Government recognizes that malnutrition is a multi-sector challenge with long-term consequences for individuals and the future of the nation. The UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) is active in Rwanda since 2012. Under this network, the one UN network for SUN provides both technical and financial assistance to government programmes. It supports the food, nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) working groups. In addition, the network also provides support during policy formulation, review of policy, monitoring and evaluation support for national nutrition programmes and national programme and stakeholder coordination. The government also prioritizes the response to HIV as highlighted in the NST and guided by the specific National Strategic Plans for HIV and AIDS.

The Education Sector Strategic Plan 2013/14- 2017/18 supports the improvement of educational quality with a focus on access, quality and relevance. The Ministry of Education set up the Rwanda Education Board (REB) to achieve these improvements and build the capacities of teachers. The Government of Rwanda also announced its plan to expand school feeding programmes beyond secondary schools to include primary schools between 2018 and 2024 as part of the phased elimination of the double shift for primary schools. The approval of the national Home-Grown School Feeding policy is in process and will guide the scale up of the national school feeding programme. The government has also developed a task team with WFP support that has representatives from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to develop a strategy to advance smallholder farmer procurement in the school feeding programme.

The Government prioritizes gender equality and women's empowerment by promoting socio-economic and political participation in the realization of national goals, as detailed in the cross-sector National Gender Policy, which promotes gender mainstreaming in order to achieve gender equality and equity as prerequisites for sustainable development.

Rwanda is one of the initial “Delivering as One” pilot countries and the Government continues to support a unified, harmonized and cohesive UN Country Team. The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) for 2018–2023 is aligned with the three pillars of the NST and with the 2030 Agenda.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's portfolio is aligned with the Government of Rwanda's strategies and plans whose vision is 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.

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 impact, WFP has long-standing operational and strategic partnerships with national and local authorities, domestic and international non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), as well as UN sister agencies and renowned research institutions. WFP's operations endeavour 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 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 DRC and Burundi living in six camps, as well as returning Rwandan refugees from neighbouring countries. While providing this assistance, WFP is working with the Government of Rwanda and 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 introduction of partial cash assistance in Mahama camp for Burundian refugees, all refugees living in refugee camps in Rwanda are now receiving cash assistance from WFP. The most vulnerable refugees, such as young children, pregnant and lactating mothers and people living with HIV/AIDS and/or tuberculosis also receive supplementary nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition.

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 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.

Furthermore, following the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in neighbouring DRC, WFP activated its advanced preparedness actions to enhance its readiness to respond in case of an outbreak of the disease in Rwanda. WFP is working closely with the Government of Rwanda and other partners to take the necessary preparedness measures should an EVD outbreak occur. WFP is involved in implementing logistics arrangements, including through staff support, transport, and procurement for preparedness activities.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The 2018 Rwanda operation had an overall requirement of USD 44 million and was resourced at USD 28.5 million (65 percent funded).

The refugee operation in Rwanda had a 2018 requirement of USD 27.6 million and resourced, USD 17.7 million (64 percent funded). This operation has suffered from donor fatigue due to the protracted nature of the crisis, with Congolese refugees present in the country for more than 20 years. Although the interest of donors was reignited following the arrival of Burundians in 2015, leading to a diversification of the donor portfolio for WFP Rwanda, the total allocation of funding remained limited in 2018, also partly because of an unprecedented number of large-scale crises around the world. As a result, resource levels were 19 percent lower than in 2017, and certain donors only allocated resources to Burundian refugees, thereby excluding Congolese. As mentioned, the refugee operation was resourced at 64 percent, which was 19 percent lower than in 2017, and certain donors heavily earmarked resources to Burundian refugees, thereby excluding the Congolese refugees.

WFP faced a critical shortage in resources from November 2017 to June 2018 for the PRRO, challenging its ability to respond to all refugee needs. WFP was therefore forced to reduce cash and food rations for refugees for the first time in ten years by an average of 19 percent during this period. Consequent donor outreach and engagement allowed WFP to revert to full rations in July 2018 after funding came through. The negative impact of the reduced food and cash rations on household food security was significant, as highlighted by monitoring surveys. Thanks to multilateral funding, (27 percent of overall refugee funding in 2018) WFP was, however able to reduce the ration cuts from 25 percent to 15 percent before full reinstatement.

WFP could maintain targeted nutrition interventions at decent levels, helping stabilize nutritional standards throughout the camps. However, plans to roll out the school feeding programme in camps hosting Congolese refugees to pre-primary school aged children was postponed due to limited funding. This component was only implemented in camps hosting Burundian refugees.

The development operation (CP) was resourced at 66 percent with the overall 2018 requirement at USD 16.3 million and project was resourced by USD 10.8 million. This was mainly through important bilateral multi-year donations for two major projects: the second phase of Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities project (SZHC), a food assistance for assets programme through cash, and Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). Although both programmes have received multi-year donations since 2016, the SZHC has now received its final funding allocation in 2018, while the HGSF will receive multi-year funding until 2020. It is crucial to secure additional multi-year funding for these projects going forward in order to sustain implementation. Furthermore, for a fourth consecutive year, generous private sector funding to the HGSF enabled WFP to complement bilateral in-kind donations with locally and regionally produced commodities, thus strengthening the sustainability of the project.

However, the funding situation for nutrition activities under the development operation was challenging. compelling WFP to discontinue some of the direct implementation of nutrition activities.

To ensure maximum benefits of available resources to the local economy, WFP continued procuring half of its requirements for in-kind contributions directly from the local Rwandan market. These commodities were used for HGSF programme as well as in food rations distributed to Burundian refugees. Furthermore, in line with the Grand Bargain Commitments, WFP continued to further expand cash-based assistance across its refugee camps in 2018. With the inclusion of partial cash assistance through the hybrid model in Mahama refugee camp in October 2018, all refugee camps in Rwanda are now assisted through cash. Cash assistance has a nearly 200 percent multiplier effect on the local economy in Rwanda, according to a study conducted in 2016.

Furthermore, to avoid pipeline breaks, WFP continued to procure resources through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which enabled WFP to avoid pipeline breaks by ensuring minimum lead-times between receipt of funds and distributions, as resources were sometimes received at the very last time, when discussions about ration reductions were already underway.

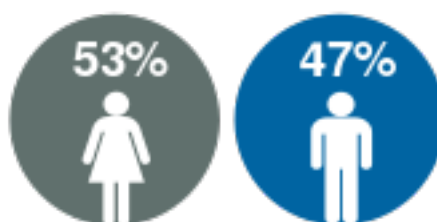
Half of WFP Rwanda's humanitarian funding was received from a single donor in 2018. Efforts were therefore made to diversify the donor portfolio and include new donors. As a result of continuous outreach at the local and regional level, two donors who were absent in 2017 were welcomed back. Most funding was received through direct earmarked allocations, while unearmarked multilateral funding was also received. Multi-year contributions were mostly received for the development operation. Efforts have been ongoing to recruit new donors to this portfolio to ensure sustainability of the projects.

Following the outbreak of the EVD in DRC in August 2018, Immediate Response Account (IRA) funding for Emergency Preparedness Activity (IR-PREP) from WFP Headquarters was obtained to support preparedness activities, which benefited both WFP and the Government of Rwanda. The timely funding allowed WFP to support the government and other partners in logistics support through staff, transport and procurement for preparedness activities.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	13,653	13,653	27,306
Children (5-18 years)	82,688	82,081	164,769
Adults (18 years plus)	34,778	50,316	85,094
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	131,119	146,050	277,169




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	850	97	196	790	114	2,047
Single Country PRRO	6,256	536	2,382	1,972	119	11,265
Total Food Distributed in 2018	7,106	633	2,578	2,762	233	13,312



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	297,315	-	-
Single Country PRRO	7,687,091	-	-
Total Distributed in 2018	7,984,405	-	-

Supply Chain

Most programme requirements in 2018 were met through purchases from Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stocks. GCMF is a strategic, organization-wide demand-driven global approach to purchase food commodities in advance of programmes' needs and requests. It enables WFP to purchase food commodities most commonly distributed in a region or corridor, anticipating requests from programmes. When prices were competitive, WFP supported GCMF by strategically sourcing locally procured maize and beans from the Rwandan market, including from WFP-supported smallholder farmer cooperatives. The Super Cereal Plus Blended food (CSB++) is also regionally procured from the Africa Improved Foods (AIF) factory in Rwanda. With the factory and warehouse strategically located in Kigali and the efforts in favour of local and regional procurement, the lead time for Super Cereal Plus is significantly reduced from 150 days to less than 30 days to support WFP operations in the region including in Rwanda.

Although maize meal was also being procured locally in Rwanda, a challenge was faced with the single supplier (MINIMEX) during the second half of the year. Its contract was suspended due to its failure to address not conforming to the WFP food safety audit. Consequently, WFP was forced to procure maize meal from Uganda and this increased the lead time for maize meal to over 60 days from 30 days. WFP worked closely with relevant stakeholders to address the failure to conform raised by the audit and local procurement will be restored in 2019. Similarly, WFP is also closely working with AIF so regional procurement for Super Cereal can be ensured reducing the lead time from the current 5 months.

Other hubs of supply for GCMF were Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. WFP Country Offices in the region, through the Regional Bureau in Nairobi, also procured almost 29,000 mt of Super Cereal Plus from AIF. WFP Rwanda facilitated in loading, custom clearance and shipping of the purchased commodities to its final destination. Compared to previous years, exported quantities of GCMF stocks from Rwanda to neighbouring countries - mainly South Sudan - increased by 13 percent.

WFP found 10 new suppliers for food and non-food items which increased competition, led to more competitive prices and avoided any tendencies towards a cartel. WFP also increased the number of contracted commercial transporters, from 11 in 2017 to 14 in 2018, resulting in increased capacity of WFP Rwanda to ensure timely transport of food. As a result, the time to deliver assistance to beneficiaries reduced, because more commodities can now be uplifted and transported at once. For example, the time taken to deliver Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSCF) commodities to difficult areas in western province was reduced from one week to two days. Furthermore, the increased number of commercial transporters contributes to a reduction of regional transportation costs by more than 25 percent compared to 2017, because there is more competition among commercial transporters offering their services at lower prices. Long-term agreements for frequently purchased goods and services have also contributed to reductions in lead times.

The delivery of assistance to beneficiaries was made possible by the work of WFP partners. WFP continued to work with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for commodity storage and handling of food commodities in refugee camps. Food for projects in the Southern Province was pre-positioned 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 continued to successfully manage secondary transport of food commodities to project sites through commercial transporters.

A retail supply chain assessment was conducted in Kiziba and Mahama refugee camps in preparation for the roll out of cash-based transfers. The findings highlighted some issues in Kiziba where monopolistic tendencies by wholesalers were resulting in market distortion, causing increased prices for beneficiaries. WFP engaged with local authorities and camp management who increased access to the camp by various wholesalers resulting in increased competition. Subsequent retail engagements were also undertaken for Mahama camp which included the identification of potential traders through the Private Sector Federation with a view to increase competition with the expectation of fairer prices for the people we serve. Advocacy campaigns were conducted with the government to improve the road to Mahama camp. The government undertook some repairs for improved food transportation, but advocacy is ongoing for complete rehabilitation of the road. Continuous price monitoring will be ensured to assess any substantial price fluctuations requiring WFP intervention.

Rigorous quality control of food commodities contributed to a reduction in food losses and improved quality of food. Post-delivery losses were reduced to 0.727 mt, and they were all recovered from the 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. Furthermore, WFP staff working in warehouses and handling food commodities received necessary trainings on commodity and warehouse management, food safety and hygiene among others. To strengthen the capacity of counterparts, WFP helped train smallholder farmers and staff working at HGSP-supported schools in food storage and handling.

Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, WFP continued to support the supply chain enhancement of the Fortified Blended Food programme which is managed by the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP). In this regard, with funding from the WFP Innovation Accelerator and UPS, WFP conducted a supply chain optimization study of the Fortified Blended Food programme in order to deliver commodities to beneficiaries in a more timely and efficient manner. A proposal with recommendations was submitted to NECDP for endorsement and subsequent implementation.

Critical logistics support to the Government of Rwanda and the wider humanitarian community was provided regarding the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in neighbouring DRC. As Rwanda remains a high-risk country according to the World Health Organization, WFP procured ambulances, screening tents, community chlorine makers and mobile storage units. Technical support on logistics and emergency preparedness was also provided to the Ebola working group established by the Ministry of Health.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	203	-	203
Corn Soya Blend	-	651	651
Iodised Salt	-	84	84
Maize Meal	827	-	827
Sugar	-	108	108
Total	1,030	843	1,873
Percentage	55.0%	45.0%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	2,572
Corn Soya Blend	1,792
High Energy Biscuits	5
LNS	17
Maize	4,432
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1
Sugar	103

Commodity	Total
Vegetable Oil	413
Total	9,335

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Recommendations from the centralized mid-term evaluations of the CP in 2017 and PRRO in 2016 continued to inform planning and programming in this last year of implementation for both projects.

The recommendations from studies, including the Economic Impact of Refugees in 2016 and Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness in CBT in 2017, suggest cash is the most efficient and effective transfer modality. The country office continued to assess the feasibility of rolling out cash in Mahama, the largest refugee camp. After overlaying of results from various assessments including the Retail Supply Chain Assessment, Market Assessment, Gender and Protection Assessment and Micro IT Assessment, a hybrid model including partial cash assistance was introduced for a limited number of refugees in Mahama camp in October. The model was scaled up and by December 100 percent of refugees were receiving cash under the hybrid model. UNHCR expanded its use of WFP's platform for Bank Smart Cards used for cash-based transfers from three to all six camps for the provision of cash for non-food items.

The PRRO evaluation and the Joint Assessment Mission conducted in 2017 by WFP, UNHCR and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) emphasized measures to increase refugees' self-reliance. Despite funding challenges, WFP jointly with UNHCR and FAO introduced a pilot activity of developing 55 hectares of marshland in Southern Province that will involve about 300 refugee households (in addition to host communities) in agriculture. The activity was initiated after meetings with communities and district authorities to access marshland for development through involving refugees. The activity is part of WFP's efforts towards economic inclusion of refugees and their increased access to livelihoods. The activity will be scaled up subject to availability and access to land.

In line with PRRO recommendations, the biannual outcome survey in refugee camps now includes additional questions to better estimate the impact of nutrition education, kitchen gardens and refugees' economic vulnerability on their household food security. These will be continued during the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) alongside a focus on more useful reporting through evaluations and surveys that are more concise, strategic and widely disseminated.

The evaluations conducted for the PRRO and CP also contributed to the design of the CSP (2019-2023). These included an increased focus on capacity strengthening and increased engagement in national social protection systems and sustainable school meals programmes. For refugee operations, recommendations particularly highlighted a need for improved self-reliance for refugees, and increased focus on mainstreaming the nutrition and gender components. WFP conducted a Country Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security and prepared several background papers or reports on capacity strengthening to inform CSP design, including both positive and negative areas of learning. The CSP was also informed by the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) I evaluation which was implemented 2013-2018. The evaluation recommendations included strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus and improved programmatic integration and coherence for more efficient implementation to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and more effective and impactful support to national development.

A qualitative study on Potential of Cash-Based Interventions to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment was conducted. The study highlighted the positive effects on gender while at the same time providing recommendations around decision making and conflict resolution; addressing the cycle of debt; and the need for gender-transformative livelihoods in protracted situations. An action plan has been developed and will be implemented during the CSP.

The Country Office commissioned the mid-term evaluation of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. The evaluation focused on indicators required by the programme's major donor in addition to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development Development Assistance Community (OECD DAC) criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The evaluation paid special attention to the WFP Country Office's interests in gaining insight into the status of capacity development efforts with the national government. The evaluation's preliminary findings highlighted that progress is on track and that WFP and the government are building the systems and linkages necessary for a successful and sustainable programme. The evaluation report is under review by the donor and is expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2019. The

recommendations will inform operational and strategic decision-making and identify mid-course corrections for the project.

The baseline study for the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) programme concluded in 2018. Findings confirmed the relevance of the project design in line with the smallholder farmers' needs and Government of Rwanda's priorities. The study also assessed the capacity and status of targeted cooperatives and smallholder farmers at the start of the project and provided a benchmark against which progress will be assessed by the end timeline in May 2019. Consultations were also held with other stakeholders and where possible, recommendations were fed into project implementation. These included; introduction of cost-sharing models for storage equipment for increased sustainability and increased focus on inclusion of women farmers.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The total budget of the Country Programme (CP) 200539 (2013-18) is USD 51.8 million. The CP is aimed at filling certain gaps in the national response towards food security through increased capacity support for the government and gradually reducing direct programme implementation. The CP has two components. The first component focuses on enhancing the national capacity to develop, design and manage hunger solutions. This component includes activities on Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) and smallholder farmers agricultural market support. The second component is aimed at modelling innovations for national food assistance programming and providing evidence to support programme expansions. The activities under the second component include capacity strengthening for improved nutrition and asset creation and livelihoods support.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: School Meal Activity

WFP supports the Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) to implement a HGSF programme. Launched in 2016, the five-year project provides daily meals to approximately 83,500 primary students across 104 schools in the country's poorest and most food insecure districts of Nyaruguru and Nyamagabe in the south and Rutsiro and Karongi in the west.

Students in the south receive a daily hot meal of maize and beans measuring 674 kilocalories and representing 41 percent of a child's daily energy requirements. In terms of daily macronutrient and micronutrient requirements, this meal provides 41 percent of protein, 50 percent of fat and 31 percent of iron intake. Students in the west are given hot porridge which provides 509 kilocalories per day and 31 percent of a child's daily energy requirements. In terms of daily macronutrient and micronutrient requirements, this meal provides 14 percent of protein, 17 percent of fat, 69 percent of carbohydrate and 71 percent of iron intake. Both rations are age-appropriate, based on nutritional needs, government priorities and cost-efficiencies. Different rations are given in both the southern and western provinces because of various reasons including availability of a mix of in-kind food commodities given by the donor and the home-grown aspect of the school feeding programme which includes procurement of beans and maize locally in Rwanda.

The programme takes a holistic approach to school feeding which considers more than a student's access to food but also their health and dietary practices to improve the overall quality of education. With this aim, complementary interventions in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and literacy are implemented in partnership with World Vision International; nutrition education by Gardens for Health International and deworming with the Rwanda Biomedical Center. Furthermore, the programme implements capacity strengthening activities among teachers, administrators, cooks/storeroom keepers, and parent teacher associations (PTAs). Community ownership is fostered through the responsibility of schools and PTAs to facilitate the payment for firewood, water and salaries for the cooks. Additionally, some schools occasionally enrich the nutritional value of school meals with vegetables grown in the schools' kitchen gardens. WFP works closely with the MINEDUC and MINAGRI, to strengthen the national HGSF programme and the eventual local procurement of the school feeding commodities. WFP supports the government capacity building through human resource support to MINEDUC and MINAGRI. WFP also supported the government for the development of a pro-smallholder farmer procurement strategy for HGSF through a task team with representation from MINEDUC, MINAGRI, the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and WFP. Continued engagement is also undergoing for the approval of the national School Feeding policy.

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

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities

In efforts to reduce stunting and anemia, WFP is an active participant in the One UN Joint Nutrition Project, which is jointly implemented by WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO. During 2018 the agencies focused on the phase II of the joint project where WFP provides both technical and financial support to the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP) which implements the National Fortified Blended Food (FBF) Programme and other Nutrition activities. UNICEF is involved in strengthening the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) network and capacity strengthening of districts to plan, coordinate and monitor implementation of multisectoral nutrition interventions among others. FAO's activities include Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Approach across all stages of food chain, distribution of small livestock and basic veterinary drugs, establishing household kitchen gardens and development and implementation

of National Food Based-Dietary Guidelines, while WHO is involved in strengthening capacity of school teachers, community health workers, health care providers, and agriculture promoters on prevention and management of malnutrition.

The National FBF Programme aims at providing nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in the most food insecure and vulnerable households based on the Rwandan Government's poverty classification. Technical support goes to providing inputs in the design and implementation of the supply chain assistance for the FBF. The supply chain support spans logistics and transport support of food commodities from the Africa Improved Foods (AIF) factory to District pharmacies. WFP also provides technical support to government through capacity building for nutrition surveys and monitoring of malnutrition indicators. Support is also provided to Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC) to strengthen nutrition surveillance and for nutrition initiatives targeting PLHIV/TB.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve Nutrition

Strategic Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education and regional, national and community levels

Activity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities

WFP provides technical assistance and capacity development to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda to help strengthen systems and enhance the national capacity to conduct food security and nutrition analysis. This work includes transferring capacities in food security analysis, administering data collection and assessments through the surveys including Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), the 16th round of Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS), and identifying and advocating policy reform in the agriculture sector to facilitate the national achievement of SDG2.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve Food Security

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

Activity: Smallholders agricultural market support activities

WFP, together with various strategic partners, such as UN Women, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as a number of implementing partners, such as Inades-Formation Rwanda, ICCO Terrafina, Rwanda Development Organisation (RDO) and Rwanda Rural Rehabilitation Initiative (RWARRI), strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers' cooperatives and rural women in the country in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). Specific capacity building activity with MINAGRI includes conducting Training of Trainers' for MINAGRI staff on post harvest handling and storage. WFP also supports MINAGRI and key stakeholders from private sector to coordinate the maize value chain to better include smallholder farmers. WFP interventions target smallholder farmers and farmer cooperatives in 17 of the 30 districts across the Eastern, Southern and Western provinces. Smallholder farmers (including rural women) benefit from WFP's in-country food purchases, linkages to private sector buyers, mainly in the maize value chain, and from trainings in market access, post-harvest handling and storage, access to finance and governance. They are also supported to form cooperatives in order to improve their aggregation potential and governance. Throughout the year, WFP advocates for a more conducive smallholder agriculture market environment by actively participating in the agriculture sector working group.

Under the WFP led Rural Women's Economic Empowerment joint programme, activities around post-harvest handling, agriculture value chain development and cooperative management are provided. The project also leverages from FAO's experience in food and nutrition security through provision of fruit trees, farm inputs, water harvesting technology and food processing among others. IFAD contributes through gender action learning methodology and capacity building approaches while UN Women's activities include women's access to markets, access to finance, gender equality and equity, entrepreneurship, leadership, data management and policy advocacy among others. FAO and IFAD also integrate capacity building on climate smart agriculture in their activities.

Strategic Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Asset creation and livelihoods support activities

WFP aims to reduce hunger and undernutrition of rural communities in Rwanda by improving household access to livelihood assets and enabling people and communities to meet their own food and nutrition needs. The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities also help vulnerable households build resilience against future shocks and stresses. In this light, rural communities are involved in community asset creation and rehabilitation activities, particularly for terraces, marshland, and roads and the participants are assisted through cash-based transfers. Rural communities also receive technical training, inputs and equipment to strengthen their capacity in farming practices,

post-harvest handling and storage, and livelihoods. Furthermore, vulnerable community members benefit from small livestock, and a revolving fund that has been set up in each project site to provide small loans promoting community engagement in sustainable income-generating activities. Beneficiaries are also linked to the smallholder farmer initiatives, where the smallholder farmers are registered on a roster for their increased access to markets. These initiatives help beneficiaries gain benefits beyond the life of the project.

Community-driven development is promoted through a Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercise. The local leaders and government officials are also involved through trainings and meetings regarding activity implementation. The asset to be created or rehabilitated are identified during the project design phase through different meetings with local authorities and communities. They are tailored to the community needs in particular and are aligned to Government priorities and policies in general. The activities are also captured in the District Development Plans of the relevant districts. Gender and environment standards continue to be the center of all intervention and are ensured through gender sensitive election of community leaders and cooperative board members; and environmental joint studies with the Government officials before implementation. The project participants were targeted following the Rwanda Government socio-economic categories categorization (Ubudehe), with a focus on the two most vulnerable Ubudehe categories. The local authorities are involved in the monitoring of activities on the ground through joint monitoring visits and findings are discussed in the monthly technical working group meetings chaired by Sector Executive Secretary, and bi-annual steering committee meetings chaired by the District Mayor.

The project encourages women to actively engage in the project activities resulting in a higher proportion of women participants as compared to men. In addition, women participation was also encouraged in project committees through gender sensitization session in October 2018.

The FFA activities are implemented under the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities Project which is generously funded by the Government of the Republic of Korea through the Korean International Cooperation Agency. The activities are implemented in three districts (Nyamagabe, Rutsiro and Karongi) by Good Neighbors International Rwanda, World Vision International and Adventist Development and Relief Agency in close partnership with the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Agriculture. The project will come to an end in mid-2019.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: School meal activities

Since the inception of the Home-Grown School Feeding programme (HGSF) in 2016, more than 24,000 students in 312 reading clubs are building their skills in a fun and interactive learning environment. Reading comprehension and competencies have improved as highlighted by the preliminary findings of the mid-term evaluation conducted in 2018. Additionally, more than half of the students report reading outside of school, a practice shown to significantly contribute to improved reading and comprehension competencies. The retention rates are well above the project targets.

In 2018, WFP constructed kitchens, storerooms and fuel-efficient stoves in 25 schools in Nyaruguru and Nyamagabe districts in order to improve sub-standard food preparation and storage conditions. Additionally, 469 cooks and storekeepers were trained on proper food preparation, hygiene, sanitation, record keeping and management. However, the number trained was slightly below the target of 520 due to some staff not being available during training times. The training interventions were targeted to improve food preparation and storage conditions at each school. The process monitoring findings confirmed that 89.4 percent of the schools followed WFP standards of food storage and 99 percent reported minimized losses due to improved storage facilities handling.

Furthermore, the programme strengthened the capacity of 520 members of Parent Teacher Associations through trainings focused on monitoring school feeding, health, nutrition and governance. These trainings increase the capacity of parents to monitor standards of essential services and advocate for improvements where needed. They also help ensure parent's contribution and increased ownership of the activity. During WFP process monitoring, 99 percent of the schools cooks were found to be being paid through parent contributions and parents were also contributing to replacement of damaged non-food items.

To promote health, hygiene and environmental sustainability and reduce health-related absenteeism at schools, several sanitation facilities as well as water harvesting tanks were installed, information was spread to students in all schools, and parents (3,969 women, 3,897 men) were trained on child health and nutrition. These practices have been very efficient, as health-related absenteeism has reduced to 1.8 percent in 2018, down from 8 percent at the

baseline in 2016. Furthermore, to improve the reach and monitoring of the national Integrated Health Week of which deworming is a key activity, WFP supported the delivery of the campaign and distribution of deworming medication to 40,878 girls and 42,712 boys in all supported schools.

WFP is also working to facilitate coordination and promote integration of the HGSP model into national systems. For example, WFP co-chaired the National Steering Committee meetings in 2018 during which a decision was made that WFP coordinates a task team of representatives from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to develop a strategy to advance smallholder farmer procurement in school feeding. The strategy will investigate potential avenues for smallholder farmer integration into the HGSP supply chain. Furthermore, WFP helps strengthen the capacity of the aforementioned ministries by funding various key positions.

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities

Following the success of phase one of the One UN Joint Nutrition Project implemented by UNICEF, WHO, FAO and WFP, WFP took a leading role in helping the Government of Rwanda design and implement a comprehensive stunting prevention programme under which children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women from the most vulnerable socio-economic categories (UBUDEHE) receive locally-produced fortified blended food (FBF). Though direct food distribution was initially planned, during the design of the phase II of the project the focus shifted to government capacity strengthening interventions. WFP strengthened the capacity of NECDP to improve its nutrition surveillance capacity related to growth monitoring. WFP also supported in the provision and training of 30 additional staff members at the district level and three staff members at the national level for improved implementation of National FBF programme. Based on the modeling conducted in the FNG study analysis around the FBF, it emerged that for children aged 6-23 months, providing Super Cereal Plus is the most effective intervention for reducing the cost of meeting nutrient needs in the Rwandan context.

To support and improve the efficiency of the supply chain of the FBF programme, WFP conducted a supply chain optimization study in order to deliver commodities to beneficiaries in a more timely and efficient manner. The proposal with recommendations has been submitted to NECDP for endorsement and subsequent implementation.

WFP also documented a technical case study focusing on key success factors and lessons learned from the phase one of the joint One UN project that involved direct implementation of stunting prevention activities. The case study highlighted regular post distribution monitoring, linking programmes to existing national policies and plans and focus on strong coordination structures as the key success factors for the project. The key lessons learned shared by the study included an improved WASH element in stunting prevention activities, control group-based evaluations and improved programmatic alignment between different components. The case study particularly highlighted government ownership to ensure sustainability and scale-up of programmes. The findings feed into the design and implementation of the current activities under the second phase.

Since the focus of the activities shifted to government capacity strengthening interventions in 2018, country office is not reporting on nutrition performance indicators associated to direct assistance.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve Nutrition

Strategic Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education and regional, national and community levels

Activity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities

WFP provided technical support to various food and nutrition security studies that feed into national nutrition policies. Policy support was also provided through participation in various government steering committees for policy development. In particular, inputs were provided to National Nutrition Policy, National Early Childhood Strategic Plan and National Social Behavior Change Communication Strategy among others. The food and nutrition studies included the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), recommendations from which will feed into the National Nutrition Policy review. WFP, together with the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), conducted the fifth round of CFSVA since 2006. Data collection took place between March – April 2018, and the final 2018 CFSVA report is scheduled to be released in January 2019. The CFSVA recommendations highlight continued focus on supplementary feeding programs. The CFSVA also recommends sensitization of farmers on nutrition related matters and gender-equal nutrition sensitive food production through appropriate Social Behaviour Change and Communication activities. A need to scale up programs on kitchen gardening and homestead production and consumption of low cost animal proteins is also highlighted in the initial report. Moreover, specific attention to household resilience to weather-related hazards needs to be raised as climate-related shocks increasingly contribute to chronic food access issues. The 2018 CFSVA informs various government policies and strategies, including priority areas number 2 and 3 of the Government's 4th Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation

2018-2024 (PSTA 4) and the implementation of various SDGs. It also serves as the baseline for monitoring targets of the Malabo Declaration.

WFP also conducted the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study in partnership with Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Project and other stakeholders including NISR, UNICEF and some members of the Food Nutrition and WASH Technical Working Group. The FNG study provides detailed information on household capacity to afford a nutritious diet in Rwanda. The information and analysis provided through the FNG study will inform the design and planning of various programs, including those implemented by Government, WFP and other partners.

Together with the MINAGRI, WFP conducted the 16th Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS) in October 2018, which informed the PSTA 4 and continues to be the main source of seasonal monitoring indicators for food security and acute malnutrition in Rwanda. WFP trained some 200 enumerators from the MINAGRI and other government institutions in survey design. In terms of disaster risk reduction actions, WFP supported the MINAGRI in preparing a joint contingency plan and protocol agreement in the event of a volcanic activity related disaster. Logistics training was provided to the Rwanda Red Cross which improved their capacities for any future disasters.

WFP supported NECDP by strengthening its capacity and focus on social behavioral change communication by providing technical staff for consultations, planning, and designing of these interventions. Through these efforts WFP is providing valuable inputs in the drafting of a national social behavior change communication strategy.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve Food Security

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

Activity: Smallholders agricultural market support activities

WFP's support to smallholder farmers through a holistic value chain development approach resulted in reduced food losses, improved sales, increased consumption of quality and safe food as well as higher incomes for smallholder farmers. On average, cooperatives who sold maize to large national off-takers, with support from WFP, fetched an 18 percent premium compared to the prevalent market price for maize. To maximize the impact of the trainings, WFP supported smallholder farmers trained their fellow farmers in good agriculture practices and post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS) using a cascaded training approach. Via this approach 11,513 farmers were trained, of which 54 percent were women, from 30 cooperatives in 2018. This training equipped farmers to apply better agricultural practices, directly improving their yield expectations, while PHHS training equipped farmers with the knowledge and skills to reduce post-harvest losses. A telephonic monitoring survey conducted amongst smallholder farmers in 2018 revealed a 49 percent increase in production output amongst the sampled farmers. Also, 92 percent of the sampled farmers reported an improved quality of produce compared to the previous season. Post harvest losses dropped to nine percent of total harvest.

WFP trained seven farmer cooperatives on long-term business planning to increase their production over time. Cooperatives who did not sell their produce to informal buyers, supplied their produce to buyers such as African Improved Foods (AIF) thanks to WFP support. Trained smallholder farmers now use hermetic storage facilities to protect their crops while the private sector is being sensitized on their necessary investment in post-harvest equipment. An assessment of the supported cooperatives, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the Ministry of Local Government confirmed progress and achievements in this regard. However, the assessment also emphasized on a need for ongoing support and capacity building of smallholder farmers and their respective cooperatives to establish a resilient and vibrant agricultural sector including market penetration by smallholder farmers.

WFP also trained smallholder cooperatives to increase their marketable surplus and link them to the WFP-supported home-grown school feeding programme, in Gisagara, Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru districts under the framework of the USDA-funded Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) project. WFP hereby directly procured 400 MT of mixed beans from smallholder farmers which constituted 100 percent of the requirements for the school meal. Additionally, 560 MT of maize was procured from smallholder farmers under a conditional tender by a local miller for production of fortified maize meal for the same activity. The overall percentage of food procurement from smallholder farmer aggregation systems reduced as compared to last year. This was mainly due to the non-audit compliance of the only certified fortified maize meal producer in the country (MINIMEX). Therefore, a portion of the maize meal had to be procured from Uganda. WFP supported the stakeholder in understanding the requirements and it qualified in the upcoming audit allowing the country office to restore the local purchase of maize meal.

To improve the financial management of the cooperatives and increase their access to loans to further expand their sales, WFP worked closely with various financial institutions to foster their relationship with the supported cooperatives. In total, four cooperatives accessed loans in 2018 worth USD 5,900 as part of McGovern-Dole

support, with a total of USD 34,500 in loans to smallholder farmer cooperatives since the support started in 2016.

WFP, together with FAO, IFAD and UN Women, also supported rural women's economic empowerment through a programme focusing on increased incomes, enhanced participation in local institutions, and a more balanced policy environment. In 2018, three female cooperatives from Kirehe, Ngoma and Nyaruguru districts acquired in total 8.5 hectares of land from the local government, and improved their post-harvest handling and storage practices resulting in post-harvest loss reduction, better access to markets, increase in household income and improved food and nutrition security. Furthermore, three female smallholder farmer groups were registered as cooperatives with the Rwanda Cooperative Agency which will improve their participation in local institutions, access to resources such as land, finances, and involvement in decision-making, leadership and management. More insights into the results of the project will be provided through the evaluation planned in 2019.

Strategic Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Asset creation and livelihoods support activities

In 2018, 6,313 (2,735 men, 3,578 women) individuals participated in FFA activities as part of the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities project which is expected to end in 2019. The planned versus actual analysis shows an increased number of beneficiaries reached. This resulted from an increased number of assets identified compared to the planned number. With the shift of the project from asset creation to capacity strengthening activities in the second half of 2018, cash transfers were significantly reduced compared to the planned figures.

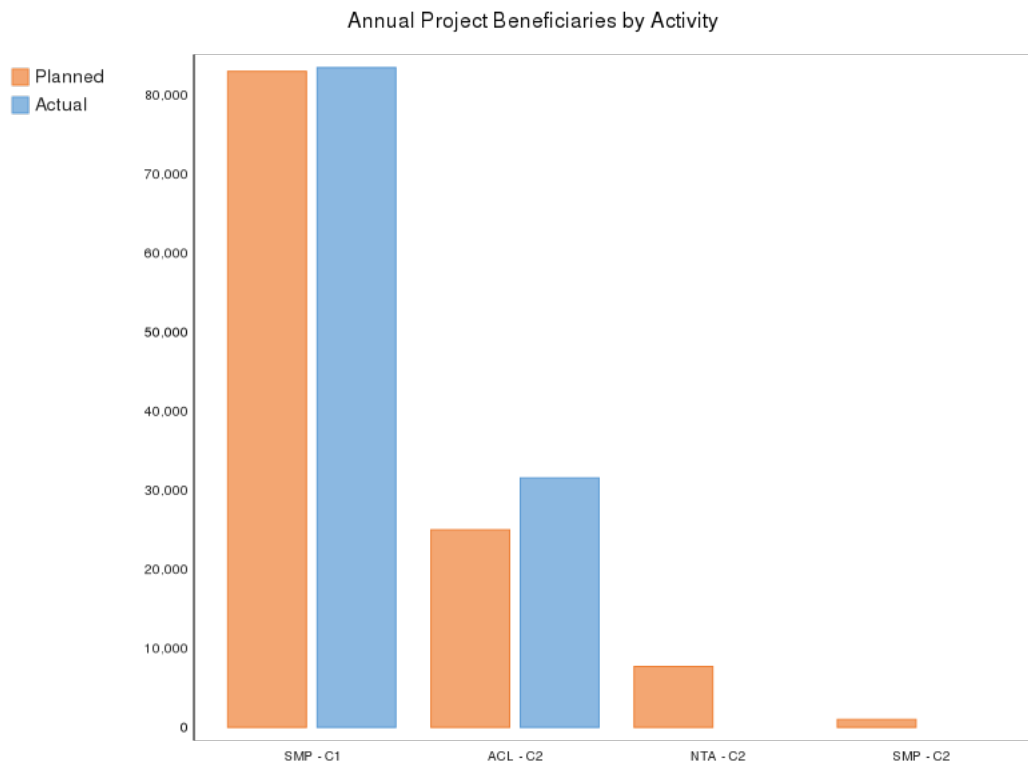
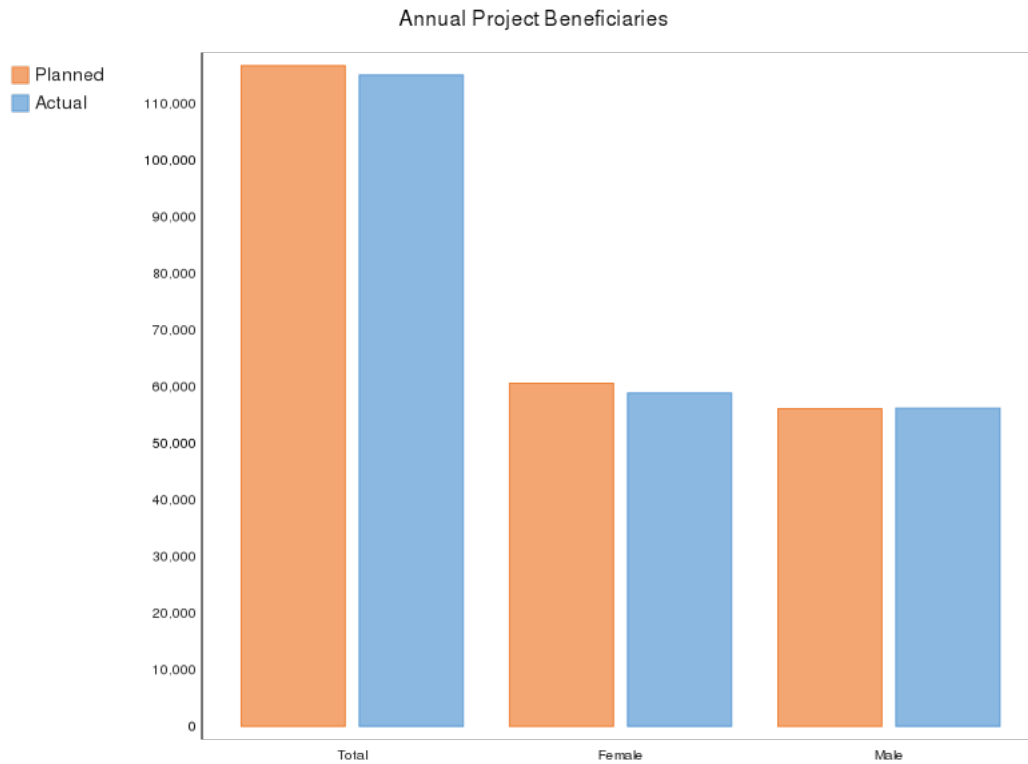
WFP assesses changes in household food security and nutrition through the household Food Consumption Score (FCS) which is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. It reflects households' adequate food intake. The results of the outcome survey conducted in May 2018 showed a decrease in the proportion of households with a 'poor' food consumption score from 20 percent in 2015 to seven percent in 2018. Similarly, the percentage of households with 'acceptable' food consumption showed an increasing trend. The dietary diversity score showed slight improvements but was still below target levels. The major food groups consumed were cereals, pulses and vegetables. Positive improvements were also noticed in the household income status. The percentage of people who resorted to adopting consumption-based coping strategies such as limiting food intake because of food shortages remained stable. Similarly, there were no significant changes in households adopting emergency coping strategies. There was an increase in people resorting to 'stress' and 'crises' coping strategies in 2018 when compared to the baseline in 2015. The increase was evident both for beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. Further analysis showed that the most common strategies being adopted were using savings to buy food, purchasing food on credit, harvesting immature crops and consuming seed stocks as coping mechanisms. An update on the results for household indicators is expected after the endline survey planned in early 2019 where causes for certain trends such as livelihoods-based coping strategies will be further explored.

Furthermore, national data suggests that the project contributed to a positive impact on yields. Analysis of the reports of the National Institute of Statistics (2018) shows that the sites in which the project was implemented through provision of agro-inputs and relevant trainings, experienced improved yields compared to the district averages in the same season for the targeted crops. For instance, in 2018, Irish potato yields reached 13.3 MT/ha in the Mukura project site compared to the Rutsiro district average of 5.1 MT/ha. Similarly, maize yields reached 3.2 MT/ha in Kamegeri project site compared to the 1.48 MT/ha average for Nyamagabe District.

Some of the major outputs for the asset creation and rehabilitation activities included almost 67 ha of radical and progressive terraces and 65 ha of marshlands developed. This land was rehabilitated after a topography study and a feasibility study with environmental impact assessment as required by the national environmental policy and standards, which were conducted jointly with Government. The activity outputs also included 4,500 households receiving livestock with relevant training on livestock management, 126 beehives provided, and 5.4 km of road rehabilitated among others. During the outcome survey 62 percent of the surveyed households reported benefiting from the assets created or rehabilitated. During both quantitative and qualitative data collection of the outcome survey, most of the beneficiaries also confirmed that the project helped them increase their savings and improved their access to livelihoods, health insurance, hygiene materials, education, house renovation materials, markets and hospitals among others.

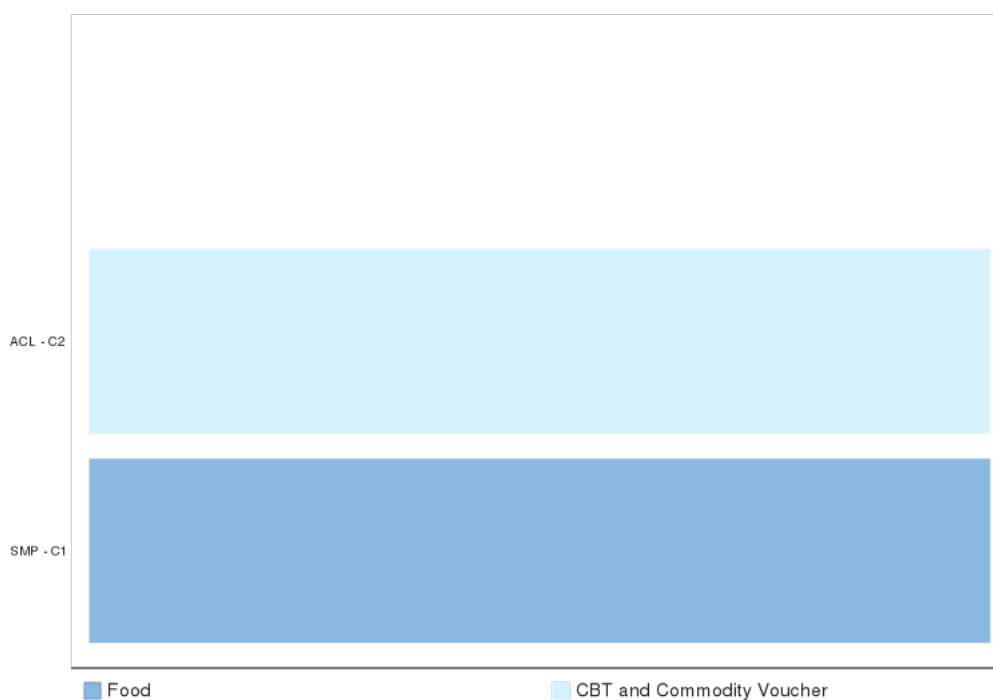
The community-based participatory planning (CBPP) tool was introduced by WFP in March 2018 to put communities at the center of their own development and allow them to identify their prioritized activities for the community both during and after the project. Together with the district and sector officials, the participants developed a community master plan that will guide the development of their community for the next five years. Both men and women community members actively engaged in the exercise, identifying their priorities and the contributions needed to ensure the fulfillment of those priorities. Local government authorities such as the Sector Executive Secretary also facilitated the alignment of community needs with national policies and priorities. Following

the completion of the exercise, a small community-based committee was elected and tasked to follow up on the established community plans and related advocacy activities. This is an achievement of the project towards ensuring sustainability of interventions.



SMP: School meal activities
ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
SMP: School meal activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SMP: School meal activities
ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development			
Beans	220	196	89.3%
Corn Soya Blend	944	790	83.6%
Iodised Salt	22	16	73.9%
Maize Meal	878	850	96.7%
Sugar	118	98	83.1%
Vegetable Oil	110	97	88.5%
Subtotal	2,292	2,047	89.3%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst			
Corn Soya Blend	324	-	-
Sugar	7	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Vegetable Oil	9	-	-
Subtotal	340	-	-
Total	2,632	2,047	77.8%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst			
Cash	654,360	297,315	45.4%
Total	654,360	297,315	45.4%

Performance Monitoring

The scope of WFP's monitoring includes outcomes, outputs and processes where comparisons are made against pre-established baselines and targets for outcomes and outputs while processes are assessed against the standard operating procedures for implementation. The monitoring processes are informed by the WFP Corporate Results Framework and the Indicator Compendium guiding the methodology for data collection for each indicator. All monitoring data based on monitoring surveys is collected through mobile based data collection platforms allowing timely data analysis and improved data quality.

WFP conducted two semi-annual surveys for the HGSF programme where data was collected from all the assisted schools. These surveys focus on various output and outcome indicators that inform programme improvement during the year. Data on some of the corporate indicators including school retention is collected through the cooperating partner reports. During the last quarter WFP rolled out the process monitoring checklist for the HGSF programme where process monitoring data was collected from all 104 schools through field monitors in every district. The data was analyzed, and the findings were presented during review meetings both internally as well as with the cooperating partners. Some of the course corrections are already completed while others are followed upon through an action plan. The findings will also be compared on a quarterly basis against upcoming data collection rounds.

WFP also conducted a monitoring survey with the smallholder farmers in order to assess the effects and utilization of trainings provided to them. The survey was conducted telephonically against structured questionnaires that minimized costs while maintaining the required sample size. Data was analyzed around skill uptake, retention of training content and its utilization and reported changes in post-harvest losses, production, income and access to financial services.

A post distribution monitoring survey was conducted in May for the SZHC project. The survey assessed both the long term and immediate effects of the activities particularly around the areas of food consumption, income generation, agriculture risk reduction and sustainability. An update on the results will be reported through the upcoming post distribution monitoring round planned in early 2019 towards the end of the project. Under the FFA project joint monitoring was also conducted with the government. The findings from these visits along with regular progress was discussed in the monthly meetings of the sector based technical working group and the bi-annual meetings of the district based steering committee.

WFP will continue to monitor performance against agreed indicators while an increased focus will also be ensured on in-depth qualitative data collection as well as overlaying of data from various sources for an improved analysis and evidence generation.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP has continued its work to fully integrate gender equality and women's empowerment objectives into all its activities and policies through implementation of the Country Gender Action Plan 2017-20. WFP is in the process of implementing the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), a corporate tool which operationalizes the different elements of the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020) and Gender Action Plan. Through implementation of the GTP Improvement plan, the CO has mainstreamed gender into programming. This includes gender analysis incorporated into the key planning documents such as the Country Strategic Review and Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2020.

In alignment with the national gender priorities, WFP intends to make substantial progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment in the upcoming CSP. Through gender-responsive planning and budgeting, equitable participation by women and men in the design, implementation and M&E of gender-transformative food and nutrition security policies and programmes. As well as gender analyses and the use of data disaggregated by sex and age in order to ensure that food assistance is adapted to particular needs.

Under the smallholder farmer unit, the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment provided support to all farmers through different activities. WFP provided training and equipment on post-harvest handling and storage, targeting both men and women (1149 farmers including 909 women and 240 men). Through access to this knowledge and equipment, women farmers improve quantity and quality of yields, increase their access to markets, sell their produce at more competitive prices and thereby increase their income. WFP also promoted the equal distribution of activities in the agriculture value chain by both men and women in 2018 (from production tasks, post-harvest handling, to selling in the market), thereby helping both sexes to better understand the positive impacts and benefits on the family's nutrition, education, health insurance and livelihoods. Furthermore, as a result of trainings on governance and on economic cooperatives, there has been an increase in women's participation in the village leadership and cooperative level; women have reported feeling more confident to share ideas in meetings and gatherings.

WFP conducted a gender analysis and desk-review of smallholder farmer market data to inform gender-sensitive programming. Some of the key findings of the study highlighted that women farmers on average own 30 percent less land; they are 27 percent more likely to not own any livestock; have on average 31 percent less income from maize as compared to men farmers, but 43 percent more income on average from beans sales; women farmers manage to save 61 percent less than men farmers across the country. The findings of the study not only informed the design and implementation of smallholder farmers activity in the current CP but were also used for the CSP planning. In 2019, WFP plans to conduct a gender-based beans value-chain analysis that will further inform the reasons of variance between men and women regarding sales of certain produce.

Under the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) programme, which has made efforts to promote gender equality as a cross-cutting priority through all its activities, the indicators on decision making by women at household level showed an improving trend as measured by the outcome survey. However, a review of the membership of project committees during the Partner Performance Evaluation (PPE) revealed gaps in gender parity (with men more represented than women). Similarly, joint decision making by both men and women did not show a positive trend. Considering these gaps, WFP, in collaboration with partners World Vision and ADRA, organized awareness sessions in the Mukura and Ruganda sector during the last quarter of 2018. These sessions aimed at increasing participants' knowledge about gender dynamics and allowed advocacy for increased representation of women in decision-making positions at household and at community level. In total, 185 beneficiaries (93 women, 92 men) including local leaders and members of cooperative committees participated in the gender awareness sessions. The gender sessions provided an opportunity for beneficiaries to dialogue on gender issues, and challenge some of the discriminatory gender roles and norms in the community. Through the PPE as well as the gender sessions, WFP's cooperating partners are now taking more initiative to encourage equal participation of men and women during meetings and other SZHC activities. The monitoring data collected in December 2018 showed slight improvements in women involvement in decision making committees. The effects will be further assessed during the end of project outcome survey planned in early 2019.

The Home-Grown School Feeding programme is guided by the WFP 2015-20 Gender Policy. The programme supports gender-sensitive toilet facilities for girls, as well as separate, non-gendered toilets for disabled students. Most cooks at the schools are men, while the majority of female cooks function more as cleaners than cooks. The reason given by schools is that men have the physical strength required to handle the cooking. However, WFP continues to emphasize the capability of women in this function. WFP will conduct trainings for implementing partners to sensitize schools on gender parity among roles in school feeding for a better gender balance and redistribution of roles in order not to exacerbate inequalities.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP takes several mitigating measures to ensure a do-no-harm approach and ensure the dignity, safety and respect of those we serve, taking into account gender, age, and other related factors.

To ensure that all eligible beneficiaries can participate in activities, for instance in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, vulnerable groups such as pregnant women or the elderly are given fewer and/or less demanding tasks. They are prioritized during payment to avoid long queuing and are also allowed to designate a family member to take their place in the programme. In order to strengthen accountability to affected population, community-level meetings and sensitization sessions were held at the sites to involve project participants and their communities during the project implementation. Furthermore, the community are actively engaged in developing their own development plans for the asset creation through Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercise held in three different activity sites in March 2018. A sustainability plan which includes the roles and responsibilities to manage the created assets after the project ends was also developed on each site after close community consultations. Both the FFA outcome survey in May 2018 and the Partner Performance Evaluation (PPE) in July 2018 confirmed that the beneficiaries were accessing assistance without protection challenges. The outcome survey also highlighted an increased percentage of people reporting to be informed about the programme including the targeting criterion and their entitlements. Further improvements on this will be aimed in the upcoming programmes through increased involvement of project committees.

In late 2018, two-day gender awareness sessions were conducted for nearly 200 beneficiaries which targeted further sensitization on gender and protection among the community members. The sessions included sensitization on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The effects will be measured during the upcoming end of project survey for FFA activity planned in 2019.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Francoise Ingabire is a member of a farmers' cooperative that cultivates and harvests crops from the Cyogo marshland. WFP improves the capacity of smallholder farmers by providing training on food storage practices and reducing food losses through post-harvest loss initiatives.

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	56,102	60,598	116,700	56,182	58,862	115,044	100.1%	97.1%	98.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development)	40,670	42,330	83,000	40,905	42,574	83,479	100.6%	100.6%	100.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst)	15,432	18,268	33,700	15,277	16,288	31,565	99.0%	89.2%	93.7%
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	40,670	42,330	83,000	40,905	42,574	83,479	100.6%	100.6%	100.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	40,670	42,330	83,000	42,885	40,594	83,479	105.4%	95.9%	100.6%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	5,157	5,293	10,450	2,304	2,304	4,608	44.7%	43.5%	44.1%
Children (5-18 years)	3,275	3,325	6,600	4,135	4,198	8,333	126.3%	126.3%	126.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,000	9,650	16,650	8,838	9,786	18,624	126.3%	101.4%	111.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	15,432	18,268	33,700	15,277	16,288	31,565	99.0%	89.2%	93.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School meal activities	83,000	-	83,000	83,479	-	83,479	100.6%	-	100.6%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	25,000	25,000	-	31,565	31,565	-	126.3%	126.3%
School meal activities	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition treatment activities	7,700	-	7,700	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School meal activities	83,000	-	83,000	83,479	-	83,479	100.6%	-	100.6%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	5,000	5,000	-	6,313	6,313	-	126.3%	126.3%
School meal activities	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition treatment activities	7,700	-	7,700	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	40,670	42,330	83,000	42,856	40,623	83,479	105.4%	96.0%	100.6%
Total participants	40,670	42,330	83,000	42,856	40,623	83,479	105.4%	96.0%	100.6%
Total beneficiaries	40,670	42,330	83,000	42,856	40,623	83,479	105.4%	96.0%	100.6%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	2,200	2,800	5,000	2,778	3,535	6,313	126.3%	126.3%	126.3%
Total participants	2,200	2,800	5,000	2,778	3,535	6,313	126.3%	126.3%	126.3%
Total beneficiaries	12,100	12,900	25,000	15,277	16,288	31,565	126.3%	126.3%	126.3%
School meal activities									
Children (pre-primary schools)	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	2,842	2,958	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	2,842	4,858	7,700	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate that they can read and understand the meaning of grade level text				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=90.00	49.00	-	-
Retention rate / Female				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>99.00	98.90	99.00	99.60
Retention rate / Male				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>99.00	98.40	95.00	99.80
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>99.00	98.65	97.00	99.70
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce under-nutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
Number of child health and nutrition policies, regulations, or administrative procedures in each stage of development / Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	2.00
Number of child health and nutrition policies, regulations, or administrative procedures in each stage of development / Stage 4: Passed/Approved				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records</i>	=4.00	0.00	-	2.00
Number of educational policies, regulations and/or administrative procedures in each stage of development / Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.07, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=1.00	0.00	-	1.00
Number of educational policies, regulations and/or administrative procedures in each stage of development / Stage 4: Passed/Approved				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.07, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=1.00	0.00	-	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=93.00	0.00	0.00	181.00
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=653.00	0.00	874.00	949.00
SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	>75.00	66.00	69.00	75.00
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems / Female				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	>66.00	-	-	85.00
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems / Male				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	>66.00	-	-	85.00
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems / Overall				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	>66.00	-	-	85.00
Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	=10.00	9.00	9.00	6.80
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	>1411000.00	-	-	3,230,000.00
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	>6000.00	-	-	11,964.00
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	12.10	19.20	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	45.30	59.50	-
SR4 Food systems are sustainable				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=7.00	10.70	-	10.65
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=7.00	9.10	-	10.28
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=7.00	9.60	-	10.38
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.50	2.70	-	3.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.50	3.00	-	3.40
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.50	2.90	-	3.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥87.40	37.00	-	55.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥88.80	44.00	-	60.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥88.20	42.00	-	59.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤7.60	38.00	-	34.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤7.80	39.00	-	36.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤7.80	39.00	-	36.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤5.00	25.00	-	10.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.40	17.00	-	3.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤4.00	20.00	-	4.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>62.10	62.10	-	37.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>60.40	60.40	-	41.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>61.00	61.00	-	40.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<27.10	27.10	-	40.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<28.90	28.90	-	38.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<28.30	28.30	-	38.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<4.50	4.50	-	4.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<2.80	2.80	-	1.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<3.40	3.40	-	2.20
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.40	6.40	-	17.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<7.90	7.90	-	19.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<7.40	7.40	-	18.90
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	62.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	26	26	100.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	104	104	100.0%
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	83,106	83,590	100.6%
Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	35	47	134.3%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	98	98	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	104	104	100.0%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	non-food item	30	50	166.7%
CRF SO3-SR3: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	30	30	100.0%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	51	51	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	3	3	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	180	180	100.0%
CRF SO3-SR3: Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	43	40	93.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	11,383	10,743	94.4%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
CRF SO3-SR4: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	78	65	83.3%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	18	67	370.7%
Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	132	134	101.4%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	10	5	52.4%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	asset	1	1	100.0%
Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	1	1	100.0%
Number of hives distributed	Number	100	126	126.0%
Number of social infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	1	1	100.0%
Number of training graduates received seed funding by gender	individual	390	396	101.5%
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	19,756	27,034	136.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>RWANDA, School meal activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	34.00	37.00	45.00
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	46.20	39.00	41.00
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>RWANDA, Malnutrition prevention activities, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	88.50	93.00	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	45.50	61.90	53.85

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>25.00	20.60	13.60	13.19
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>25.00	33.90	24.50	32.97

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	43.70	27.70	50.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	24.30	31.50	54.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	34.00	39.50	52.75
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.70	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.50	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.60	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	65
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - Mixed	-	138
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal - White	-	827
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	28
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	50
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar - White	-	108
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal (CSB+)	930	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	120	-
		Total	1,050	1,216