

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Rwanda

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In January 2019, WFP launched the Rwanda Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2023, which continued life-saving assistance for camp-based refugees and returnees, while progressively shifting towards building national capacity to formulate, manage and implement programmes for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. Under the new strategic plan, WFP assisted approximately 232,400 people through a combination of 7,552 mt of unconditional resource transfers (in-kind food) and USD 11.54 million of entitlements (cash-based transfers, CBT) to improve their food security and meet their nutrition needs. These included vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and refugees and returnees hosted in refugee camps and reception centres.

WFP activities in Rwanda are aligned with the Government's National Strategy for Transformation (NST, 2017-2024), which works towards achievement of SDGs. In line with this, WFP contributed towards SDG target 2.2, by supporting the government to deliver nutritious foods to approximately 91,600 vulnerable people, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls to prevent stunting among children under five years of age. Additionally, WFP supported effort towards SDG target 2.3 by assisting 72,000 smallholder farmers to improve productivity and incomes. WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the government in strengthening social protection policy development focusing on nutrition, gender, child protection, and shock responsiveness.

WFP continued to support government efforts in implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which promotes economic and social inclusion of refugees in host communities through livelihood interventions piloted in collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), FAO, UNHCR, and WFP. To address the immediate food needs of refugees, WFP provided assistance through in-kind food and CBT. CBTs promoted financial inclusion of refugees and access to a variety of foods in a dignified manner.

Despite funding challenges, WFP continued to distribute full rations to all camp-based refugees throughout 2019.

WFP maintained its provision of school meals through school feeding programmes, reaching 81,250 primary school-going children in areas with severe food insecurity. Concurrently, it supported the Government with the development of a school feeding policy and strategy to establish a nationally owned school feeding programme, while increasing investments in school feeding. WFP worked with the Ministry of Emergency Management and the Ministry of Local Government to integrate emergency preparedness and response to the Government social protection system. This approach intends to enhance resilience to climate related shocks.

WFP provided technical support to the government in the areas of institutional capacity strengthening, advocacy, and development and revision of policies, strategies, and guidelines to support the elimination of food insecurity in Rwanda by 2030. These include the National Nutrition Policy, a social and behaviour change communication strategy, and several Rwanda and East African food standards and mandatory food fortification guidelines.

To reduce post-harvest waste, WFP participated in the technical working group initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, which focused on combating aflatoxin; provided technical inputs in the development of national guidelines for improving the quality of post-harvest handling and storage of foods; and developed key strategic partnership agreements to coordinate activities for support to small-holder farmers, including with USAID's Feed the Future.

As a part of preparedness efforts, WFP deployed an Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Logistics Coordinator. WFP supported the Ministry of Health through the provision of multipurpose tents, chlorine mixers and mobile storage for the construction of isolation and holding areas in 15 districts bordering Democratic Republic of the Congo. National guidelines on nutritional care for children and adults in the context of EVD were developed by the Government in collaboration with UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and other organizations. Training were provided to approximately 300 WFP and partner staff on EVD prevention and control. WFP, with other partners including the Government, reviewed the EVD national contingency plan to cover the first half of 2020.

WFP Rwanda was supported by the WFP Regional Bureau for East Africa on the pricing strategy for fortified blended nutritious foods produced by the Africa Improved Foods factory, including price negotiation, technical support to monitor the quality of food, adherence to joint mission recommendations and ensuring the continued production of super cereal plus for regional requirements.

232,419



51%
female

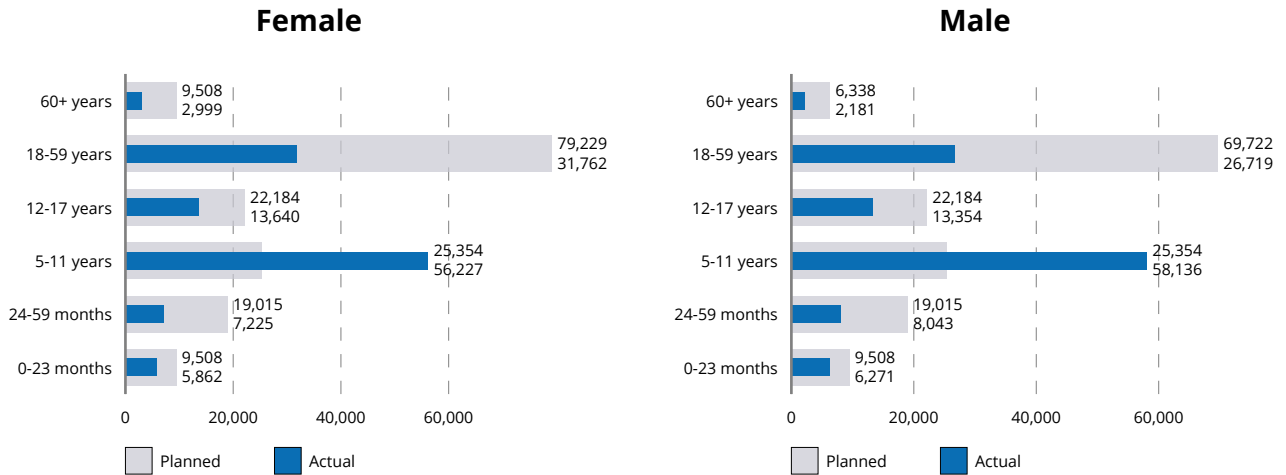


49%
male

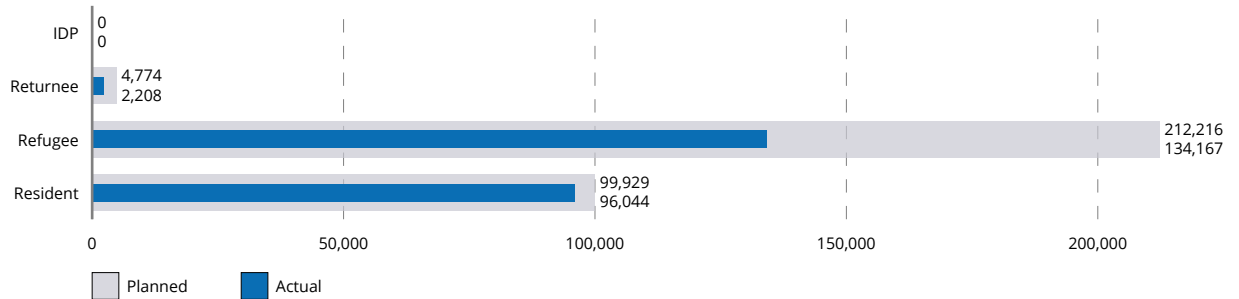
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 6,706 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (3,217 Female, 3,489 Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



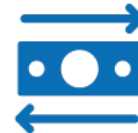
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

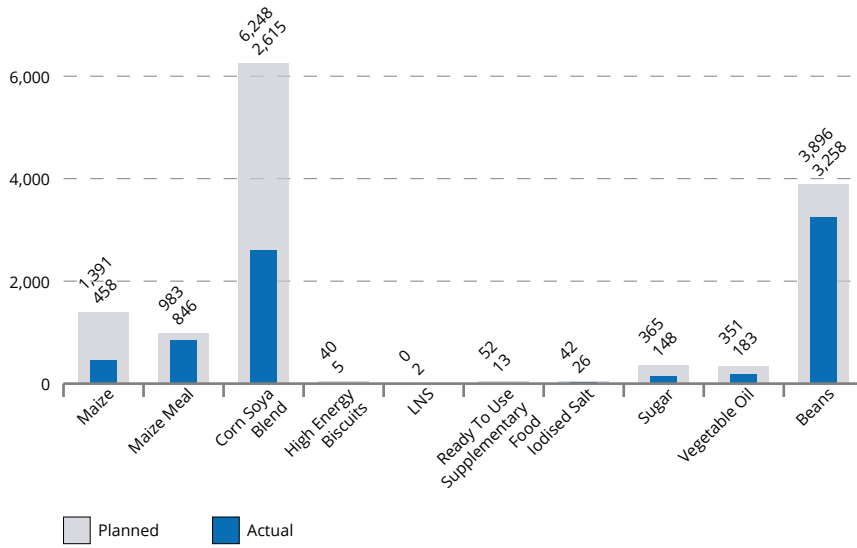


7,552 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 13,369 mt total planned

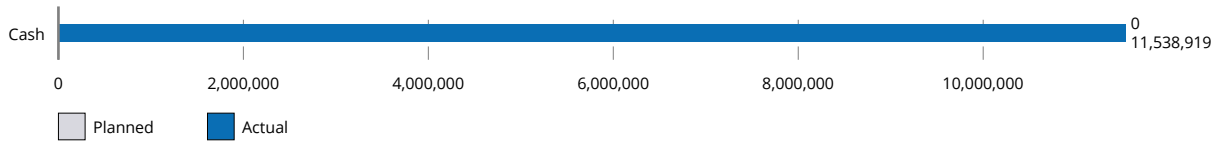


US\$ 11,538,919
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 0 total planned

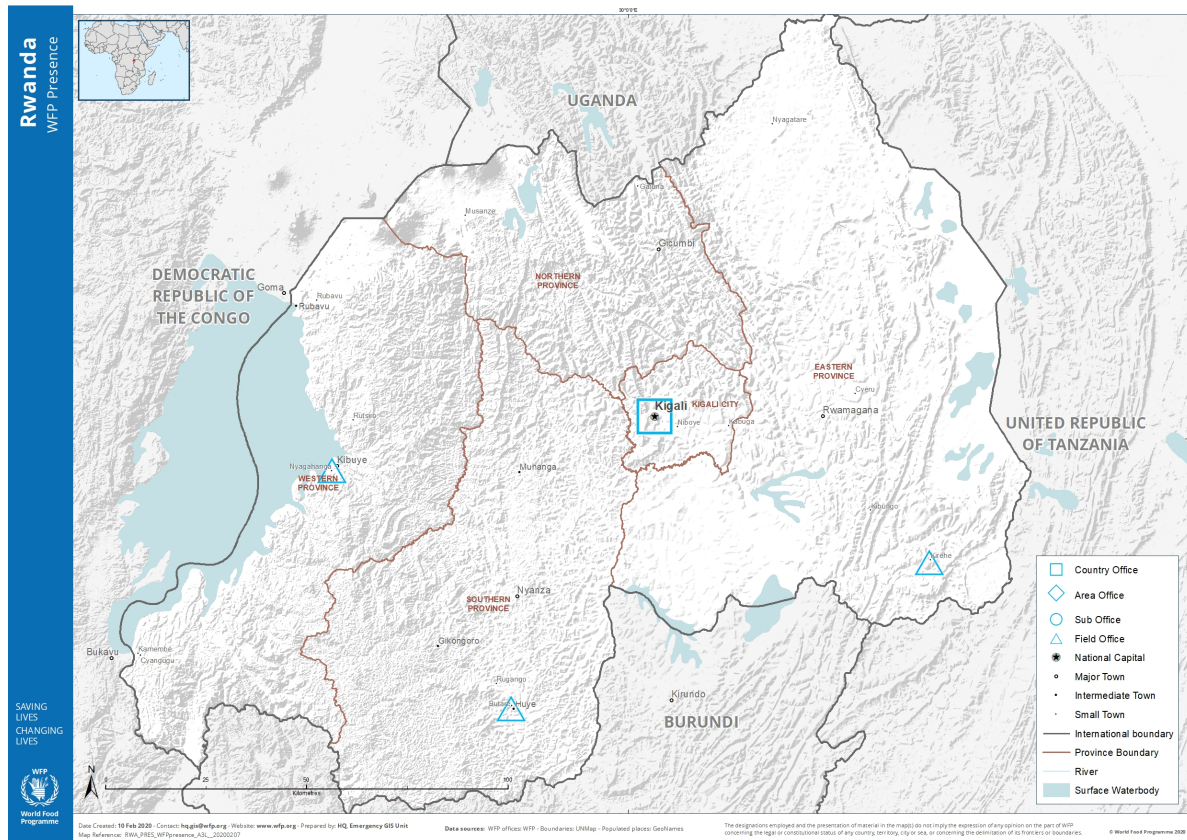
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Rwanda is a low-income, least-developed country with a population of more than 12 million people. Despite Rwanda's reduction in poverty and achievements in human development, income inequalities and gender disparities remain a challenge[1]. 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 157 of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) and 85 of 160 on the Gender Inequality Index according to 2018 UNDP ranking.

The 2019 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World[2] reported that undernourishment affects 36.8 percent of the population and approximately one-fifth of the population is food-insecure. Despite remarkable improvements in children's nutrition status, including a downward trend in stunting since 2005, Rwanda still has high prevalence of stunting at 38 percent according to the 2019 Global Nutrition Report for Rwanda, and 35 percent according to the 2018 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). According to the 2018 CFSVA, the level of wasting is 2 percent, while anaemia among children less than five years old is 37 percent. Malnutrition drivers include poor infant and young child feeding practices. Though exclusive breastfeeding rates are at (81 percent), complementary feeding remains inadequate, with 18 percent receiving a minimum acceptable diet[3].

Rwanda is at risk of environmental and human-caused shocks caused by climate change that impedes socio-economic progress[4]. Farmers are constrained by small-holding land size, low value chain development, and limited access to credits and markets. Approximately 25 percent of the working age population remains engaged in subsistence agriculture, with the sector contributing approximately 30 percent of the gross domestic product[5].

Rwanda hosts approximately 150,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees and asylum seekers, of whom 91 percent reside in refugee camps – more than 62,000 Burundian refugees are hosted in Mahama camp. In February 2018, the Government of Rwanda adopted the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and in July 2019, a "Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024" increased the opportunity for refugees to access basic services and economic opportunities. Building on its expertise and the enabling environment for financial and economic inclusion for refugees and host communities through cash-based transfers, WFP will continue to collaborate with Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and stakeholders in the implementation of project developed by MINEMA.

Rwanda is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in the National Development Plan Vision 2020 and Vision 2050 and the 2017-2024 National Strategy for Transformation (NST). Rwanda is a UN "Delivering as One" pilot country and continues to support a harmonised UN Country Team working through the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2018–2023).

WFP work in Rwanda is aligned with the Government' 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. Since the start of the year, WFP began operating under its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023), developed in consultation with the Government and partners. WFP works with the

Government and other stakeholders through the direct implementation of integrated programmes targeting the most vulnerable, while progressively shifting towards building national capacity to formulate, manage and implement programmes for achieving SDG 2: Zero Hunger. WFP is working to bridge the humanitarian development nexus and leverage its extensive experience and contributions it has made in Rwanda over many decades in order to achieve five strategic outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 1 aims to address the immediate food and nutrition needs of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi living in six camps, as well as returnees, and support crisis-impacted Rwandan populations in partnership with the MINEMA and UNHCR.

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on strengthening national social protection programmes, capacities, and systems for building resilience to natural and human-caused shocks, in partnership with MINEMA, Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), and Ministry of Education (MINEDUC).

Strategic Outcome 3 supports Government policies and priorities for reducing all forms of malnutrition, particularly chronic malnutrition through the provision of technical support and capacity strengthening to the Nation Early Childhood Development Programme and the Ministry of Health.

Strategic Outcome 4 complements the Government's vision for transforming and commercialising agriculture by enhancing food security and incomes of smallholder farmers, in partnership with MINAGRI. Strategic Outcome 5 positions WFP to provide supply chain services to the Government in the event of crisis. To enhance gender equality and equity, Rwanda will continue to update and adapt its laws on gender. [6]

CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP Rwanda received 23 percent of the 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) budget. The resources represent 100 percent of 2019 annual needs-based plan, of which 19 percent were carried over from 2018. 22 percent of contributions were direct earmarked allocations; unearmarked multilateral and direct funding totaled 78 percent. Though WFP rolled out most of its planned activities, low funding level for some activities affected their implementation.

The CSP underwent a first budget revision in the second half of the year to add a new Strategic outcome 5 for service delivery and a new activity under Strategic outcome one to support crisis-affected Rwandan populations. Fortunately, the activity remained inactive in 2019. This revision was driven by the potential spread of EVD into Rwanda and increased the total needs by 4 percent.

By the end of 2019, Strategic outcome one was 100 percent funded against needs. This was due to responses against appeals from mid-2019, leading to 45 percent of the outcome resources received only in the last quarter of 2019. Direct multilateral and unearmarked multilateral contributions enabled WFP to meet refugee needs throughout 2019[8]. Through Internal funding mechanisms and borrowed funds/commodities, WFP procured commodities from readily available markets, including the Global Commodity Management facility[9]. Over the past years, refugees support has experienced donor fatigue due to the crisis' protracted nature, particularly for Congolese refugees present in Rwanda for more than 20 years. Donor interest was rekindled following Burundian refugees arrival in 2015, leading to a diversification of the donor base. However, certain donors only allocated resources to support Burundian refugees, excluding support to Congolese refugees.

Strategic outcome two was resourced at more than 100 percent in 2019, including earmarked contributions to the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme and social protection reserved for 2020-2021.[10] In the past five years, generous private sector funding to HGSF enabled WFP to complement bilateral in-kind donations with locally and regionally produced commodities, despite a downward trend in contributions received in 2019 as compared with 2018. WFP used received funds to implement the national social protection and HGSF in the most food insecure areas. Efforts have been ongoing to seek new donors to ensure sustainability of all projects and advocacy for increased flexible contributions.

While school feeding was adequately funded in 2019, WFP focused on mobilizing funding for social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and resilient livelihoods in 2019. [11] Through the 2030 fund, WFP received funds for social protection, which were leveraged to access the UN SDG Fund to scale social protection activities through a joint programme with sister agencies.

Strategic outcome three was 33 percent resourced and compelled WFP to reduce the scale of planned support on maternal, infant and young child nutrition. As a result, WFP focused on providing technical support, playing an active role in coordination mechanisms and technical committees at the national Level. Where possible, WFP allocated flexible funds to SO3 which allowed the implementation of MIYCN activities in four districts. This strategic outcome included a budget for constructing storage facilities to support the National Fortified Blended Foods (FBF) programme, which was no longer required following the findings of a comprehensive supply chain analysis. Thus, with overall resources required reduced by over 30 percent for this outcome, a CSP budget revision is planned in 2020.

Strategic outcome four was 59 percent resourced. Despite limited funding, WFP was able to leverage existing multi-year strategic partnerships such as with USAID's Feed the Future project to enhance activity implementation. This included building farmers' capacity and the initiation of a new partnership with the World Bank-funded Sustainable Agriculture Investment Programme.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$29,443,956	\$19,937,734	\$29,839,496	\$17,740,444

Under Strategic outcome 1, WFP aims to meet the food and nutrition needs of refugees living in camps and Rwandan returnees. WFP provides food to refugees through in-kind food and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) and blanket and targeted nutritional assistance, including supplementary and school feeding as well as nutrition education and counselling services.[11]

Most refugees (98 percent) residing in camps depend nearly entirely on WFP's assistance to meet their food needs due to limited livelihood and income generating opportunities. The Government and its partners aim to support refugees by including them in national service delivery in a whole-of-society approach through the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). As part of implementation of its "Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024", the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) developed the "Socio Economic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities" Project aimed at improving access to basic services and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and stakeholders to create an enabling environment for refugees' financial inclusion through CBT: refugees access monthly entitlements using bank e-cards. Through CBT, WFP injected approximately USD 11.5 Million into the local economy in 2019 and nearly USD 34.4 million since the modality was introduced to Rwanda in 2014. CBT allows women and men in refugee camps to buy the food that best meets their family's needs, maximizing choice and diversity. A survey conducted in June 2019 showed that 99 percent of refugee women participated in household decision-making processes compared to 93 percent in 2015. A 2018 qualitative WFP study indicated that CBTs have empowered refugee women as they experience being treated with more dignity and respect through handling cash.

WFP and UNHCR conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) exercise to assess the current food security and nutrition situation for all camp-based refugees to provide strategic direction for joint programming. Findings revealed that household food expenditures remained high (72 percent) in 2019 compared to 71.2 percent in 2017 and about one third of non-food expenditures went to repaying loans taken to meet food needs. Skipping meals, purchasing cheaper and less nutritious food are some coping strategies adopted by refugee households to cope with food insecurity. Road access also remained a challenge, particularly in Kiziba, Mahama and Mugombwa camps. Road damage caused by a lack of drainage from heavy rains and flooding in the area caused camp access challenges for trucks carrying WFP commodities. Findings from the assessment will inform future operational programming for refugee assistance targeting and prioritization. [12]

WFP provided unconditional food assistance to all camp-based refugees, asylum seekers and returnees. Five camps hosting Congolese refugees received unrestricted cash assistance. A mix of cash and in-kind food assistance was provided to Burundian refugees living in Mahama camp. In-kind food assistance was provided to returnees and asylum seekers. Funding for the refugee operation remained a challenge in 2019. However, additional contributions from donors in the last quarter of 2019 enabled WFP to sustain full rations throughout the year. WFP worked with Equity Bank to support cash assistance through e-cards, while in-kind food assistance was provided in partnership with UNHCR and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). Nutrition support was provided for the treatment of malnutrition, whereas school meals were provided for refugee and host community children attending the same schools. These activities were implemented in partnership with ADRA and through UNHCR's nutrition partners, African Humanitarian Action (AHA), American Refugee Committee (ARC) and Save the Children International (SCI).

Data from the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in May 2019 showed that nutrition indicators had generally improved across all camps. Overall, the percentage of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet increased by 27 percent (from 44 percent in 2018 to 56 percent in 2019). Anaemia levels among women and children declined by 11 percent among children aged 6-23 months and 31 percent among women, compared to 2018. Stunting rates are still classified as 'high' according to WHO classification of malnutrition severity based on prevalence thresholds. There was a 30 percent decline in the level of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months from 3.3 percent to 2.3 percent in May 2019, with no cases of severe acute malnutrition. WFP and partners also conducted a nutrition assessment and provided counselling and support to refugees living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy as well as provided nutrition assistance to patients suffering from tuberculosis on treatment. These beneficiaries received Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil and sugar, to contribute to adherence to treatment and improved nutrition.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in June and November 2019 to assess the food security situation in the refugee camps. Results showed that cash entitlements enabled refugees to buy food of their choice whilst boosting trade in host communities, contributing to the local and national economy. The November PDM findings

showed an overall decline in food security. Households with an acceptable food consumption declined 90 percent recorded in June to 80 percent in November 2019. [13]

Nutrition Education and Counselling (NEC) was implemented in all refugee camps in partnership with Plan International. Through awareness campaigns and nutrition clubs, refugees' skills in preventing malnutrition at the household level were enhanced where men and women engaged in nutrition activities including the development of kitchen gardens. June 2019 PDM findings show that 36 percent of refugee households own kitchen gardens of which 94 percent had acceptable food consumption scores and 92 percent had medium or higher dietary diversity compared to 88 percent and 83 percent, respectively for those without kitchen gardens. NEC had a positive impact on gender equality and women's empowerment contributing towards the GAM score of 3. Through the project's support to refugee's livelihoods, women and men joined Voluntary Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs) with 30 members each on average. Association members decided on monthly contributions, from which they had loan opportunities to start small businesses, agricultural activities, petty trade or other income generating activities.

By utilizing the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), in-kind food supply lead time reduced to less than 45 days (average being 100 days) hence enabling timely delivery of 5,440 mt of commodities to beneficiaries. WFP Rwanda has become one of the main strategic food sources for the GCMF. In 2019, WFP procured over 43,000 mt of food from the domestic market, with 3.2 percent procured from smallholder farmers.

The 'Musizi marshland' rehabilitation project (part of the CRRF efforts), a joint pilot initiative between Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Gisagara district, FAO, UNHCR and WFP, was launched in 2018 and continued implementation in 2019, contributing to refugees and host communities' livelihoods. More than 1,000 plots were distributed to over 300 refugee households and over 1,000 host community households. The joint farmer cooperative, comprised of both refugees and host communities, benefited from targeted support including agricultural inputs and development, and market linkages. The cooperative developed sixty hectares of marshland. The collaboration aimed to strengthen refugees' self-reliance and enable a process of socio-economic integration by improving their access to agricultural land and farming inputs, while contributing to agricultural production and improved food security for host communities.

As a result of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) being declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Ministry of Health (MoH) approved the third EVD preparedness plan for the July-December 2019 period. To support Government efforts, WFP revised its CSP to include a new activity to support crisis effected Rwandan populations.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees.	3

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities/areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$8,174,624	\$7,444,009	\$11,745,309	\$6,407,200

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on investing in capacity strengthening to expand national social protection and food security programmes and systems to enhance resilience to shocks. WFP strengthened national capacities in vulnerability analysis, emergency preparedness and response, shock-responsive social protection, resilient livelihoods and school feeding. This aims to facilitate hand-over to the Government and scale up of the services currently provided by WFP.

WFP directly implemented the holistic Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in food insecure communities in four of the 30 districts, while engaging as a key technical partner for advancing the national school feeding agenda and supporting the Government's plans for a national school feeding policy and programme. WFP, through local and regional procurement of fortified maize meal and beans for supply to schools continued to promote local economic development. Equal consideration for both males and females is considered during the implementation of programme interventions, contributing to a GAM score of 3.

The WFP school feeding programme encompasses a complementary set of literacy, nutrition, health and hygiene interventions implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, the Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC), districts, World Vision International (WVI) and Gardens for Health international (GHI). WFP continued to engage with private-sector partners, such as Mastercard for a more diversified funding base for school feeding. As the Government's key technical partner, WFP continued to play a dual role both as an implementer and technical advisor driving the national school feeding agenda. At a policy level, WFP provided technical support towards the development of the national school feeding policy and strategy, presented to the Cabinet in late 2019. The strategy aims to move towards programme national coverage using locally purchased food. WFP and MINEDUC drafted operational guidelines that include menus of nutritious meals considering nutrition content, price and local availability, and drawing on WFP's fill the nutrient gap analysis for the national school feeding programme. This influenced the government's decision to advocate for increased allocation of funds to school feeding. A National School Feeding Technical Working Group was established to coordinate school feeding stakeholders, co-chaired by MINEDUC and WFP. To foster cross-country learning and sharing, WFP supported a Government delegation to attend the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Cambodia.

In collaboration with MINEDUC, WFP continued to provide daily meals to 81,000 students in 104 schools. Students in the south received a daily hot meal of maize, beans, fortified vegetable oil and salt, while students in the west received hot porridge with sugar[14]. Both rations are age-appropriate, based on nutritional needs, government priorities and cost-efficiencies.[15] Rwanda has three models of school feeding, including HGSF implemented by WFP.[16] WFP carried out regular process monitoring and bi-annual surveys for school feeding activities. Bi-annual monitoring surveys showed positive education results. Survey findings indicated regular school attendance increased from 92 percent in 2016 to 95 percent in 2019, and positive student retention rates (less than 1 percent in participating schools as compared to a national dropout rate of 6.3 percent). Further quantitative data showed increased concentration and decreased tardiness among participating students.

A 2018 midterm evaluation of HGSF identified gaps in institutional capacity at both national and decentralized levels to plan, manage and scale up certain aspects of the programme.[17] Process monitoring enabled WFP to address implementation challenges related to commodity deliveries, infrastructure and food preparation practices. To improve real time data recording to track commodities delivered to schools, WFP provided new last mile application devices to all 104 schools and trained over 200 teachers and school storekeepers to operate the devices. Over 450 cooks and storekeepers received training from WFP on good food preparation, hygiene and sanitation, record keeping, management, and storage conditions. Process monitoring findings confirmed that 99 percent of the schools followed WFP standards of food storage and 98 percent of schools reported minimized food item losses due to improved storage facility handling.

WFP trained over 3,900 farmers (52% females and 48% males) aiming to enhance their capacity in good agriculture practices and post-harvest handling and storage in order to increase the quantity and quality of their yields as potential school feeding suppliers. Three supported cooperatives supplied 81 mt of beans to WFP for use in 49 schools at a value of USD 47,000. WFP in partnership with WVI contributed to increased reading comprehension among male and female students. As a result of the HGSF literacy interventions implemented in partnership with WVI, which include storybook distribution, teacher training and reading clubs, reading comprehension among male students increased from 42 percent in 2016 to 57 percent in 2018, while female students' comprehension increased from 57 percent to 63 percent.

To promote health, hygiene and reduce illness-related absenteeism, WFP in partnership with WVI trained health clubs to construct handwashing stations using local materials, ensuring every classroom had at least one hand washing station. Two new latrines were constructed in 2019, bringing the total to 28 latrines (exceeding the project's target of 26). Health and nutrition related information was disseminated to students in all schools, and caregivers (1,383 males and 1,491 females) were trained on health and nutrition. These interventions contributed to the reduction of illness-related absenteeism from 8 percent for females and 7 percent for males in 2016 to 0.8 percent and 0.9 percent respectively in 2019. WFP financially supported deworming medication for 39,683 girls and 41,567 boys in all supported schools to optimize the absorption of nutrients, boosting student health. WFP in partnership with Gardens for Health International continued kitchen garden demonstrations in all 104 schools. Additionally, agricultural and nutrition trainings, cooking demonstrations, seed bank creation, nutrition days, and nutrition and garden competitions with teachers and parent teacher association members continued throughout 2019.

WFP supports communities directly through its resilient livelihoods programme harnessing best practices to inform the national social protection policy's responsiveness to shocks, partnering with the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) and Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), FAO and UNICEF. WFP's comparative advantage in social protection stems from the experience in the implementation of safety-nets integrating climate sensitivity, such as Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). WFP's FFA activities were on hold in 2019 due to funding constraints. WFP invested in mobilizing funding for the continuation of FFA activities in 2020, aimed at modelling climate-proof and nutrition-sensitive productive safety-net approaches to support the government's social protection investments, particularly the public works component of Vision 2020 Umurenge program (VUP). WFP engaged stakeholders to ensure sustainability of previous investments. FFA



programme investments in community infrastructure and capacities continued to reap benefits. Community-Based Participatory Planning action plans were used to guide further investments and feed into District Development Plans. Irrigation facilities in marshland areas contributed to reducing climate-related risks and safeguarding agricultural production, and previously supported farmer cooperatives sold to buyers like Africa Improved Foods (AIF).

To support the implementation of the 2018 Social Protection Policy and the Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan (2018-2024), WFP co-chaired the Social Security and Short-Term Assistance Sub-Committee of the Social Protection Sector Working Group. Building on a request by the Working Group, WFP launched a study on mainstreaming disaster-risk management and shock-responsiveness into the national social protection system. The study carried out in consultation with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) in charge of social protection along with development partners and under the Social Protection Sector Working Group informed WFP's engagement in social protection, including activities under a 2-year Joint Programme on Social Protection with FAO and UNICEF. The Programme supports Government efforts to accelerate integrated social protection through investments at policy, systems and community levels, contributing to the national Social Protection Strategic Plan (2018-2024) and the national Joint Multisectoral Action Plan to Eradicate Extreme Poverty.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the design, implementation and scale up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.	3

Strategic outcome 03

Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,120,556	\$1,189,641	\$1,025,965	\$407,862

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on providing capacity strengthening of national Government and supporting government policies, plans and priorities for reducing chronic malnutrition. WFP worked with the Government, UN agencies and other stakeholders, to reduce all forms of malnutrition in Rwanda, particularly stunting. Rwanda is on course to meet the global targets for under-five overweight, wasting, and exclusive breastfeeding, but limited progress has been made on targets for other indicators including stunting. The national stunting prevalence of 38 percent is greater than the developing country average of 25 percent.[18] Thus, stunting prevention and reduction is a national priority with the aim of reducing to 17 percent by 2024. WFP supported the Government's efforts through supply chain optimisation of the National Fortified Blended Foods (FBF) Programme; improving nutrition surveillance to facilitate early detection of growth faltering; implementing social and behavior change communication (SBCC) activities, and supporting the development of nutrition-related policies, strategies and guidelines. These activities formed part of the One UN Joint Nutrition project, "Effectively fighting Chronic Malnutrition in Rwanda" being implemented Jointly with FAO, UNICEF and WHO.

With only 33 percent of the required resources available for 2019, this limited the scale of support to the Government in terms of the number of decentralised capacity-strengthening initiatives undertaken. WFP was able to deliver as the limited resources did not impact the overall results achieved. This was partly due to the reduced requirements of supply chain optimisation activities. The shift was based on the findings of a supply chain analysis which did not recommend the construction of storage facilities as existing facilities are adequate and not the cause of FBF stock shortfalls, as previously understood. With the available resources WFP also focused on providing technical support to the government, particularly for SBCC as WFP transitioned from directly implementing to enabling the Government to take lead in implementation, while WFP primarily supported coordination, advocacy, systems strengthening and policy coherence. While this strategic outcome was able to support capacity-strengthening activities, the enhancement of the electronic Logistics Information Management System (e-LMIS) under the FBF programme could not be achieved.

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP), procures and distributes specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) which are locally produced by the Africa Improved Food (AIF) factory, to the poorest households with children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women across the country as part of the National FBF Programme to prevent stunting. WFP provided supply chain services by supporting the transportation of 46,300 mt of FBF reaching 91,600 children [19] and 21,700 pregnant and lactating women to improve

their nutritional status. Through WFP's advocacy, the Government initiated the provision of complementary funding for last-mile transport to further improve the timeliness of SNF distribution. A key recommendation from the supply chain analysis of the FBF programme was to re-configure the current Logistics Information Management System (e-LMIS) to improve the tracking of SNFs. This recommendation was not implemented as stakeholder discussions regarding the implementation modality are still on-going.

To enhance national nutrition surveillance, WFP supported the Government to strengthen the capacity of 158 health staff (97 females and 61 males) on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) and rolled out length mats to track linear growth of children under two years to facilitate early detection of growth faltering in Gicumbi, Gisagara, Muhanga and Rulindo districts. These districts were prioritized due to their higher level of stunting (between 32.2 and 41.6 percent) compared to the national level; poor infant and young child feeding practices, limited partner presence; and high population size. Additionally, WFP supported the revision of the national maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) counselling package to align with the World Health Organization's recommendations, while reflecting context-specific needs. Through this revised package, the quality of counselling provided by the trained health staff to caregivers and pregnant and lactating women seeking MIYCN services is expected to improve particularly for those at-risk of stunting. WFP supported the Government to enhance the capacity of health care professionals (both men and women) to deliver health services, contributing to strengthened capacities and enhanced their competencies in delivering nutrition services, contributing to the strategic outcome's GAM score of 3.

Based on the global partnership with the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), WFP in collaboration with the One UN nutrition agencies worked closely with NECDP and the Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC) to accelerate the reduction of stunting using the 'Smart Simplicity' approach[20]. Smart Simplicity is premised on a set of twelve elements identified in countries which have significantly reduced stunting within a relatively short time. Districts in all four provinces were analyzed, identifying gaps associated with stunting. Subsequently, a model for 'stunting-free villages' was developed with the aim of holistically addressing gaps, placing children and caregivers at the core of the intervention. This model also involved strengthening the health systems to adequately address issues related to stunting through improved tools such as the child scorecard, village dashboard and length mats for timely detection of growth faltering, strengthening the capacity of CHWs to support caregivers, and incentivizing the use of data to inform counselling, programming and follow up of children as well timely reporting and feedback. There was strong focus on improving multi-sectoral collaboration at national and sub-national levels by strengthening the existing coordination platforms. Funding is being explored to solidify the progress made in the selected districts and to scale-up the approach with a potential subsequent national roll-out in 2020. WFP as a member of the National Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group (F&NTWG;) contributed to the drafting and finalization of a National Social and Behaviors Change Communication (SBCC) strategy to lay the framework for SBCC activities in the country in 2020. WFP also supported the development of various tools and products including the 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis which has been a useful reference for the formulation of evidence-based policies and strategies. WFP provided technical inputs for the development of the National Nutrition Guidelines for Ebola Viral Disease, guidelines on mandatory fortification and the revision of the National Nutrition Policy. WFP, as chair of the Technical Committee for Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses of Rwanda Standards Board supported the development of new standards and revision of existing ones in the area of nutrition and foods for special dietary uses such as guidelines on the formulation of infant food, the 2019 Draft East African Standard (for food fortification), and on warehousing and postharvest storage for cereals and pulses.

WFP as a member of the United Nations Joint Team on HIV/AIDS and global co-convenor of HIV in emergencies, contributed to enhancing the capacity of 27 nutrition and health stakeholders (44 percent male, 56 percent female) in refugee camps on Nutrition Assessment, Counselling, and Support (NACS) as part of efforts to ensure optimum nutritional status for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in a humanitarian context. This aimed at improving skills of health practitioners on prevention, detection, and treatment of malnutrition among PLHIV, contributing to the maintenance of improved nutritional status as malnutrition increases the risk of mortality among PLHIV. Stakeholders were provided with the NACS manual which serves as a guide to improve service delivery. The NACS reporting templates which were rolled out after the training further strengthened the reporting of the nutrition status of PLHIV. Moreover, as youth aged 15-24 years account for approximately 10 percent of new HIV infections, sensitization on positive life skills to increase the awareness of HIV transmission among adolescents and youth was conducted with RBC staff in nine districts, reaching 11,268 participants (4,150 males and 7,050 females).

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening support for national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations.	3

Strategic outcome 04

Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,604,702	\$1,402,489	\$2,111,111	\$1,074,291

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to enhance productivity, nutrition awareness and market linkages for smallholder farmers engaged in the maize and beans sectors with a focus on the needs of women in full alignment with the government's agriculture priorities as articulated in the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation 2018-2024 (PSTA 4). Taking a market-focused, demand-led approach, WFP engaged with a diverse range of stakeholders, including individual farmers, their cooperatives, UN agencies, private sector and government institutions. As an active member of the One UN family, 2019 saw further engagement with UN agencies, most notably with FAO, the Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women as part of the Joint Programme for Accelerating Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), which WFP coordinates on behalf of participating UN agencies. The Local and Regional Purchase (LRP) final evaluation found that a harmonized and coordinated approach to supporting smallholder farmers is implemented through SO4, including engagement through JPRWEE, the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), the LRP project in support of the home-grown school feeding programme[21], and post-harvest loss reduction (PHLR).

With 59 percent of required funds available, WFP employed cost-cutting measures including using cascade trainings as opposed to more direct trainings for small-holder farmers as well as establishing strategic partnerships to increase synergies with complementary programme interventions. Due to the funding shortfall, direct provision of post-harvest equipment was limited to HGSF districts, with private sector linkages prioritized to give access to the equipment needed by smallholder farmers for purchase.

Despite the 41 percent shortfall, WFP was able to support over 72,000 smallholder farmers across 206 cooperatives (50 percent women) through capacity strengthening, value chain coordination and facilitation, and market linkages. As a result, approximately 58,000 maize and bean smallholder farmers (50 percent women) were linked to buyers via WFP and were able to sell at 13 percent higher prices compared to the average market price. Through WFP's support, smallholder farmers were able to sell 8,957 mt of maize and beans at a value of USD 2.3 million, contributing to income generation among farmers as well as the local economy.

Quantities sold were lower than 2018 due to external factors affecting farmers in 2019, including delayed rains for the main growing season, as well as the border issues with Uganda which significantly affected food prices and market dynamics. Despite these challenges, private sector partners reported high levels of satisfaction interacting with WFP-supported cooperatives. One agro-processor procured 70 percent of its locally sourced maize from these cooperatives.

Capacity strengthening activities targeted individual farmers and their cooperatives. At the individual level, WFP facilitated cascade trainings on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Post-Harvest Handling and Storage (PHHS) and savings group formation. WFP trained 667 lead farmers (289 women) selected by community members, who then provided trainings to individual farmers. This approach allowed WFP to use resources more effectively, reaching a greater number of farmers compared to direct training methodologies, with an average cost of under 1 USD per trained farmer. As a result of these trainings, 78 percent of farmers were observed applying improved agricultural practices on their plots, while 98 percent of farmers experienced an improvement in the quality of their produce, with no significant variations among women and men. Nutrition related training of trainers (TOT) exercises were conducted with partner and government staff in preparation for the roll out of capacity building activities in 2020[22].

At the cooperative level, WFP was able to leverage on the partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Rabobank to provide governance and financial management training and coaching for 86 cooperatives. The governance training programme has been credited with reducing financial mismanagement at the cooperative level, dependency on burdensome external financing and increasing ownership and engagement of members in running their own cooperatives. WFP provided access to Post-Harvest Handling and Storage (PHHS) equipment on a cost-sharing basis to enhance farmer ownership and sustainability. More than 12,500 farmers (49 percent women) accessed improved PHHS equipment, including tarpaulins, plastic and metallic hermetic silos and bags. As a result, private sector off-takers and agro-processors reported a substantial increase in quality from smallholder-sourced produce (20 percent rejection rates at one agro-processor were reported in 2019 as compared with 80 percent in 2017). In addition to measured improvement in quality reported by private sector buyers, 99 percent of surveyed smallholders also reported benefiting from reduced losses and better-quality home-food supplies. WFP began scaling up the pilot roll-out of the corporate 'Farm2Go' application aiming at digitizing transactions at cooperative level to increase efficiency and transparency of cooperative recordkeeping. During a small-scale pilot with four cooperatives, users reported high levels of satisfaction with the application easing their day-to-day management work, and suggested areas

of improvement which were incorporated into the roll-out.

Under the JPRWEE, WFP commissioned two gender-based studies to better inform WFP and partner programming. The first gender-analysis of the beans value chain provided a set of recommendations for future value chain development activities that address specific needs of women in beans production and marketing. Special emphasis will be placed on providing women with mobile devices to better access market information directly and reduce reliance on middlemen for price negotiations. As the main food crop cultivated in Rwanda, beans are a critical crop for food security and markets; Rwanda has a comparative advantage in the region in the production of beans. A GAM score of 3 was achieved under this strategic outcome as a result of gender transformative initiatives identified through a complementary study. This study analyzed the status of women's access to formal finance, providing a clear evidence base for future programming to mainstream a gender transformative approach in WFP's work on access to finance, such as the promotion of women-friendly financial products through formal financial institutions, including savings groups linked to micro-finance providers.

WFP actively engaged as a founding member of the technical working group to combat aflatoxin, initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) to develop national guidelines for improving the quality of foods in the country[23]. As part of these efforts, WFP conducted a training of trainers to seven staff of the National Strategic Grain Reserve (NSGR) from Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and 15 staff of Post-Harvest and Agri Support Project (PASP) from Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness Forum (RYAF) on the 'Blue Box' sampling tool for aflatoxins prevention and control. The acquired knowledge will help Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) staff ensure quality of commodities stored in the National Strategic Reserve. WFP also contributed to the development of national cereal specifications and guidelines, allowing Rwanda to become a more competitive player in the region.

WFP developed key strategic partnerships to better coordinate like-minded activities, decreasing areas of programmatic overlap. This included an MOU with USAID's Feed the Future project, Hinga Weze, outlining a more formal division of responsibilities that include capacity building activities to farmers. Also, an MOU with Kenya Commercial Bank outlining joint activities to promote financial literacy and inclusion of supported smallholder farmers was developed. WFP expanded its operational partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), in which WFP-targeted smallholder farmers benefited from, IFC-supported capacity development activities complementary to those provided by WFP, including training on gender in agribusiness leadership, financial literacy and governance.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide support, education and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	3

Strategic outcome 05

The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,169,233	\$0	\$51,677	\$0

In 2019, WFP underwent a budget revision to the Country Strategic Plan to introduce Strategic Outcome 5. Due to Rwanda's geographical location, it is at a particular risk of natural and human-caused shocks linked to climate change and environmental degradation, economic crises that impede socio-economic progress, as well as public health crises such as the threat of an outbreak of EVD. The Government of Rwanda has responded well to these challenges; however, it aims to strengthen further its preparedness for and response to disasters to minimize their impact on food security and development.

In the event of a shock or crisis, WFP can support the Government of Rwanda as well as development partners through its existing national disaster management structures. As the lead of the interagency logistics cluster, WFP can provide logistics services, including coordination and technical support. These services will be provided as necessary, at the request of the Government of Rwanda or partners. WFP also has the capacity to support approximately 100,000 affected people, with immediate food and nutrition assistance in the event of a crisis. WFP can provide immediate storage and handling capacities, valid contracts with various service providers, in-house customs clearance capacities, contracted rates for both overland and inland transportation, availability of a logistics team to facilitate food and

non-food items across borders, and expertise in food safety and quality assurance.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Rwanda has made commendable progress in terms of gender equality since the 1994 genocide, ranking sixth of all countries within the 2018 World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report. Though progress has been made in economic participation and political empowerment, Rwanda continues to experience gender challenges in the education and health sector which were ranked 109 and 90 out of 149 respectively. WFP continued to work towards fully integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) objectives into all its activities and policies through the implementation of the Country Gender Action Plan (2017- 2020).

WFP's food assistance to refugees provided through CBT permits women and men in refugee camps to buy the food that best meets their family's needs, maximizing their choice and diversity. A monitoring survey in June 2019 showed that 99 percent of refugee women participated in household decision-making processes compared to 93 percent in 2015. A 2018 qualitative WFP study indicated that CBT empowered refugee women as they experience being treated with more dignity and respect through handling cash. However, participation and engagement of women in refugee food and cash management committees is minimal, and most committee members have limited knowledge on gender and protection issues.

Based on these findings, in 2019, WFP conducted a training in all Congolese refugees' camps, partnering with the Rwanda Men's Resource Centre (RWAMREC) to sensitize refugees on the importance of shared household responsibilities and advocating for increased participation of women and girls in decision making structures within camps and households. The training provided refugee committee members (both women and men) with the opportunity to increase their understanding of these gender social norms and how they relate to cash assistance provided by WFP.

Through the implementation of NEC activities in all refugee camps, WFP provided messaging that challenged discriminatory gender norms and gender-based violence through Social and Behaviour Change Communication. NEC contributed to a shift in attitudes around nutrition, childcare and the redistribution of domestic gender roles.

Cooks, administrators, and teachers of participating HGSP programme schools along with district officials from MINEDUC participated in quarterly capacity strengthening trainings and were encouraged to consider at least 50 percent female participation. This was particularly pertinent for teachers, as only 30 percent of the school staff are female. As a result of sensitization sessions, women currently make up to 50 percent of parent teacher committees in 27 percent of all WFP assisted schools, and 73 percent of the schools have at least one female cook.

WFP commissioned two studies in 2019 to better understand the gender dynamics within the beans value chain, as well as the status of women in accessing value chain financing. From these studies in partnership with the IFC, WFP-supported cooperatives received 'gender in agribusiness leadership' trainings to promote the engagement of women in farmer organizations. WFP is promoting formal financial inclusion through savings groups within farm cooperative structures, providing financial literacy and bookkeeping trainings to group members and supporting linkage with formal financial institutions.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Rwanda has a diverse operating context ranging from refugee assistance to support to small holder farmers. Among those beneficiaries, certain groups such as unaccompanied minors, households headed by children, women, people living with disabilities and elderly are particularly at high risk of being exposed to protection issues due to their comparative vulnerability. WFP embraces a 'Do No Harm' approach, ensuring the safety, dignity and integrity of people assisted, considering gender, age, and other related factors.

Recognizing that refugees are often exposed to protection risks such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence, WFP worked with partners such as UNHCR and NGOs specialized in protection across all refugee camps in all activities to ensure refugees did not experience safety issues. Through post distribution monitoring conducted every six months, WFP ensures protection issues are assessed and plans mitigation measures. Additionally, WFP in collaboration with UNHCR conducted a gender and protection assessment in 2018 to identify protection related issues in all six camps. Pregnant and lactating women, female-headed households as well as persons with disabilities and elderly persons were prioritized to receive food rations, avoiding long waits. Food distributions and provision of other assistance took place in designated safe areas during daylight hours with the support of WFP partners. Monitoring findings confirmed that refugees across all six refugee camps rated their experience in accessing WFP activity sites as very safe or safe.

92 percent of households reported that they had been treated respectfully by WFP and partners, and that the conditions of the programme sites were dignified. Additionally, bank agent staff within refugee camps visited

households with elderly refugees or those with disabilities, who were unable to access designated bank agent offices, to ensure that all beneficiaries could redeem their cash assistance from WFP.

In April 2019, WFP conducted a training in Congolese refugee camps for 150 refugee committee members involved in food assistance activities to sensitize refugees on gender and protection issues. One of the topics of the participatory training included awareness raising on discriminatory social norms and toxic masculinities, particularly in relation to the refugee context where roles might have inevitably changed due to the protracted situation. The training provided participants with the opportunity to increase their understanding about their safety, dignity and integrity and how it related to assistance provided by WFP. WFP staff also participated in gender and protection awareness raising trainings to raise their awareness on the importance of applying protection in their daily work. Additionally, the importance of confidentiality, data protection and privacy are frequently discussed to apply 'Do No Harm' approach.

In the process of conducting a review of the last five years of implementing the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), enumerators received a one-day training in data collection methodologies, which included ethics and safety when conducting research on individuals with diverse backgrounds. Throughout the review process, it was emphasized that activities must not put participants at risk and must ensure protection of the most vulnerable.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP ensured to give account to, take account of, and be held accountable to the people assisted. This ensured beneficiaries were properly informed about food and nutrition assistance provided to them. WFP ensured Accountability of Affected Populations (AAP) in all food assistance activities by engaging refugees and host communities, ensuring beneficiaries are well informed about WFP's assistance and consulted during the design of interventions. Refugees can use complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) to contact WFP and raise concerns.

WFP conducted regular on-site meetings with refugees in camps to discuss entitlements, interventions and provide information on the available CFM. Information provided to refugees is reviewed by technical staff through regular post distribution monitoring (PDM) to ensure refugees have clear understanding of the CFM functionalities and how it benefits them. To ensure consultation with refugees is enhanced, WFP closely involved refugees in the design and evaluation of interventions in camps through focus group discussions, individual discussions with key informants, household surveys and regular town hall meetings with refugees. Feedback received from beneficiaries was captured and adapted into WFP programming, where applicable.

The CFM allows refugees receiving WFP assistance to proactively contact WFP to raise concerns, ask questions, or provide feedback on areas relevant to WFP's operations in a safe and dignified manner. There are currently five communication channels through which refugees can contact WFP daily within each refugee camp. These include a help desk, suggestion box, toll-free telephone line, email, and CFM committees which are run voluntarily by refugees. WFP has collected and actioned refugee complaints and feedbacks since the introduction of CFM in October 2018. Data from the June 2019 (PDM) highlighted that 95 percent of refugee households knew how people are chosen to receive assistance, and what they are entitled to receive. On average, 300 cases were received each month through refugee CFM in 2019. Most of the complaints received were related to insufficient balances on e-cards, e-cards that were not activated, and lost e-cards. CFMs were operated by four full-time field monitors based in each camp. WFP recorded complaints and issues and provided feedback to refugees and actioned the complaint within three days. An electronic CFM database (SUGAR) for recording and managing all received cases was utilized. Data from the June PDM survey revealed that 92 percent of all respondents knew how to give feedback or make a complaint related to WFP assistance, as compared to 88 percent in November 2018. This increase is likely attributed to WFP's continuous sensitization on CFM communication channels through posters developed in local languages and mass meetings attended by beneficiaries.

Under the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), WFP closely collaborated with smallholder farmers in the Eastern and Southern provinces, receiving feedback and reflecting on the views related to a new WFP mobile application (app) 'Farm2go' which aims to support cooperatives in managing their data systems. Feedback from app users was used to add new features to the application, the roll out of which will be scaled up in 2021.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The Government of Rwanda has responded well to risks related to natural shocks, e.g. weather events caused by climate change, droughts, floods and landslides and environmental degradation that impede socio-economic progress. It aims to strengthen further its preparedness and response to disasters to minimize their impact on food security and development through strengthening meteorological and early warning services implemented under two policy

actions.[24]

In 2019, late onset and excessive rains later in the main growing season linked to changing weather patterns in Rwanda negatively impacted farm productivity, resulting in overall crop loss, reduced farmer income and increased prices of basic food commodities. In October 2018, the Government banned the use of firewood and charcoal in refugee settings to mitigate effects on the environment resulting from charcoal burning and deforestation. In January 2019, UNHCR rolled out cash transfers for refugees to purchase alternative forms of cooking fuel forms of fuel, including briquets (made from organic components collected from households which is dried, ground and compacted) and LPG.

In 2019, WFP and partners completed an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) [25] part of the 'Musizi marshland' rehabilitation project around Mugombwa camp. The assessment highlighted the project's environmental and social impacts, including the need to create irrigation channels, stream diversion, construction of water intake infrastructure, application of fertilizers, and changes in lifestyle of the population. Possible positive and negative environmental resulting from the ESIA were assessed and mitigation measures were suggested. [26]

The (HGSF) programme provides four fuel-efficient stoves to each school. These stoves benefit communities by considerably reducing the quantity of firewood required by up to 30 percent and decreasing air pollution and deforestation. Through GHI, WFP distributed agroforestry seedlings to participating schools. Agroforestry trees increase agricultural productivity through nutrient recycling, reducing erosion, improving soil fertility and producing mulching materials from trees. Soil enrichments are necessary for good vegetable growth, particularly in many HGSF sites where soils are acidic.

Energy efficiency was enhanced in WFP's main warehouse where more environmentally friendly (LED) lightbulbs were installed reducing electricity costs and related CO2 omissions. A supply chain initiative of combining samples for food quality and safety testing in Mombasa reduced overall CO2 emissions associated with transport by reducing the number of trips required to gather samples from 6 times a week to 3 times per week.

In November 2019, an Environmental Management System (EMS) was initiated for WFP's operations. EMS is a management tool consistent with the international ISO 14001 standard to identify, manage and reduce an organization's impact on the environment in a systematic way. The implementation of EMS throughout WFP is one of the pillars of WFP's Environmental Policy, aimed at strengthening the sustainability of WFP's operations. Environmental assessments were conducted at WFP's main office, two field offices, and two refugee camps. Opportunities for environmental improvements were identified and will be implemented over the next years. They include improved waste sorting and recycling, hazardous waste management, further energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy interventions.

Extra section

Feeding the dreams of children in Rwanda

Yvette Dusabe, a 27-year-old university student at the Kepler University Programme in Kiziba camp, left the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) when she was 13 years old, together with her parents and siblings.

They are some of the 17,000 Congolese refugees living in Kiziba camp in the west of Rwanda.

“We had everything; land, livestock, good house, and my father used to bring us to school in our car. I miss that life,” says Yvette.

Yvette sees education as the foundation to a better life and encourages families in the camps to send their children to school.

“Today, kids are lucky to have this porridge in school, full bellies understand lessons better” says Yvette, who also believes school to be a critical tool to reduce serious social problems in the camp, including drug abuse and early pregnancies.

Yvette is referring to the regular schools’ meals provided by WFP. Each child in school receives a daily cup of nutrient rich porridge.[1]

A fellow university student in the camp, 22-year-old Elie Ndagijimana agrees with Yvette.

“As highly educated individuals in our small community, we need to advocate to parents for sending their kids to school. They are lucky today as there is porridge to keep them strong in class all day. School is the only hope for our future.”

The school meals programme reaches over 56,000 boys and girls in schools, of which 26 percent are children from host communities who attend the same school as refugees in and around the six camps.

“I love this porridge because it makes me feel very energetic and ready to study hard up to university. I never imagine how we could study without it,” says 9-year-old Alexis Mushimimana, who dreams of becoming president of DRC and lead his country to peace and development.

The positive effect the food has on the students is acknowledged by the teaching staff.

“Thanks to the porridge, kids no longer look tired all day as it used to be. There is a big difference and even drop-out figures have dramatically reduced at an estimate of 80 percent,” says Anatole Kiza, a teacher for over two decades and the current headmaster of Kiziba primary school.

And it’s not just the students that benefit but the programme also brings job opportunities for the refugee families. Marcianne Mukagatare, is a 40-year-old widower staying in Kiziba camp together with her 5 children. She is one of the 56 people employed by the school meal programme in Kiziba camp, a programme that WFP is implementing through its partner the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA).

“Thanks to this opportunity I can cloth my kids and diversify food, which is a big challenge for families here in the camp,” says Marcianne. She is employed at the school kitchen as a cleaner and earns RWF 18,000 (USD 20) a month.

Besides the school meal programme, WFP provides a monthly cash transfer to families to support basic food assistance. Additionally, all children age 6 to 23 months, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers, receive a specialized porridge known as Super Cereal Plus to prevent malnutrition. Curative Supplementary Feeding is provided to moderately acute malnourished children between the ages of 6 to 59 months old and nutritional support for patients seeking treatment for either HIV or tuberculosis.

Summary

The number for people assisted with disabilities is based on estimates from the Post Distribution Monitoring data from refugee camps.

Context and operations

[1] 2019 Rwanda Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report.

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23432Rwanda_2019_VNR_Final_Draft__17_06_2019.pdf

[2] 2019 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World. FAO. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5162en/ca5162en.pdf>

[3] 2018 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey. Malnutrition drivers include poor infant and young child feeding practices. Though exclusive breastfeeding rates are at (81 percent), complementary feeding remains inadequate with 18 percent receiving a minimum acceptable diet

[4] Destructive weather events include droughts, floods and landslides, and environmental degradation and economic crises

[5] 2019 Rwanda Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report.

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23432Rwanda_2019_VNR_Final_Draft__17_06_2019.pdf

[6] In order to achieve gender equality and equity, Rwanda will continuously update and adapt its laws on gender. support education for all, eradicate all forms of discrimination, fight against poverty and practice a positive discrimination policy in favor of women.

CSP financial overview

[8] Through in-kind food, cash-based transfers (CBT), and blanket and targeted nutritional assistance, including supplementary and school feeding as well as nutrition education and counselling services.

[9] Allowing WFP to maintain a healthy pipeline for both GFD and CBT assistance and roll out activities as planned

[10] HGSF funds confirmed for multiyear use whereas the social protection contribution was confirmed in 2019 for 2020 - 2021 Use.

[11] WFP focused on mobilizing resources for a new phase of resilient livelihood activities within the CSP for 2020 and beyond.

Strategic outcome 01

[11] WFP provides food to refugees through in-kind food and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) for general food assistance to cater for the daily 2,100 Kcal requirements (Burundian refugees receiving full in-kind get: 360g of maize, 50g of CSB+, 120g of beans, 30g of vegetable Oil and 5g of iodized salt per person per day for the camp based population aged 6 months and above), and blanket and targeted nutritional assistance (BSFP for children aged 6-23 months: 200g/c/d of Super Cereal Plus; BSFP for PLW received a pre-mix of Super Cereal (200g/p/d) + Vegetable oil (25g/p/d) + sugar (15g/p/d); targeted supplementary feeding for MAM children aged 6-59 months (100g/c/d of plumpy-sup); targeted supplementary feeding for HIV/AIDS and TB patients (same entitlement as PLW), including supplementary and school feeding (for all children going to school from both refugees and host community population in primary and secondary school in all six camps (60g/c/d of Super Cereal with sugar) as well as ECD children in Mahama camp (60g/c/d of Super Cereal Plus)

[12] Key recommendations from the 2019 JAM include maintaining nutritional status and ensure sustainability of the considerable achievements in health and nutrition; ensure and enhance food security while encouraging livelihoods and greater self-reliance; respond to the realities of shrinking funding, a protracted situation, and limited options for repatriation and resettlement, and to enable better targeting of assistance and complementary interventions going forward.

[13] Coupled with the increased debt as well increased reliance to coping mechanisms indicates the effect of the atypical increase in the food prices. The JAM findings also confirmed increased stress faced by households due to the increased market prices

Strategic outcome 02

[14] The difference in food basket was due to a combination of in-kind and locally and regionally procured commodities provided by different donor funding streams.

[15] The meal in the south provides 674 kilocalories 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. The meal provided to students in the west 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 45 percent of protein, 31 percent of fat and 71 percent of iron intake.

[16] The Government's One Cup of Milk per Child programme provides one cup of milk, twice per week, to 619,000

pre-primary students in early childhood development centres and schools. The Secondary School Feeding Programme provides a meal subsidy to about 490,000 secondary day and boarding schools students.

[17]As cited in the 2018 HGSF midterm evaluation, at national level, there are still challenges associated with budget availability and role clarity among government departments in a scaled-up school feeding programme. Staff knowledge and capacity at ministerial level is strong and progress on inter-ministerial coordination has been made by establishment of the inter-ministerial steering group for USDA, which is supported by the program. At the district level, DEOs and school administrators can monitor and implement the program but lack the capacity to take over responsibility for managing and implementing a USDA-style HGSF program with multiple components in their districts.

Strategic outcome 03

[18]2019 Global Nutrition Report. Rwanda Country Profile.

[19]This included 43,741 from Ubudehe category 1 and 47,827 from Ubudehe category 2. Ubudehe categorization is similar to classifications of wealth quintiles but with four categories. Category 1 refers the poorest households and Category 2 is the second poorest.

[20]<https://www.bcg.com/capabilities/smart-simplicity/default.aspx>

Strategic outcome 04

[21]Engagement entails close collaboration with SO2.

[22]No data on nutrition outcomes is yet available.

[23]Due to be completed in 2020.

Environment

[24] <http://www.fonerwa.org/sites/default/files/Rwanda%20National%20Environment%20and%20Climate%20Change%20Policy%202019.pdf>

[25]Impact assessment methodology preparation was based on 2006 REMA guidelines.


[26]The most likely negative impacts to be caused by the project among others are hydrology and biodiversity habitat disturbances. During irrigation canals construction, aquatic organisms will experience stress related to the habitats disturbances and water shortages. It is recommended that the minimum environmental flow is to be respected and that the hydraulic structures are to be appropriately designed, installed and operated to avoid over storage, over drainage and over use of water that can negatively affect the local hydrology, soil and water properties as well as biodiversity habitats.

Extra section

[27]The meal provided to students 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 45 percent of protein, 31 percent of fat and 71 percent of iron intake.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	36.8	36.8	36.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	117,715	114,704	232,419	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	35	35	35	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number				91,568
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	289	378	667	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	152,121	114,704	75%
	female	164,798	117,715	71%
	total	316,919	232,419	73%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,508	6,271	66%
	female	9,508	5,862	62%
	total	19,016	12,133	64%
24-59 months	male	19,015	8,043	42%
	female	19,015	7,225	38%
	total	38,030	15,268	40%
5-11 years	male	25,354	58,136	229%
	female	25,354	56,227	222%
	total	50,708	114,363	226%
12-17 years	male	22,184	13,354	60%
	female	22,184	13,640	61%
	total	44,368	26,994	61%
18-59 years	male	69,722	26,719	38%
	female	79,229	31,762	40%
	total	148,951	58,481	39%
60+ years	male	6,338	2,181	34%
	female	9,508	2,999	32%
	total	15,846	5,180	33%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	99,929	96,044	96%
Refugee	212,216	134,167	63%
Returnee	4,774	2,208	46%
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	1,391	458	33%
Corn Soya Blend	5,193	1,791	35%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	40	5	12%
LNS	0	2	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	52	13	24%
Iodised Salt	18	5	28%
Sugar	233	46	20%
Vegetable Oil	229	75	33%
Beans	3,651	3,046	83%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	983	846	86%
Corn Soya Blend	1,055	823	78%
Iodised Salt	25	21	84%
Sugar	132	102	77%
Vegetable Oil	123	108	88%
Beans	246	212	86%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	0	11,538,919	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	1.1 Refugees and returnees (Tier 1) receive unconditional cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs							
Output A, E*	1.2 Moderate acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and PNW/Gs (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status							
Output A, E*	1.3 Refugee children aged 6-23 months and PNW/Gs and HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition							
Output A, C, N*	1.5 Targeted refugee pre-school and school children (Tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to meet basic food and nutrition needs							
Output A, D	1.6 Refugees' (Tier 3) self-reliance is improved by an enabled environment providing better opportunities for livelihoods and economic inclusion							
Output A, E*	1.4 Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive nutrition-sensitive messaging and advocacy to improve their nutrition status							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	1,461 823 2,284	864 488 1,352		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	11,308 0 11,308	11,658 0 11,658		
		All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	41,981 43,694 85,675	67,940 64,238 132,178		
		Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total		23,777 21,085 44,862		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,196 2,110 4,306	838 806 1,644		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	7,864 7,556 15,420	6,015 5,779 11,794		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	8,566 8,567 17,133	2,609 2,609 5,218		

		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	27,768 26,679 54,447	25,507 25,506 51,013		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	78,582 81,789 160,371	68,666 65,449 134,115		
			CBT platform	Female Male Total	6,120 6,630 12,750			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	10,086	5,442		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$		11,538,918		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	43,127	51,269		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	13	13		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,118	1,209		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	55	55		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	2,903	2,328		
			Prevention of stunting	Number	9,526	13,762		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	1,308	1,308		

	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	725	725		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	616	616		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	78		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	16	13		
Activity 05	Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations in need of assistance, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	1.7 Targeted food insecure Rwandan populations (Tier 1) affected by shocks and/or other crises, receive nutritious food or cash-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,400 9,600 20,000			
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	25 25 50			
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	515 515 1,030			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,200 4,800 10,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	720	0		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and host community; Rwanda								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								

Drop-out rate	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	1
			Male	1	≤1	≤1	3
			Overall	1	≤1	≤1	2
Retention rate	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99	≥99	≥99	99
			Male	99	≥99	≥99	97
			Overall	99	≥99	≥99	98

Refugees; Rwanda

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	Prevention of stunting	Female	70	>70	>70	92
		Male	72	>70	>70	92
		Overall	71	>70	>70	92
	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	55	>90	>90	45
		Male	55	>90	>90	45
		Overall	55	>90	>90	45

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Female	100	=100	=100	100
		Male	100	=100	=100	100
		Overall	100	=100	=100	100
	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=100	=100	100
		Male	100	=100	=100	100
		Overall	100	=100	=100	100

MAM Treatment Recovery rate

Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	95	>95	>75	89
		Male	94	>95	>75	89
		Overall	95	>95	>75	89

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7 5 6	<7 <5 <6	≤7 ≤5 ≤6	12 12.50 12.20
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77 74 75	<77 <74 <75	<77 <74 <75	62.60 63.90 63.30
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Overall	14	>14		14
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	81 66 73	<8 <66 <73	<8 <66 <73	86.40 78.90 82.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	3.10 2.30 2.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 8 10	<12 <8 <10	<12 <8 <10	9.80 8.40 9.10
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	40 42 41	>70 >70 >70	≥50 ≥52 ≥51	56 53 55

Refugees; Rwanda; Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female	93	>93	>93	79.10	
			Male	97	>97	>97	80.10	
			Overall	95	>95	>95	79.60	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female	7	<7	≤7	18.40	
			Male	3	<3	≤3	18.30	
			Overall	5	<5	≤5	18.40	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female	0	≤0	<0	2.50	
			Male	0	≤0	<0	1.60	
			Overall	0	≤0	<0	2.10	
Refugees; Rwanda; Food								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<0	<3	0.10	
			Male	0	<0	<3	0.10	
			Overall	0	<0	<3	0.10	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.40	<15	<15	2.20	
			Male	2.40	<15	<15	2.20	
			Overall	2.40	<15	<15	2.20	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3	<15	<15	3	
			Male	3	<15	<15	3	
			Overall	3	<15	<15	3	

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities/areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	- Resilience Building						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 02	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes							
Output A, C	2.2 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (Tier 1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks							
Output A, C	2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks							
Output A, C, F, L, M	2.5 Pre-school and school children (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase attendance and retention							
Output A, C, F, L, M, N*	2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention							
Output C, M	2.6 Pre-school and school children (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide a nationally-owned nutrition-sensitive school meals programme							
Output C, L	2.1 Vulnerable and food-insecure people, especially persons with disabilities and members of women headed households (Tier 3), in shock-prone areas benefit from improved national nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes increasing their resilience to climate-related disasters and enhancing their capacities to respond to shocks							
Output C, L, M	2.4 Government and local responders benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response mechanisms (Tier 3)							
Output C, L	2.3 Government's technical capacity for food and nutrition security analysis strengthened for evidence-based policy and programme formulations (Tier 3)							
Output C, L	2.1 Government's technical capacity for food and nutrition security analysis and the formulation of evidence-based policy and programmes is strengthened (tier 3)							
Output C, L	2.2 Vulnerable and food-insecure people in shock prone areas, especially persons with disabilities and members of households headed by women (tier 3) benefit from improved nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes that increase their resilience to climate-related disasters and enhance their capacities to respond to shocks							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	42,330 40,670 83,000	39,813 41,437 81,250		
		Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	3,075 3,075 6,150			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	8,400 9,100 17,500			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,564	2,112		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Number of institution stoves distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	52	0		
	Number of Mebendazole tablets (500mg) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	81,250	81,250		
	Number of nutrition information products distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	104	208		
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	889	7,666		

	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	7,254	11,856		
	Number of Hygiene kits distributed (water purification tablets)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	312	19,968		
	Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	1,976	10,445		
	Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	208	0		
	Quantity of stationary distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	312	95,414		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	104	104		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	4	2		
			School feeding (on-site)	individual	90	27		
			School feeding (on-site)	individual	593	622		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	5	2		
			School feeding (on-site)	training session	19	21		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		School feeding (on-site)	individual	11,500	11,814		
L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type							
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		School feeding (on-site)	unit	20	2		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		School feeding (on-site)	unit	3	3		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							

	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	96		
N*.3	Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support							
	Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	40,719	39,683		
	Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	42,381	41,567		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host community; Rwanda								
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female		98	>98	96	
			Male		97	>97	94	
			Overall		97	>97	95	
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		0	≥8	≥8	6
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female		0	≤1	0	
			Male		0	≤1	0	
			Overall		0	≤1	0	
Retention rate	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female		100	≥99	100	
			Male		100	≥99	100	
			Overall		100	≥99	100	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
Value (USD)	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall		150600	≥244000	222000	
Volume (MT)	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall		615	≥1000	737	

Strategic Outcome 03	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	- Root Causes
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Activity 03	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	3.2 Women and men caregivers, pregnant and nursing women and girls, and adolescents (tier 1) receive social and behaviour change communication and advocacy to promote good infant and young child feeding practices and help to prevent malnutrition							
Output C, L	3.1 Children 6–23 months and pregnant and nursing women and girls in poor households (tier 2) benefit from strengthened government and private sector capacity to provide specialized nutritious food for preventing chronic malnutrition							
Output C, L	3.3 The national nutrition surveillance system is strengthened with innovative tools that improve the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes and the tracking of child growth (Tier 3)							
Output C, M	3.4 The Government is supported in developing national food and nutrition security policies and strategies and coordinating and advocating for food and nutrition security programmes (tier 3)							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of stunting	individual	8,100	8,078		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Prevention of stunting	training session	1	0		
			Prevention of stunting	training session	24	24		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6		
L.2	Amount of investments in equipment made, by type							
	Amount of investments in equipment made		Prevention of stunting	US\$	40,572	21,488		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host community; Rwanda								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	1
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Strategic Outcome 04	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 04	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	4.5 Consumers in Rwanda benefit from more efficient national supply chain and retail systems in order to improve their FNS (Tier 3)							
Output C, M	4.2 Farmer organizations (Tier 2) receive technical support to increase crop quality, reduce losses through improved post-harvest handling/storage, and improve their access to high-value markets							
Output F	4.1 Smallholder farmers (Tier 1), especially women, have improved access to equipment, technical support, and financial services, allowing them to increase their marketable surplus							
Output K, M	4.3 Food value chain actors, including public and private buyers, are supported and coordinated to increase participation of smallholder farmers (Tier 3)							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	500	147		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	4		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	65,000	72,445		

	Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	25,000	667		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	10	12		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host community; Rwanda								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
Value (USD)	Act 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	3079400		≥1711000	2300000	
Volume (MT)	Act 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	11349		≥7000	8957	
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Rwanda	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female	99	=100		100	
			Male	100	=100		100	
			Overall	100	=100		100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Rwanda	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female	100	=100		100	
			Male	100	=100		100	
			Overall	100	=100		100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Rwanda	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female	93	≥95		98	
			Male	93	≥95		98	
			Overall	93	≥95		98	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host community; Rwanda	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	37			38	

Refugees; Rwanda	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution		Overall	50	≥50		40	
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Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Rwanda	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	33			29	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4			4	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	63	≥80		67	

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host community; Rwanda	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	School feeding (on-site)		Female Male Overall				23 0 0	
Host community; Rwanda; Cash	Act 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	School feeding (on-site)		Female Male Overall	26 0 0				
Refugees; Rwanda	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	School feeding (on-site)		Female Male Overall		≥50 ≥0 ≥0		52 48 100	

Refugees; Rwanda; Cash	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	School feeding (on-site)	Female	58				
			Male	42				
			Overall	100				

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Rwanda	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	General Distribution	Female	94	≥95		94	
			Male	95	≥95		96	
			Overall	95	≥95		95	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees, host community; Rwanda			Overall	5	≥7			5

World Food Programme

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WFP in Rwanda

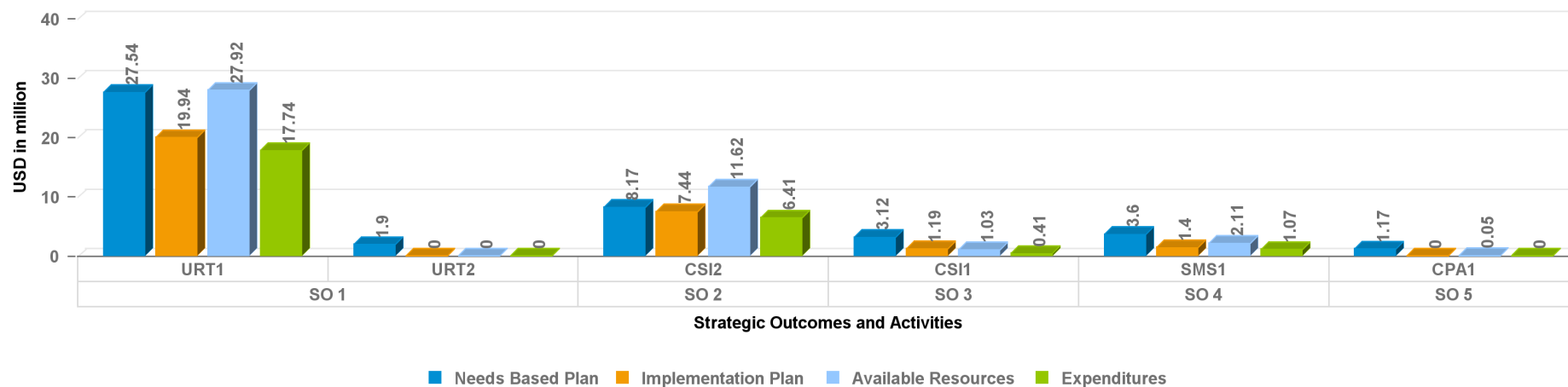
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/rwanda>

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities/areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030
SO 5	The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide assistance to affected population
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations
CSI2	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes
SMS1	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies
URT2	Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations in need of assistance, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	27,539,040	19,937,734	27,920,970	17,740,444
		Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations in need of assistance, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	1,904,916	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,918,526	0
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities/ areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	8,174,624	7,444,009	11,616,863	6,407,200
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	128,446	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			37,618,579	27,381,743	41,584,805

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	3,120,556	1,189,641	1,025,965	407,862
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,120,556	1,189,641	1,025,965	407,862
3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	3,604,702	1,402,489	2,111,111	1,074,291
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,604,702	1,402,489	2,111,111	1,074,291
8	The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide assistance to affected population	1,169,233	0	51,677	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,169,233	0	51,677	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,838,377	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,838,377	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			45,513,070	29,973,872	46,611,936	25,629,797
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,189,500	3,189,500	3,372,640	2,293,214
Total Direct Costs			48,702,570	33,163,372	49,984,576	27,923,011
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,165,667	2,155,619	1,966,464	1,966,464

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Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			51,868,237	35,318,991	51,951,040	29,889,475



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

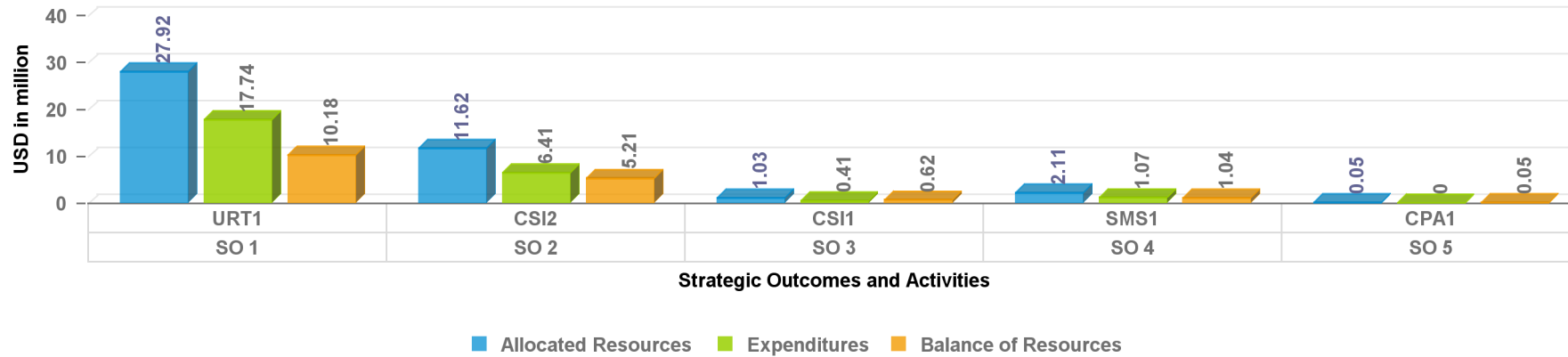
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities/areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030
SO 5	The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide assistance to affected population
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations
CSI2	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes
SMS1	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	27,539,040	26,460,973	1,459,997	27,920,970	17,740,444	10,180,525
		Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations in need of assistance, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	1,904,916	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,918,526	0	1,918,526	0	1,918,526
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities/ areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	8,174,624	11,616,863	0	11,616,863	6,407,200	5,209,664

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities/ areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	128,446	0	128,446	0	128,446
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			37,618,579	40,124,809	1,459,997	41,584,805	24,147,644	17,437,161
2	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	3,120,556	1,025,965	0	1,025,965	407,862	618,103
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,120,556	1,025,965	0	1,025,965	407,862	618,103
3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	3,604,702	2,111,111	0	2,111,111	1,074,291	1,036,820
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,604,702	2,111,111	0	2,111,111	1,074,291	1,036,820

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide assistance to affected population	1,169,233	51,677	0	51,677	0	51,677
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,169,233	51,677	0	51,677	0	51,677
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,838,377	0	1,838,377	0	1,838,377
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,838,377	0	1,838,377	0	1,838,377
Total Direct Operational Cost			45,513,070	45,151,939	1,459,997	46,611,936	25,629,797	20,982,139
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,189,500	3,217,296	155,344	3,372,640	2,293,214	1,079,427
Total Direct Costs			48,702,570	48,369,235	1,615,341	49,984,576	27,923,011	22,061,566
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,165,667	2,531,401		2,531,401	2,531,401	0
Grand Total			51,868,237	50,900,637	1,615,341	52,515,978	30,454,412	22,061,566

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures