

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Rwanda Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP implemented the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2023 which helped provide life-saving assistance for refugees and returnees while at the same time progressively shifting towards strengthening national capacity to formulate, manage and implement programmes for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. Under the CSP, WFP assisted 256,194 people through a combination of 4,338 mt of in-kind food and USD 12,503,485 of cash-based transfers (CBT) to improve food security and nutrition needs, including 5,472 people with disabilities (2,688 men and 2,784 women). These included vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities, refugees and returnees hosted in refugee camps and reception centres respectively.

WFP activities are aligned with the Government's National Strategy for Transformation (NST, 2017-2024) which works to achieve the SDGs. WFP contributed towards SDG target 2.2 by supporting the Government to deliver nutritious foods to 26,996 vulnerable people, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) to prevent stunting. The national rate for stunting among children under 5 years reduced to 33 percent in 2020 [1] from 35 percent in 2018 [2] and 38 percent [3] in 2015. Wasting reduced from two percent [4] to one percent during the same period.[5] WFP contributed to national social protection policy discussions to operationalise more shock-responsive social protection. WFP also complemented capacity strengthening activities through coordination of agricultural value chains, linking WFP-supported farmers to formal markets and facilitating access to essential post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS) equipment for 29,680 individual farmers (51 percent women).

WFP supported Government efforts in implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) which promotes economic and social inclusion of refugees in host communities through livelihood interventions piloted in collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and WFP. In 2020, WFP and UNHCR started receiving end-to-end technical support from the "Joint UNHCR-WFP programme excellence and targeting-hub", to support the transition from the current blanket assistance to all refugees towards a needs-based targeting approach, including activities to support livelihoods and self-reliance through enhanced profiling of refugees. WFP worked with the joint hub, UNHCR and MINEMA to define the targeting approach, including a community engagement strategy. To address the immediate food needs of refugees, WFP provided assistance through in-kind food and CBT. Despite funding challenges, WFP distributed full rations to all camp-based refugees throughout 2020. Following the Burundian presidential election in May, Burundian refugees in Mahama camp began to voluntarily repatriate.[6]

In March, Rwanda confirmed its first case of COVID-19, and the Government put in place restrictive measures to curb the spread of the virus. Due to these measures, the national economy was greatly impacted and the limited gains made on gender equality were threatened.[7] In response to the outbreak, WFP adapted its programming and prioritized the implementation of humanitarian assistance to refugees and support to smallholder farmers as farming activities were prioritized by the Government. School feeding activities were suspended from the onset of the pandemic until October,[8] though WFP continued to provide food assistance to school children and their families through alternative take-home rations. WFP played an integral role providing technical support in the newly formed Development Partner groups to address the pandemic and socio-economic recovery efforts. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health through the provision of supplies to combat the pandemic and supported food assistance for Rwandans living with HIV impacted by the crisis.

In 2020, the Government endorsed a National School Feeding Policy and expanded the budget to support the programme scale-up to reach all school children, with the roll-out commencing in the 2020/2021 academic year.[9] WFP was able to secure multi-year funding to continue supporting the Ministry of Education through the Home-grown School Feeding Programme. WFP recommenced its resilient livelihoods programme, with a new multi-year contribution.

In partnership with the Boston Consulting Group, WFP and One UN nutrition agencies supported the National Child Development Agency to scale-up the "Smart Simplicity stunting-free village model" to accelerate the reduction of stunting. Through this partnership, the Government took on the responsibility for the national roll-out of the model in 2021.

Through the technical working group initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resource that focused on combating aflatoxin, WFP provided technical support in the development of national guidelines to improve the quality of post-harvest handling and storage of foods.





272,444

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,472 (51% Female, 49% Male)

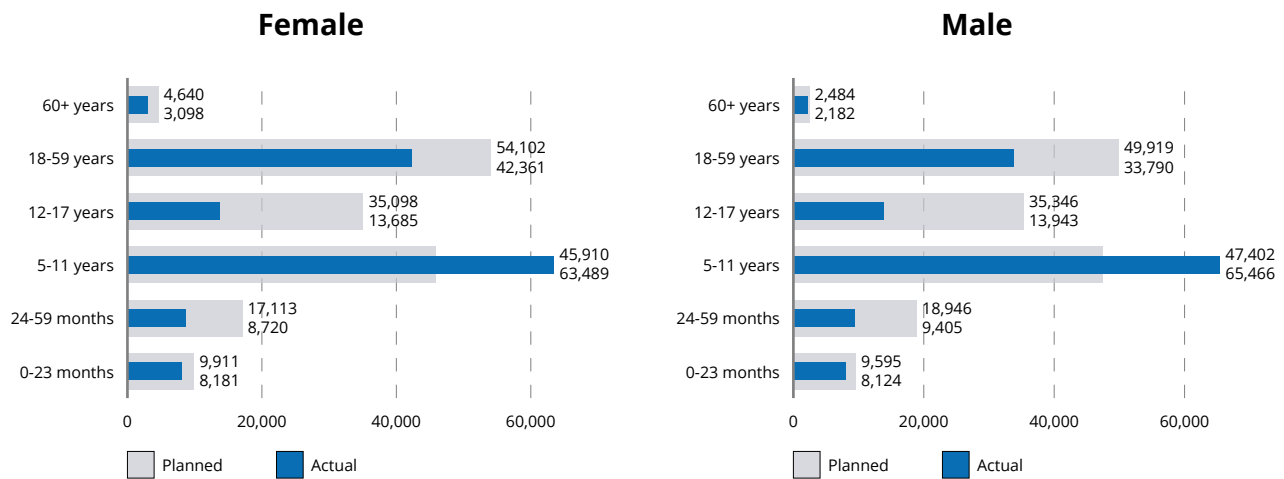


51%
female

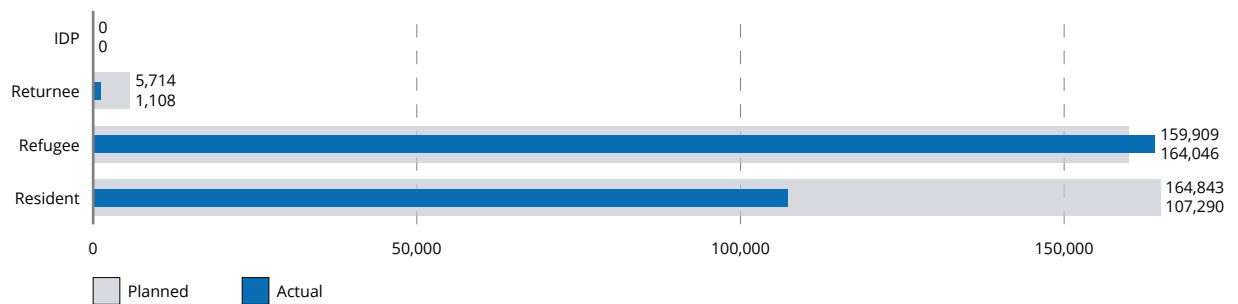


49%
male

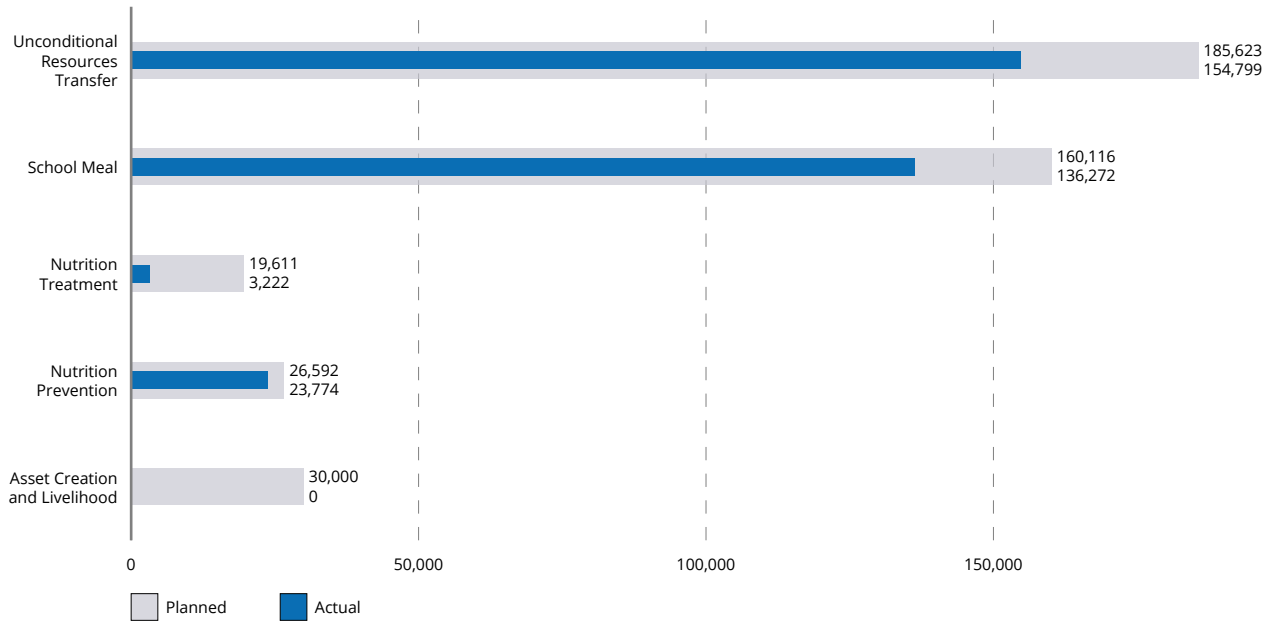
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



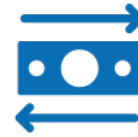
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

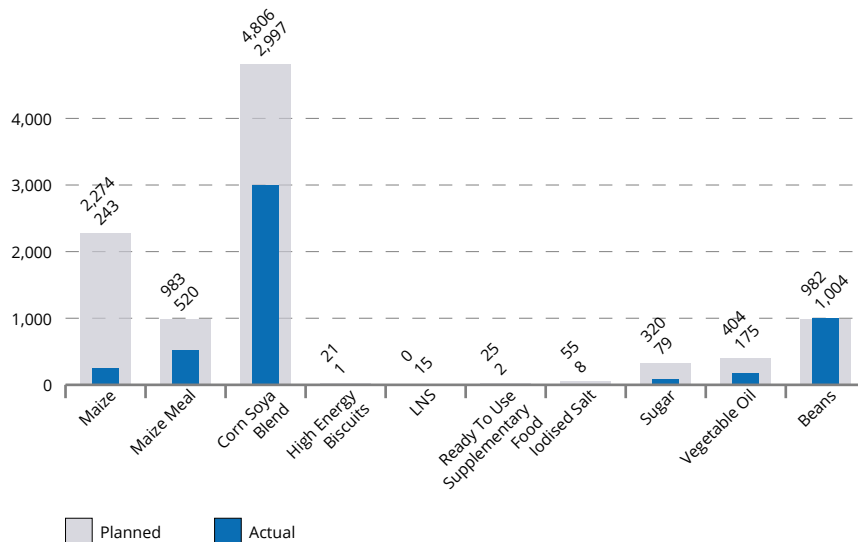


5,044 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 9,869 mt total planned

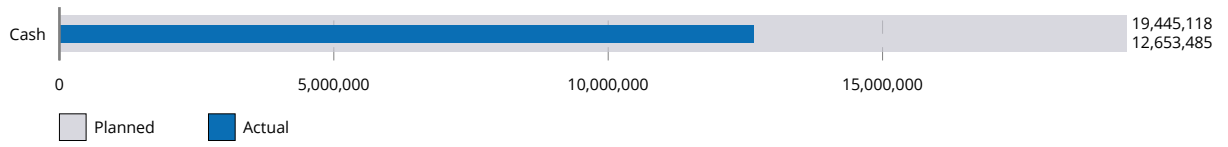


US\$ 12,653,485
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 19,445,118 total planned

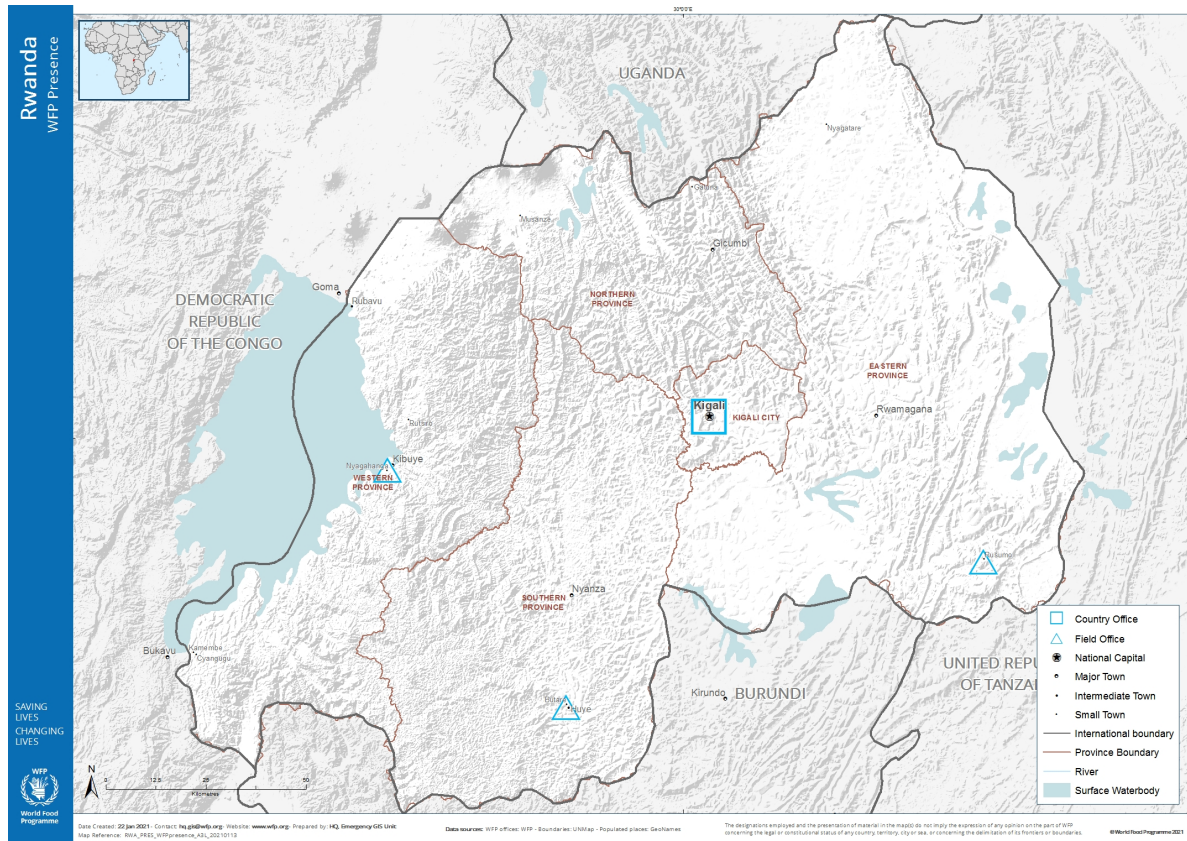
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Rwanda is a low-income country, ranked 157 out of 189 countries,[10] on the Human Development Index. With one of the highest population densities in sub-Saharan Africa and 16 percent of the population living under the extreme poverty line,[11] the prevalence of stunting among children aged 6 to 59 months is a public health concern. Recent surveys [12] indicate a marginal decline in stunting from 35 percent in 2018 [13] to 33 percent in 2020.[14] Agriculture is the main economic activity, engaging 70 percent of the population.[15] Farmers are constrained by small-holding land size, low value chain development, and limited access to credit and markets. Rwanda has made commendable progress in terms of gender equality,[16] though the share of men's labour force participation remains 20 percent higher than that of women. However, COVID-19 threatened the limited gains made on gender equality, which could exacerbate the feminization of poverty, vulnerability to violence and women's equal participation in labour.[17] Rwanda's exposure to climate change-related shocks, such as drought and flooding, and its negative impact, puts a strain on efforts to tackle poverty particularly in rural areas.[18] Unusually heavy rains in early 2020 led to casualties, infrastructural damage and crop loss in five districts.[19]

Additionally, restrictive measures enacted by the Government to control the spread of COVID-19 from mid-March, led to negative socio-economic consequences. Government data indicated that the unemployment rate increased from 13 percent in February to 22 percent in May.

Rwanda hosts 147,000 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi. In 2019, the Government adopted a "Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019 - 2024"[20] to increase refugees' access to economic opportunities. However, livelihood opportunities have remained limited, particularly throughout the pandemic, and consequently, most refugees remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance.

WFP is in its second year of implementing the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023), working with the Government and stakeholders to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, through five strategic outcomes (SO). SO1 aims to address immediate food and nutrition needs of camp-based refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected Rwandan populations in partnership with MINEMA [21] and UNHCR.[22] SO2 focuses on strengthening national social protection programmes, to build resilience to natural and human-caused shocks, in partnership with MINEMA, MINALOC [23], MINAGRI [24], and MINEDUC.[25] SO3 supports Government policies to reduce all forms of malnutrition through the provision of capacity strengthening to the National Childhood Development Agency (NCDA) and MoH.[26] SO4 complements the Government's vision for transforming and commercialising agriculture by enhancing food security and incomes of smallholder farmers, in partnership with MINAGRI. SO5 positions WFP to provide supply chain services to the Government and partners in the event of crisis.



In 2020, the Government committed to a nationwide school feeding programme, expanding its leadership in school feeding and increasing the budget to support the scale-up to reach all school children.[27] In response, WFP revised the CSP to extend support to the Government through the Home-grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) until 2023 and to accommodate new needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

Rwanda confirmed the first case of COVID-19 in March. Since then, the Government's priority has been containment and activating various restrictive measures to control the spread, which resulted in an economic downturn. According to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), the GDP growth rate in mid-2020 was 12 percent lower than the same period in 2019. To mitigate the negative socio-economic impacts, the Government initiated its Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) in April.

WFP prioritized the continuation of its humanitarian food and nutrition assistance to refugees and, in line with Government priorities, support to smallholder farmers engaged in agriculture. WFP as part of the One UN, contributed towards the implementation of the Government's COVID-19 contingency plan and supported developing the ERP through development partner working groups in key sectors. [28]

WFP's June post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey was conducted remotely, and a specific module was added to better understand the impact of the pandemic on refugees. Eighty-eight percent of refugees reported that the outbreak had major negative impacts on their livelihoods.[29] A remote nutrition survey (rNS)[30] was conducted across refugee camps and findings indicated a decline in certain key nutrition indicators.[31]

At the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP put measures in place to curb the spread of the virus within refugee camps. In April, WFP provided full cash assistance to all refugees for General Food Assistance (GFA) to reduce contact during distributions, and in May provided two-months cash assistance through GFA covering May and June, to enable refugees purchase and store food in the event of a full lockdown. WFP also provided in-kind food assistance to 1,700 refugees in quarantine centres.[32] WFP Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) were strengthened to effectively handle new protection issues caused by the crisis. At the request of the Government, WFP provided funds to support over 16,000 vulnerable Rwandans living with HIV with emergency food assistance.[33]

In mid-March, the Government closed all schools, and WFP school feeding activities were suspended in refugee camps and under the HGSF programme. However, some activities continued in districts supported by the HGSF programme.[34] WFP provided alternative take-home rations in lieu of school feeding to assist 54,831 refugee households in May and 78,410 children in the HGSF [35] programme in June.[36] Schools reopened for upper primary level in November, allowing for some school feeding activities to resume. Activities of the Joint Programme on Social Protection were reprioritized linking social protection and resilient livelihoods support to address new needs identified at community level and align with the COVID-19 response.[37]

WFP contributed to the Government's efforts[38] to combat COVID-19 by providing tents, mobile storage units and personal protective equipment to the Ministry of Health.[39] WFP and partners initiated a market and supply chain assessment system to analyse the impact of COVID-19 on food markets and livelihoods, provide actionable recommendations,[40] and establish a monitoring framework for value chains of key foods. WFP and partners developed guidelines to enhance the provision of nutrition services during the pandemic.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor for new and existing risks. Measures to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 put in place by the Government disrupted food supply chains, causing delays in border crossings due to screening of transporters. This was exacerbated by the existing border restrictions between Uganda and Rwanda since early 2019, which continued to negatively impact WFP operations and local consumers at large. To mitigate these risks, WFP facilitated inter-country and cross-border movement of commodities in coordination with the Government and monitored food prices across the region.

COVID-19 required WFP to adapt operations through its business continuity plan, with a prioritization of emergency assistance to refugees and support to smallholder farmers. WFP staff movements were constrained and required remote working arrangements for much of the year. WFP redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, including where possible, conducting remote monitoring. Where feasible, meetings and workshops were conducted virtually for capacity strengthening activities, to mitigate delays in implementation. Radio shows and IVR

The risk of funding shortfalls, particularly for the refugee operation, was compounded by new needs presented by COVID-19, both in Rwanda and internationally, leading to competing priorities among donor. WFP continued strong advocacy with donors, presenting new and existing needs during the pandemic.

To ensure effective risk management coordination, WFP carries out risk assessments and reporting in its performance planning to track events that may hinder achieving its objectives.[42] WFP conducted periodic reviews of its risk register to evaluate risk mitigation strategies and emerging risk trends, including risks associated with cash based transfer such as price trends in and around refugee camps in line with the situation countrywide. An external audit was conducted to analyse critical cooperate initiatives and beneficiary management. Recommendations will be finalised in 2021.



Partnerships

WFP secured five new multi-year contributions, enabling closer engagement with Government counterparts in support of the national agenda and achieving Agenda 2030.[43] The United States Department of Agriculture reaffirmed its strong partnership with WFP under the Home-grown School Feeding programme with a third multi-year contribution, allowing the continuation of activities until 2025 and supported leveraging the Government's scale-up of school feeding activities. The Ministry of Education considers WFP the partner of choice in school feeding, and in 2020, established a national school feeding steering committee and technical working group, thus enabling greater coordination of investments. This steering committee supports the scale-up of the national school feeding programme, commencing in the 2020/2021 academic year.

The Republic of Korea reaffirmed its partnership with WFP through two new multi-year contributions. The Korea international Cooperation Agency-funded "Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation" project supports a third phase of resilient livelihood activities from 2020 to 2023 in partnership with MINAGRI,[44] while the "Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Market Linkages Project" will support smallholder farmer activities from 2021 to 2024 in partnership with MINAGRI.

In an effort to continuously expand partnerships with government donors and diversify its funding base, WFP welcomed New Zealand as a new donor who will provide multi-year support of smallholder farmer activities from 2020 to 2022. WFP expanded partnerships with UN agencies through a multi-year Peace Building Fund project jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, aimed at promoting cross-border trade between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, and providing support to smallholder farmers.

New development partner (DP) groups formulated to support the Government's response to new needs identified from the COVID-19 pandemic coordinated partner investments towards the national response and recovery plan. WFP provided technical support through the Social Protection, Food Security and Agriculture, and Socio-economic Impact DP groups. Through these fora, WFP was able to share food and nutrition security and markets data to inform partners' response and recovery strategies. With incoming funding from the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, WFP in partnership with MINAGRI and the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency plans to conduct a food security and market analysis in 2021 to support the social protection response and recovery efforts. WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Health in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic by providing personal protective equipment and supporting emergency food assistance for Rwandans living with HIV impacted by the crisis.

WFP's donor base for the refugee operation was impacted by COVID-19. Nevertheless, WFP continued to engage closely with donor partners on the refugee operation through the Refugee Coordination forum, chaired jointly by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP continued building a strong partnership with its largest donor, USAID. In May and in November, critical USAID funding enabled WFP to avert ration cuts for refugees. WFP was selected to receive end-to-end support from the UNHCR-WFP "Joint programme excellence and targeting-hub", further leveraging collaborations with UNHCR and MINEMA.

WFP developed greater partnerships with the private sector to harness expertise in support of programme implementation. The partnership with the Boston Consulting Group continued with WFP and other One UN nutrition agencies to support the Rwanda Biomedical Center and the National Child Development Agency to scale-up the "Smart Simplicity stunting-free village model" to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Rwanda. The model engaged other partners such as World Bank and leveraged existing Government resources for the national scale-up which will take place in 2021. As a member of the UN Joint Team on HIV which is coordinated by UNAIDS, WFP benefited from UNAIDS funding through the Budget, Results and Accountability Framework to implement activities to support people living with HIV. In addition to the Government and UN agencies, WFP collaborated with seven NGO partners towards delivering results.

Through WFP's Innovation Accelerator, WFP explored engagement with local agro-processor, Kumwe, to scale-up innovative technology to reduce aflatoxins in Rwanda. Exploration of the technology will be conducted to understand its potential to transform agriculture in Rwanda and to benefit smallholder farmers within the Government's National Strategy for Transformation. To attract more innovative funding opportunities, WFP engaged with the UN Capital Development Fund to develop a model to enhance direct collaboration with the private sector on blended-finance initiatives.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP was 128 percent resourced against USD 50.5 million total of annual needs-based plan. Thirty-four percent of funding utilized in 2020 was carried over from 2019, and 55 percent of funding available in 2020 will be carried over into 2021 resulting from multiyear contributions including from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) that were secured in the last quarter of 2020. Eighty-eight percent of contributions were earmarked allocations, while unearmarked multilateral funding totaled eight percent, primarily carried over from 2019.

WFP underwent a second Budget Revision to extend school feeding assistance under Strategic Outcome (SO) 2 and include additional activities for capacity building and resilience. Activity 5 under SO1 introduced in 2019 was expanded to support crisis-affected Rwandan populations impacted by COVID-19.











SO1 was 74 percent funded (USD 20.3 million) against the total annual needs of USD 27.5 million. Sixty percent of available resources were carried forward from 2019. Direct multilateral funding represented 70 percent of 2020 funds, while unearmarked multilateral funding represented 30 percent. These contributions enabled WFP to fully meet refugees needs throughout 2020, while advance financing played an important role in ensuring continuity of assistance. Over the past years, donor interest in funding the refugee operations has lessened due to the protracted nature of the context, particularly for Congolese refugees who have been present in Rwanda for more than 20 years. The arrival of Burundian refugees in 2015, triggered a renewed interest from donors to support the refugee operation. However, only two donors - USAID and the Government of Japan - allocated resources in 2020 to support Burundian and Congolese refugees in Rwanda, a significant decrease from five donors in 2019. To address new needs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, upon request from the Government, WFP utilized unearmarked funds to provide food assistance for one month to support of vulnerable Rwandans living with HIV.

SO2 was resourced at more than 100 percent (USD 17.6 million) of the total annual needs of USD 9.5 million. This included two multi-year earmarked contributions for the Home-grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme from USDA and a contribution to support resilient livelihoods from KOICA. Generous private sector funding to HGSF enabled WFP to continue to complement bilateral in-kind donations with locally and regionally produced commodities, despite the downward trend in private sector contributions in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19. 2020 marked the beginning of a new multiyear funding phase from KOICA to support resilience and livelihood activities.

With SO3 only resourced at 23 percent (USD 0.75 million) of the total annual needs of USD 3.3 million and COVID-19 restrictions limiting training sessions that could be conducted, WFP strengthened participation in technical committees to support the development of national tools, utilizing its nutrition expertise. However, activities such as Social and Behavioural Change Communication to promote the adoption of good nutrition practices could not be implemented due to funding shortfalls. The Budget Revision reduced the overall resources required by over 18 percent for this SO.

SO4 was resourced at 85 percent (USD 3 Million) of the annual needs amounting to USD 3.5 million, of which 39 percent will be carried over into 2021. This included five multi-year earmarked contributions, including the onboarding of New Zealand as a new donor, and the start of a new multi-year project with FAO and UNDP with funds from the UN Peacebuilding Funds. A significant portion of funds earmarked for 2020 were delayed in confirmation, resulting in subsequent disbursement delays to cooperating partners. However, the multi-year forecasts allowed WFP to take a longer-term view of programme planning, including exploring new value chains for implementation in 2021.

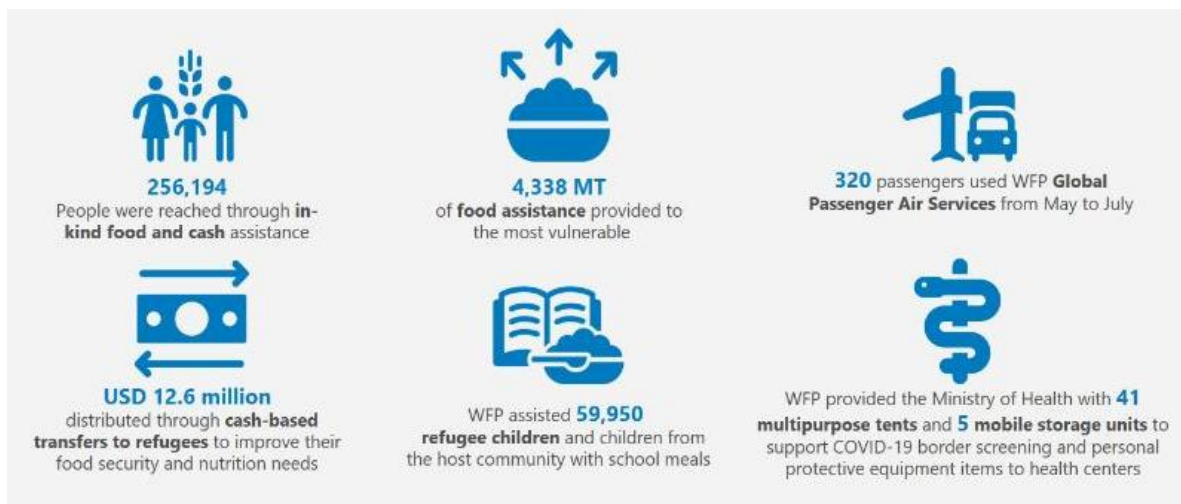
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	 27,498,926	 17,342,316	 20,321,474	 17,715,803
02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	 9,449,140	 9,346,810	 17,606,388	 5,082,377
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	 3,311,960	 1,057,007	 753,592	 303,753
04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	 3,535,584	 2,863,823	 3,004,588	 1,247,816
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	 0	 0	 103,354	 0
Total:	 43,795,610	 30,609,956	 41,789,396	 24,349,749

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times



Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP aimed to meet the food and nutrition needs of refugees living in camps and Rwandan returnees in partnership with Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Furthermore, WFP provided support to crisis-affected Rwandans, at the request of the Government and other partners in line with the 'do no harm' principles.

WFP provided general food assistance (GFA) and nutrition assistance to 138,000 camp-based refugees and asylum seekers hosted in six refugee camps. Refugees, primarily from Burundi (48 percent) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (52 percent) received assistance.[45] Congolese refugees received unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) while Burundian refugees in Mahama refugee camp received a hybrid of in-kind food and CBT. A three-month one-off package of in-kind food assistance was provided to 760 Rwandan returnees to support their reintegration. The most vulnerable groups with special nutritional needs received supplementary feeding with fortified blended food [46] and targeted social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. WFP provided school feeding to 59,950 refugee children and children attending the same schools as refugees. WFP worked with Equity Bank to provide CBT through e-cards. Through CBT, WFP contributed USD 12.6 million into the local economy in 2020 and USD 47.5 million since the modality was introduced in 2014. In-kind food assistance was provided in partnership with UNHCR and Adventist Development and Relief Agency. SBCC activities [47] were provided in partnership with Plan International.

SO1 was 74 percent resourced. The Congolese refugee crisis in Rwanda is protracted and therefore faces ongoing resource constraints. Resourcing for the Burundian refugee response was slightly higher, yet WFP struggled to meet refugee needs all year round. Together with UNHCR and MINEMA, WFP prepared a contingency plan to respond to potential needs in case of an influx of refugees following the May presidential elections.[48] A reduction of rations to the refugee operation was considered due to funding shortfalls, however following a joint appeal with WFP, the MINEMA and UNHCR funds were mobilized and WFP averted ration reductions for all refugees.

The November 2019 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by MINEMA, UNHCR and WFP, highlighted that more than 80 percent of refugees' income is derived from food and cash assistance as livelihood and income generating opportunities remain limited. The Government and partners aimed to support refugee's inclusion into the national service delivery in a whole-of-society approach through the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. However, access to livelihood opportunities for refugees remains a challenge, which was further exacerbated, when movement restrictions imposed by COVID-19 further hampered options for livelihood activities.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in March, WFP put in place measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within refugee camps. Measures included implementing physical distancing at food distribution sites and nutrition centres, as well as reducing bi-weekly distributions to once per month for nutrition activities.[49] SBCC continued though at a

reduced capacity.[50] Following school closures, WFP suspended school feeding from mid-March until November, when schools reopened for upper primary grades. WFP provided an alternative take-home ration to all refugee families, to provide a safety-net for families to allow them to cope with the COVID-19 lockdown.[51] At the request of the Government WFP provided hot meals to refugees in designated quarantine sites from July to September. In early October, all refugee camps began to follow the home-based treatment system adopted by the Rwanda Biomedical Center nationally. By the end of December, 301 COVID-19 patients had been identified among the refugee camp population, including one recorded death.

Based on the 2019 JAM recommendations and the commitment to move towards needs-based targeting, WFP was selected to receive end-to-end support across the programme cycle from the UNHCR-WFP “Joint programme excellence and targeting hub”. This includes targeting and prioritization, to move towards needs-based humanitarian assistance instead of the current status-based assistance. An extended Joint post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted with UNHCR in November aiming to assess refugee needs and vulnerability characteristics to inform targeting and prioritization. From this, a targeting approach will be rolled-out in 2021, including identification of self-reliance activities.

Due to COVID-19 the June PDM was conducted remotely and a specific module was added to better understand the impact of the lockdown on refugees, while the November PDM was conducted jointly with UNHCR under the joint “programme excellence and targeting hub”. Eighty-eight percent of refugees reported that the outbreak had major negative impacts on their livelihoods. Levels of debt increased from 55 percent in November 2019, 57 percent in June 2020 and 67 percent in November 2020. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted both household food consumption and dietary diversity, dropping to unprecedented levels in November where food consumption scores fell from 80 percent in November 2019 to 65 percent in November 2020, the lowest value ever recorded.[52] The dependency on WFP assistance increased, and the share of WFP assistance in beneficiary household income was 41 percent in November 2019 compared to 79 percent in June 2020 and 81 percent in November 2020.

WFP conducted a remote nutrition survey (rNS) in June to provide updated data on nutrition.[53] Findings indicated a decline in the coverage of nutrition and health interventions, particularly vitamin A supplementation where the coverage of 87 percent fell below the SPHERE target of ≥ 90 percent. This decline was primarily due to the postponement of the national bi-annual Maternal and Child Health (MCH) week usually held in March, which was postponed to June due to COVID-19 restrictions. MCH week is the Government’s campaign platform for providing essential maternal and child health outreach interventions including vitamin A and deworming. By the time the MCH week was held in June, WFP had already completed data collection for the rNS in five of the six camps. Moderate acute malnutrition rates declined to one percent in 2020, a decrease from three percent in 2019.[54]

WFP supported a study on HIV-related stigma and discrimination index (SDI) among refugees with the purpose of strengthening the Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support programme in refugee camps. Findings showed the level of SDI among refugees is low, however it is higher than the national figure (23 vs 13). Internalized stigma or self-stigmatization was the largest driver of the overall level of SDI obtained and responsible for 39 percent of the index.

In July, a group of Burundian refugees in Mahama camp addressed a letter to the Government requesting peaceful repatriation to Burundi. The first tripartite technical meeting on voluntary repatriation organized between the Government of Rwanda, Government of Burundi, and UNHCR took place in August to discuss and agree on practical modalities for repatriation and reintegration of Burundian refugees from Rwanda. Between August and December, 7,895 refugees from Mahama camp voluntarily repatriated to Burundi. WFP provided hot meals to refugees while in transit centers and high energy biscuits to support them on their journey. It is anticipated that 40,000 refugees will be repatriated by the end of 2021. For the voluntary repatriation to be successful, continued support for the operation is critical to ensure stability for the remaining refugees.

WFP played a central role supporting Government during the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP provided 41 multipurpose tents and five mobile storage units to the Ministry of Health to support COVID-19 border screening measures.[55] WFP provided personal protective equipment items to health care centres. From May to July, WFP facilitated passenger aviation services between Kigali and Addis Ababa International Airports, as part of the WFP global Passenger Air Services, when commercial flights were suspended. Furthermore, the Government requested WFP to provide emergency food assistance to over 16,000 vulnerable Rwandans living with HIV. WFP as a co-convenor of HIV-sensitive social protection was able to provide support to this vulnerable population for one month, before contributions from other partners became available.

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 and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year



Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 2, WFP focused on investing in capacity strengthening to expand national social protection and food security programmes, as well as systems to enhance resilience to shocks. This was done through the strengthening of national capacities in vulnerability analysis, emergency preparedness and response, shock-responsive social protection, resilient livelihoods and school feeding. The aim was to facilitate hand-over to the Government and scale-up of services currently provided by WFP. SO2 was more than 100 percent resourced, enabling the implementation of the Home-grown School Feeding programme (HGSF) as well as resilient livelihoods and shock responsive social protection activities. WFP secured multi-year funding from the United States Department of Agriculture to continue implementation of the HGSF programme through 2025, prompting the revision of the Country Strategic Plan and a multi-year contribution from Korea International Cooperation Agency for WFP's resilient livelihoods programme.

WFP provided school feeding [56] to 78,410 of 83,106 targeted children in 107 schools in four food insecure districts in the Western and Southern Provinces of Rwanda.[57] WFP continued to be the main technical partner for the Government through the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), shaping the national school feeding agenda. In 2020, the Government made a historic announcement committing to a nationwide school feeding programme which expands the reach of the Government-led school feeding from 600,000 students to 3.2 million pre-primary, primary and secondary students starting in the 2020/2021 school year. The Government increased its national budget allocation to school feeding from USD8 million to USD37 million, and constituted ten percent of the annual national education budget. In addition to the budget allocated for school feeding, the Government dedicated USD19 million for the construction of school kitchens and stoves in 2,648 primary schools. WFP worked closely with the Government in designing low-cost kitchens. The national programme will continue to benefit from guidance and policy tools supported by WFP, including the National School Feeding Policy approved in 2020 and the School Feeding Operational Guidelines. WFP also supported menu modelling options incorporating nutrition, local sourcing and budgetary considerations that would guide schools in their procurement and food preparation activities.[58] MINEDUC announced plans to establish its first school feeding unit in 2021, which WFP will support through technical assistance and staff secondment.

A nationwide school closure due to COVID-19 from mid-March through October was instituted by the Government. In consultation with the Government, WFP adjusted its programme model from daily school feeding to the provision of alternative take-home rations (THR) in HGSF-supported districts. Two rounds of alternative of THR were provided in four districts reaching 78,410 children in June and 46,541 in November as a safety net to help reduce the effects of COVID-19 on the children's nutrition and food security.[59] During school closures, WFP investments in essential school infrastructure for school health and nutrition, in partnership with World Vision International (WVI) continued with the construction of kitchens and stoves in 24 schools and 28 handwashing stations, 12 water systems, eight girls' sanitary rooms and six latrines completed to contribute to enhanced hygiene practices once schools reopened. Complementary interventions in literacy, nutrition, health and hygiene were adapted to the pandemic context: community reading club activities were transformed into home book lending, school gardens were maintained with vegetables and seedlings distributed to vulnerable families near school locations, while teacher trainings were adapted to virtual self-learning courses.

To mitigate the immediate impact of school closures, particularly for the most vulnerable communities, WFP contributed to a proposal for the Global Partnership for Education in collaboration with the Education sector working group and MINEDUC. Rwanda was awarded USD9.7 million, of which USD5.1 million was to support school feeding activities in 11 of the poorest districts through 2021. WFP provided technical support in operationalizing this activity, including engaging closely with MINEDUC, UNICEF and WVI to develop affordable and durable handwashing station designs given the increased needs stemming from COVID-19. The designs were used to begin the construction of handwashing facilities in 1,348 schools nationwide.

Under resilient livelihoods, WFP launched the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation” (SMART) project implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) from 2020 to 2023. Project implementation is supported by two partners, Good Neighbors, a Korean international organization and a local organization, Duhamic ADRI. The project aims to increase incomes and diversify livelihood opportunities to enable communities to cope with shocks and build government and community capacities on integrated social protection, livelihoods and agricultural programming. These community-level activities which were delayed due to COVID-19, will be scaled-up in 2021.

To ensure community ownership and sustainability of these livelihoods activities, WFP carried out a community-based participatory planning process in five target districts.[60] The consultations ensured prioritization of activities in view of local livelihood aspirations, resources, challenges and the unique shock profile in each community. Resulting community action plans informed WFP investments and contributed towards the Government’s local development strategies, laying a foundation for high-quality, climate-sensitive soil and water management assets, including rehabilitation of marshlands, terracing and irrigation structures. Sites and assets were selected giving attention to environmental and engineering quality standards and in consultation with local stakeholders. In preparation for the provision of cash-based transfers to programme participants, WFP carried out beneficiary targeting and registration through WFP’s SCOPE [61]platform. WFP collaborated with the World Bank’s development impact evaluation division to collect baseline data for an impact evaluation to enable WFP to produce robust evidence of the resilient livelihood’s activities’ impact on resilience, food security and gender empowerment.

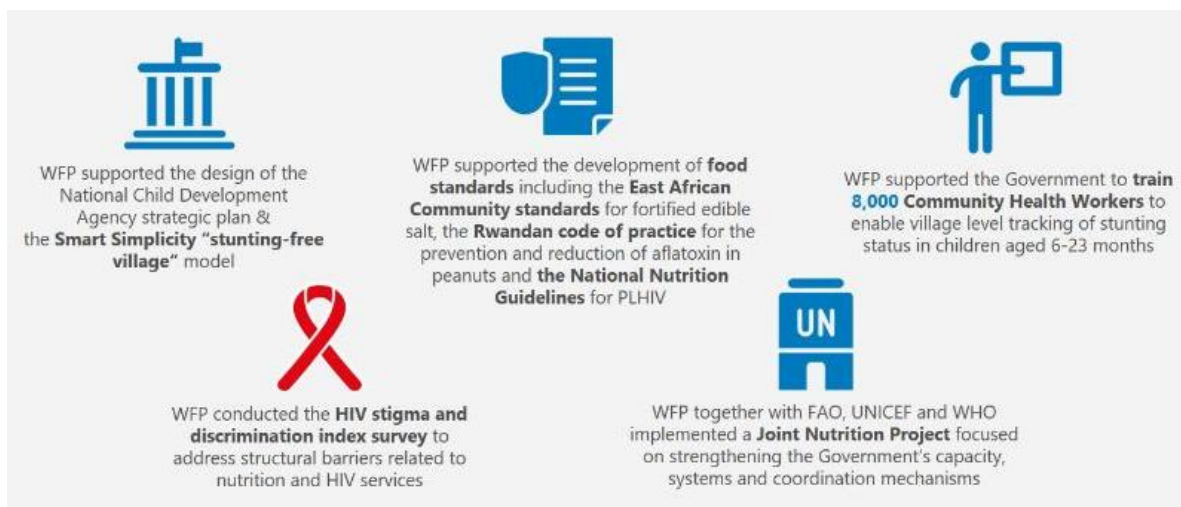
WFP scaled-up technical assistance activities to be more shock-responsive, thus contributing to the national policy objective, and built key capacities in the social protection and the disaster management sectors. WFP, with UNICEF, FAO and Government partners, including MINALOC, Local Administrative Entities Development Agency, Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, launched a two-year UN Joint Programme on Social Protection to promote innovation in integrated social protection in Rwanda. To inform WFP technical activities and the broader joint programme, a diagnostic study was conducted by WFP, commissioned by the Social Protection Sector Working Group, identifying opportunities for shock-responsive social protection in consultation with key Government ministries and other key stakeholders. The study contributed to national dialogue around identifying actions to operationalise the policy vision of more shock-responsive social protection and provides a basis for further consultations in 2021. The community-based participatory planning informed the joint programme’s community-level activities, towards which additional budget was allocated to support community recovery from COVID-19.

WFP provided technical support in food and nutrition security and vulnerability analysis to the Government and other partners as the basis for evidence-based policymaking in 2020. These focused on the food security monitoring system of the Government; support for effective nationwide market monitoring to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on key value chains and markets; as well as support to the One UN study on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Rwanda. Upon MINEMA’s request, WFP supported the Government with an assessment of the effects of heavy rains, floods and landslides in the first half of 2020 that enabled the UN to mobilise the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework funding to support the Government’s disaster response efforts.

Gender considerations were fully integrated as reflected by the assigned GaM [62] score of 3. The Gender Action Learning System [63] was utilized in the design of the SMART project as well as in the targeting of livelihood activities ensuring participation of both women and men. For HGFSF, WFP supported gender parity in education access and learning, construction of girls’ sanitary rooms in schools, and the improvement of menstrual health and hygiene to address specific needs of girls. WFP ensured special attention to the position of women within smallholder farmers’ groups, encouraging their promotion to leadership positions as they engaged in the school feeding market. WFP supported the development of menu modelling proposing avenues for gender and age specific nutrition and health requirements to be factored into the national school feeding menus.

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



Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 3, WFP provided capacity strengthening support to national programmes to improve the nutrition status of targeted populations including children, adolescents, and women of reproductive age. Focusing on reducing all forms of malnutrition with an emphasis on stunting, WFP is aligned with the Government's National Strategy for Transformation¹ (NST1; 2017-2024) that aims to reduce stunting prevalence to 19 percent by 2024. Though the prevalence of stunting has declined; it is still considered very high at 33 percent.[64] WFP also supported the Government's HIV response on prevention, care and treatment.

WFP capacity strengthening support to the Government encouraged a holistic system strengthening and policy coherence approach, with innovative elements for enhanced synergies. WFP support included supply chain optimisation of the National Fortified Blended Foods (FBF) programme to prevent stunting, improving nutrition surveillance for early detection of growth faltering, and Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) activities to promote adoption of good nutrition and HIV-prevention practices. WFP supported the development of nutrition and HIV-related policies and strategies towards an enabling environment for nutrition and HIV programmes.

Throughout 2020, WFP worked in partnership with the Government, UN agencies and other development partners to implement activities under this SO. WFP is a member of the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition (UNN) together with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), facilitating coordinated support to the Government of Rwanda. WFP together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO implemented a joint nutrition project focused on strengthening government's capacity, systems and coordination mechanisms. Furthermore, WFP as a member of three technical committees [65] under the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) supported the development of food standards. WFP is also a member of the joint UN team on HIV/AIDS and implements HIV activities in line with the UNAIDS division of labour. [66]

Though the implementation of activities under SO3 faced funding shortfalls in 2020 with only 23 percent of the resources needed available, WFP strengthened its role in technical committees providing support to develop national food standards as this did not require financial commitments. The limited availability of resources led to a reduced scope of SBCC activities as caregivers could not be reached with activities to promote the adoption of good nutrition practices. However, WFP provided strategic and catalytic support to the Government which served as a springboard to mobilise additional resources and scale-up support. The component on infrastructural support to the Government to optimise the supply chain of the National FBF Programme was discontinued through a Budget Revision to the Country Strategic Plan. However, WFP continued support to enhance the management information system of the programme. The Budget Revision was based on recommendations of a 2018 supply chain assessment which indicated adequate storage facilities for the programme. Multi-year, flexible funding will be critical to ensure nutrition and HIV capacity strengthening is implemented at a reasonable scale to maximise WFP support and contribute to the attainment of national targets.

WFP, jointly with the Boston Consulting Group, supported the National Child Development Agency (NCDA) [67] to speed up the reduction of stunting in Rwanda through the Smart Simplicity “stunting-free village model”. The partnership initiated in 2019 with a pilot project in Kabagabo village, Nyabihu District, which had a high level of stunting and was successfully scaled-up to over forty villages in 2020, in collaboration with national partners. The “child scorecard”, an innovative tool produced through this partnership enables caregivers and village level stakeholders to track each child’s growth and the evolution of nutrition-specific and sensitive indicators, such as infant and young child feeding, social protection and water, sanitation and hygiene. Data from the scorecard facilitates evidence-based and timely decision making to address observed gaps for each child thereby leaving no one behind. In 2020, the NCDA successfully advocated and obtained funds to scale-up the child scorecard nationally, which is planned to be completed in mid-2021. To strengthen the national nutrition surveillance system, WFP supported the Government to train 8,000 community health workers in four districts [68] which commenced the roll out of the “length mats” tool to enable village level tracking of stunting status of children aged 6-23 months. This support has been instrumental for the timely detection of growth faltering and enabling prompt response to be taken to address stunting.

Following discontinued transportation support for the national fortified blended foods (FBF) programme, the Government identified and obtained funding to ensure distribution of nutritious foods to beneficiaries of the programme was not halted. WFP continued its advocacy for the Government to improve the electronic logistics management information system of the programme to address bottlenecks hindering timely food distribution to vulnerable women and children.

WFP further supported the development of various national and regional tools, including East African standards for fortified edible salt and the Rwandan code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin in peanuts. The 2019 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis for Rwanda supported by WFP, indicated that adolescent girls contributed the most to a household’s cost of a nutritious diet. This prompted multi-stakeholder discussions around adolescent nutrition and, as a result, in 2020, various studies on adolescent nutrition were conducted. This led to the development of “National Nutrition Guidelines for School-Aged Children and Adolescents”. The planned support of the development of tools or products was exceeded as the shift to virtual workshops enabled WFP to increase its participation. In addition, WFP, as a member of technical working groups, supported the development of COVID-19 specific nutrition guidelines.

To strengthen the national nutrition assessment counselling and support programme that contributes to improved nutrition of malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV), WFP supported the Rwanda Biomedical Center to develop “National Nutrition Guidelines for PLHIV” and counselling cards. Additionally, WFP as a global co-convenor for HIV in emergencies led the HIV stigma and discrimination index (SDI) study among refugees. Though the findings showed the level of SDI among refugees was low, it was higher than the national average, also conducted in 2020 (23 vs 13).[69] Internalised stigma or self-stigmatisation [70] was the main driver of the SDI contributing to 39 percent of the index.

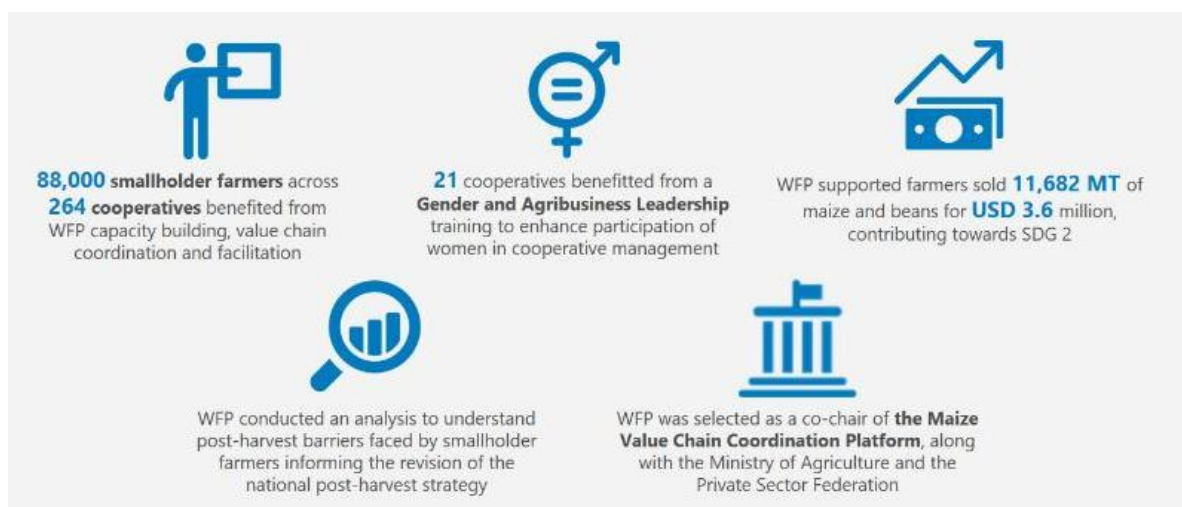
At the outcome level, WFP supported the costing of the NCDA strategic plan, as well as the design and training of trainers of a new nutrition solution, the Smart Simplicity “stunting-free village model”, contributing to the strategic planning and programme design and delivery components of the country capacity strengthening pathways.

COVID-19 related restrictions hindered the organization of some workshops to strengthen the capacity of the Government staff on nutrition and supply chain: due to the large number of participants involved and the practical, hands-on nature, making them infeasible to conduct virtually. A planned survey on the nutritional status of PLHIV was also postponed to 2021. Mitigation actions were taken where possible, such as conducting remote baseline and follow-up surveys for the “stunting-free village model”, which made it possible to meet the implementation timelines.

WFP trained enumerators on gender mainstreaming concepts prior to data collection, trained men and women community health workers on the use of the ‘length mats’ as part of stunting-reduction efforts, and addressed the needs of adolescents and women in the nutrition guidelines for PLHIV. These contributed to the attainment of a Gender Age Marker code of 4 for SO3.

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.	4

Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030



Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 4, WFP aimed to enhance productivity, nutrition awareness and market linkages for smallholder farmers engaged in the maize and beans production sectors and 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 PSTA4 (2018-2024). WFP's support to smallholder farmers took a food-systems approach, addressing various weaknesses along the entire value chain through inter-related sub-activities engaging various stakeholders, including individual farmers, cooperatives, UN agencies, the private sector and government institutions.

Most WFP-led interactions with smallholder farmers and farmer cooperatives took place under the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA). FtMA provided a demand-led complementarity to several initiatives including support to cooperatives under SO 2's Home-Grown School Feeding programme and the SMART project launched in 2020. As an active member of the One UN family in Rwanda, WFP engagement with Rome-based agencies was initiated with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, along with UN Women as a part of the Joint Programme for Accelerating Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), which WFP coordinated on behalf of participating UN agencies. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies including the UN Development Programme and FAO to implement the joint programme on "Creating peace dividends for women and youth through increased cross-border trade and strengthened food security" funded by the UN Peace Building Fund.

SO4 received contributions from different donors accounting 85 percent of required funds in 2020. Despite having a number of high probability multi-year funding forecasts in the second half of 2020, delays in finalizing agreements meant that a significant portion of funds earmarked for 2020 were not received on time, resulting in disbursement delays to cooperating partners. However, the forecasts allowed WFP to take a longer-term view to programme planning, including exploring new value chains for implementation from 2021 onward.

More than 88,000 smallholder farmers (49 percent women) across 264 cooperatives, in 25 of 30 districts benefited from WFP support through capacity building, value chain coordination and facilitation, allowing farmers to be linked to premium markets for their produce. This figure is 22 percent higher than 2019, thanks to the continuous onboarding of new cooperatives to receive support.[71] Smallholder farmer cooperatives selling to WFP-linked buyers were able to earn an average of 27 percent higher prices for maize sold compared to sales in other markets. Supported farmers were able to sell 11,682 mt of maize and beans at a value of approximately USD 3.6 million, contributing towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Despite COVID-19 challenges, quantities sold were higher than in 2019 as the agricultural sector was prioritized, and weather conditions were favourable for harvest. [72]

Capacity strengthening activities including Post Harvest Handling and Storage (PHHS) and nutrition awareness which reached 29,680 individual farmers (51 percent women), and 65 farmer cooperatives in collaboration with International Finance Corporation (IFC). At the individual level and building on support from previous years, WFP facilitated cascade training initiatives on Good Agriculture Practices, PHHS and savings group formation, whereby WFP trained selected lead farmers who in turn provide training to individual farmers. Employing a cascade 'training of trainers' approach

which allowed WFP to be more resource- efficient, with an average cost of under 1 USD per trained farmer.

Despite COVID-19 movement restrictions, WFP worked closely with various stakeholders including IFC to provide governance and financial management training and coaching to 105 cooperatives. The governance training programme has been credited with reducing financial mismanagement at the cooperative level, as well as greater awareness of tax requirements and compliance by cooperative management which had been a key bottleneck in previous years.

As a result of the PHHS training, 94 percent of farmers reported facing lower post-harvest losses in 2020 compared to 2019. However, farmer awareness of aflatoxins remained low at 55 percent, suggesting the need to improve the training approach to enhance understanding as aflatoxin is a key consideration for food safety and quality. A survey carried out by WFP indicated that 98 percent of farmers were aware of healthy food groups though only 50 percent reported regular consumption of the recommended foods indicating gaps between farmers' understanding and access.

In contribution to SDG 17, WFP complemented capacity strengthening activities through coordination of agricultural value chains, linking WFP-supported farmers to formal markets and facilitating access to essential PHHS equipment on a cost sharing basis to enhance ownership and sustainability. Private sector off-takers and agro-processors have reported a substantial increase in quality from smallholder-sourced produce. MINIMEX, Rwanda's largest maize product producer, noted that through FtMA's PHSS training, MINEMEX was able to access higher quality maize from domestic farmers, with rejections at less than 10 percent in the last two years.

WFP supported the revision of the national post-harvest strategy, conducting a national census of all animal-resources post-harvest facilities in the country. WFP conducted an analysis to understand post-harvest challenges faced by smallholder farmers and ensure these perspectives were captured in the revised strategy planned to be finalized in early 2021. Additionally, WFP was selected as a co-chair of the maize value chain coordination platform, along with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and the Private Sector Federation. As part of the commitment to supporting national priorities on post-harvest losses, WFP supported private sector partners innovations aimed at transforming the food system, including the submission of a project to the WFP Innovation Accelerator targeting aflatoxin-reduction in local maize.

WFP commissioned a study to better understand women's access to labour saving technology as part of the JPRWEE; these findings will inform future programming. Moreover, WFP in partnership with IFC, conducted a gender and agribusiness leadership training in favour of 21 cooperatives to enhance the participation of women in the management of cooperatives. As a result of these gender transformative initiatives, a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3 has been achieved for SO4.

WFP formalized its partnership with MINAGRI through a memorandum of understanding. WFP also established a Letter of Agreement with the Rwanda Agriculture Board on the implementation of the World Bank-funded Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food security Project project. Based on WFP's partnership with IFC, WFP-targeted smallholder farmers benefited from complementary capacity development activities, including training on gender in agribusiness leadership, financial literacy and governance. WFP continues to nurture and formalize strategic partnerships for early 2021, including with the IFC and the One Acre Fund to further maximize the impact of WFP programmes by leveraging the resources of other partners targeting the same farmers, allowing WFP to focus activities in areas within its comparative advantage and resourcing levels.



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

Rwanda 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 Ebola Virus disease (EVD) and COVID-19. The Government of Rwanda aimed to strengthen further its preparedness for and response to disasters to minimize their impact on food security and development. In 2019, WFP underwent a Budget Revision to the Country Strategic Plan to introduce Strategic Outcome 5 due to the outbreak of EVD in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Throughout 2020, this remained a dormant Strategic Outcome though in the event of a large-scale shock or crisis, WFP is in a strong position to support the Government of Rwanda and develop partnerships through its existing national disaster management structures. As the lead of the Logistics Cluster, WFP can provide logistics services, including coordination and technical support. These services could be provided if the need arises, at the request of the Government or partners. WFP has the capacity to support 100,000 affected people, with immediate food and nutrition assistance in the event of a sudden crisis. WFP has the capacity to 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 great efforts to promote economic inclusiveness for traditionally excluded groups including women. However, the impact of COVID-19 has threatened gains made on gender equality across the country. Households headed by women are at a greater risk of being impacted by the adverse effects of the pandemic, falling deeper into extreme poverty.[73] WFP continued to implement the Country Gender Action Plan (2017- 2020), working towards fully integrating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment objectives into all activities.

Under the refugee operation, sensitizations on gendered norms affecting nutrition were carried out for both refugee women and men through social and behaviour change communication activities. In February, 160 refugee couples from all six camps participated and benefitted from community-based awareness raising debates involving men and women on the importance of Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition.[74] Participants were optimistic that good communication among family members and addressing gender inequalities at household level would contribute to adequate allocation of WFP assistance to meet household nutritional needs and the adoption of healthy eating practices.

Cash-based transfer assistance provided by WFP enables both women and men in refugee camps to meet their family's food needs and allows for choice on foods purchased. WFP monitoring data from June revealed that 44 percent of households composed of at least one adult man and one adult woman jointly decided how to spend and use the WFP food assistance, compared to 67 percent in November 2019. This could partially be related to changing gender norms due to economic and social stress that arose from the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP will continue to strengthen gender equality awareness through social and behavior change communications activities to address these challenges.

Eight girls' washrooms were constructed in Home-grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme-supported schools, providing safe spaces for girls to manage their menstrual hygiene without fear of embarrassment. The construction of 33 girls' washrooms since 2016 represents a broader effort of HGSF to increase regular attendance and improve young girls' school performance. Throughout its capacity strengthening activities, WFP and partners aimed to achieve gender parity and ensured equal participation of men and women. Fifty-three percent of teachers trained, 42 percent of school administrators, 51 percent of smallholder farmers, 45 percent of school general assembly leaders, and 75 percent of health and hygiene trainers of trainers were women.

In 2019, WFP conducted a joint review of the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Programme. Adoption of the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) approach in the programme in 2020 resulted in women's increased confidence and self-esteem as reflected by increased participation in agricultural events and advancement into more leadership roles in cooperatives. The programme also provided tools that enabled women to improve their financial outcomes and independence.[75] GALS is a community-led household methodology that aims to give women and men control over their personal, household, community and organizational development while promoting shared planning and decision making. The approach will also be rolled-out through resilience livelihood activities under the SMART project in 2021.



Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 embraces a 'Do No Harm'-approach, ensuring the safety, dignity and integrity of people assisted, considering gender, age, and other related factors. Safety risks to people receiving assistance from WFP may be caused by several different factors and occur at or outside WFP sites. These risks were identified in the context of programme implementation and are mitigated through operational adjustments. WFP aimed to ensure that people, including those living with a disability (PWD), participate in and can influence decision-making in matters related to food assistance programmes.

In refugee camps, WFP worked closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and cooperating partners specialized in protection through all activities to ensure refugees received adequate and timely information about WFP assistance and did not experience any safety issues. The June post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey estimated that three percent (of whom 70 percent are women) of the camp-based refugee population in Rwanda are living with a disability. Pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), households headed by women and PWD and elderly persons were prioritized to receive food rations, avoiding long waits. With support from partners, food distributions and provision of other assistance took place during daylight hours and in designated safe areas identified jointly with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), UNHCR, refugee executive committees and cash-based transfer (CBT) committees.

WFP also ensured incorporation of protection issues during planning, design and assessment of PDM surveys conducted bi-annually in refugee camps and which contribute to the planning of mitigation measures. The June PDM findings revealed that all entitled households were able to access WFP assistance in the past two months and rated their experience traveling to and from or taking part in WFP's programme as very safe or safe. All households found the conditions at programme sites dignified. Over 97 percent of households felt they were treated respectfully by WFP and partners compared to 92 percent in November 2019.

In the process of conducting the household level baseline survey for the resilience building SMART project's impact evaluation, enumerators received a one-day training which included gender concepts, ethics and safety when conducting research on individuals with diverse backgrounds. Subsequently, all enumerators also received sessions on gender and protection to emphasize that activities must not put participants at risk and must ensure protection in data collection methodologies.

Gender and protection awareness raising training sessions were conducted for all WFP staff highlighting the importance of considering protection risks and applying protection principles in their daily work. Additionally, the importance of, and how to apply confidentiality, data protection and privacy principles are frequently discussed with staff and partners to ensure we do no unintentional harm to the people we assist.

WFP ensured Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in programme activities engaging refugees and host communities, ensuring beneficiaries were consulted during the design of interventions and well informed about WFP assistance. WFP operated a comprehensive Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) which allowed beneficiaries of WFP's refugee operation to report complaints and provide feedback in a safe and dignified manner. The CFM has five communication channels for reporting, including a toll-free number (hotline), help desk, suggestion box, email, and CFM committees run voluntarily by refugees. Feedback received from beneficiaries was captured and adapted into WFP programming, where applicable.

The number of monthly average cases received by the CFM was 283, with the helpdesk being the most utilized communication channel, followed by the hotline. Most cases were related to cash assistance, such as receiving an insufficient balance due to changes in household family size as well as some due to system errors. Over 90 percent of cases received were solved within five days after being brought to WFP attention, while 10 percent of cases required alternative solutions. WFP continued to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the CFM by strengthening partnership with stakeholders in camps, such as the refugee CFM committee, and the utilization of an information management system tool called SUGAR CRM (Customer Relationship Management).[75]

WFP strengthened its CFM in all refugee camps in response to the potential increase in protection risks as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown measures. As a part of this process, WFP updated the CFM sensitization materials to encourage the reporting of protection issues and the current complaints and feedback form to strengthen recording and follow-up of protection issues as well as enhance proper referral pathways. Additionally, WFP CFM field monitors were trained on how to safely refer protection cases reported by refugees, including cases of Gender-based Violence (GBV), child abuse

and protection issues that may stem from the economic and social stresses triggered by COVID-19.

With support from the “Joint UNHCR-WFP programme excellence and targeting-hub”, WFP together with UNHCR and MINEMA will support the identification of the most vulnerable refugees for targeted food assistance and to best assist them through interventions that enable them to achieve self-reliance. Discussions to ensure effective engagement of the community for these shifts have also taken place. WFP began the process of developing a joint CFM with UNHCR to better respond to beneficiary feedback and complaints under the refugee operation with focus on developing an appeals mechanism for refugees to initiate appeals against decisions on eligibility for targeted assistance. WFP initiated CFM expansion to other programmes, namely the Home-grown School Feeding and Resilience programme activities.





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

Rwanda's economy and the livelihoods of its people are dependent on the environment; natural resources are increasingly under pressure from unsustainable use resulting in environmental degradation as well as a decline in ecosystem services. Key environment and climate change challenges include land scarcity, soil degradation and erosion, deforestation, climate change, loss of biodiversity, water access and contamination, urban pollution, and generation of hazardous and solid waste. [76] This poses several challenges to food security and livelihoods for the different regions throughout the country, with highly localised shocks. [77] The mountainous western part of the country is subject to erosion, parts of the central north and south to severe flooding, and the east and southeast to droughts and desertification.

In 2020, WFP built 96 fuel-efficient stoves in 24 schools under the Home-grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF). These stoves benefit communities by reducing the quantity of firewood required for cooking by up to 30 percent and decreasing air pollution and deforestation. Through Gardens for Health International, WFP distributed agroforestry seedlings to 104 schools. Agroforestry trees increase agricultural productivity through nutrient recycling, reducing erosion, improving soil fertility, and producing mulching materials from trees. Through World Vision International, WFP trained literacy teachers to develop educational teaching aids using locally available resources and reusable materials such as burlap sacks, food storage bags and bottles. The selection of sites for the SMART project's soil and water management, including rehabilitation of marshlands, terracing and irrigation structures was carried out with particular attention to environmental quality standards. [78]

Environmental degradation in refugee camps remains a significant concern. Lack of drainage systems in Kigeme camp led the Government and partners to start relocating refugees to Mahama camp. As of December, 1,468 refugees were relocated there to improve living conditions of refugees and to mitigate environmental degradation in and around refugee camps. In September, WFP began a partnership with Water for People, in collaboration with UNHCR, and Nyamagabe District and Water and Sanitation Corporation, to pilot a decentralized faecal sludge treatment plant in Kigeme camp. The project aims to assess the possibility of minimizing public health and environmental risks associated with inadequate and unsafe faecal sludge.[79]

WFP staff were trained on the Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework to minimize any potential negative impacts from WFP programme activities and environmental and social risk screening is being undertaken to identify potential environmental and social risks from activities and to develop mitigation measures.

WFP is committed to taking responsibility for its environmental footprint and has focused on managing this footprint through the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS). In 2020, WFP updated its environmental management system action plan to implement environment sensitive initiatives [80] and operational improvements aiming to protect the environment from risks resulting from WFP operations.



Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

-Asset Creation and Livelihood is linked to FFA activities, whose implementation hadn't started in 2020

[1] 2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey.

<https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/demographic-and-health-survey-20192020-key-indicators>

[2] 2018 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis.

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/rwanda-comprehensive-food-security-vulnerability-analysis-december-2018>

(Classified by the World Health Organisation as high)

[3] 2015 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR316/FR316.pdf>

[4] 2018 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis and 2015 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey

[5] 2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey.

[6] By the end of the year, 7,895 Burundian refugees had returned in convoys organized by MINEMA and UNHCR.

[7] Women-headed households have been at a greater risk of being impacted by the adverse effects of the pandemic, falling deeper into extreme poverty. Those that were previously non-poor insecure but became poor following the 4-week lockdown in early 2020, 86 percent were rural. However, the non-poor that became insecure were relatively more urban and accounted for 32.0 percent, while 67.9 percent are rural. <https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/UNDP-rba-COVID-assessment-Rwanda.pdf>

[8] Affecting approximately 35,286 refugee children and host community children attending the same school as refugee children.

[9] This included a scale-up of the national school feeding programme to reach all primary schools, from the programme's current target reach of secondary schools and early childhood development centers. The Programme is planned to scale up from approximately 600,000 students to 3.2 million pre-primary, primary and secondary students starting in the 2020/2021 school year. WFP also provided technical support to the government contributing to the development of guidelines for school reopening to incorporate school health and nutrition investments.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[10] Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update. UNDP.
<http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/RWA.pdf>

[11] The latest statistics of 2016/17 indicate that the population living below the poverty line declined is at 38.2 percent, while those living in extreme poverty is at 16 percent. HIV/AIDS is a public health concern in Rwanda as it is one of the top ten causes of mortality (Global Burden of Disease, 2018). The prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15-64 years in 2020 is 3.0 percent (3.7 percent among females and 2.0 percent among males) (Rwanda Population-based HIV Impact Assessment Survey (RPHIA). 2018-2019). Rwanda has made significant progress towards the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets with 83.6 percent of all people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Rwanda knowing their HIV status, 97.5 percent of PLHIV who know their status are on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and 90.1 percent of those on ART have achieved viral suppression.

[12] Demographic and Health Survey 2019/2020

[13] 2018 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis.
<https://www.wfp.org/publications/rwanda-comprehensive-food-security-vulnerability-analysis->

[14] 2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey.
<https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/demographic-and-health-survey-20192020-key-indicators>

[15] The industry contributes about 31 percent to GDP and it stands out as one of the most strategic sectors in Rwanda's development. NISR. 2017. <https://rdb.rw/investment-opportunities/agriculture/>

[16] 18.7% of households are food insecure, while households headed by women prone to be food insecure (23 percent) than male-headed households (17 percent) because proportionally, more female-headed households have an inadequate food consumption, spend a larger part of their budget for food, and are more engaged in livelihood coping strategies. Female heads of households are mainly engaged in small agricultural production or agricultural daily labour which are the lowest forms of paid work, while male headed have more diversified livelihood activities such as salaried work, business, or skilled labour. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000103863.pdf>

[17] Labour Force Survey Trends-August 2020(Q3) | National Institute of Statistics Rwanda. Additionally, decision making power between men and women was negatively affected by COVID-19 which reinforced men's decision-making power over resources and deepened gender inequalities. Before the lockdown, most of the employed population was employed in daily wage jobs for the past three years, and women were overly represented in that category. This data underscores the magnitude of the problems affecting women in the informal sector who run a greater risk of termination and losing their livelihoods. UNDP, 2020: The social economic impact of Covid-19 in Rwanda <https://www.reengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/UNDP-rba-COVID-assessment-Rwanda.pdf>

[18] [23432Rwanda_2019_VNR_Final_Draft__17_06_2019.pdf](https://www.un.org/23432Rwanda_2019_VNR_Final_Draft__17_06_2019.pdf) (un.org)

[19] In June 2020, WFP led the One UN needs assessment in collaboration with Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA).

[20] During Global Refugee Forum (GRF) held in December 2019 in Geneva; the Government of Rwanda made nine new pledges on refugees building upon the earlier commitments made at the Leaders' Summit in 2016. The new pledges are outlined in the "Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024" focusing on increasing the opportunity for refugees to access basic services and economic opportunities.

[21] Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA)

[22] UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

[23] Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)

[24] Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

[25] Ministry of Education (MINEDUC)

[26] Ministry of Health (MoH)

[27] This included a scale-up of the national school feeding programme to reach all primary schools, from the programme's current target reach of secondary schools and early childhood development centers. The Programme is



planned to scale up from approximately 600,000 students to 3.2 million pre-primary, primary and secondary students starting in the 2020/2021 school year.

[28] WFP provided technical support through Social Protection, Food Security and Agriculture activities and Socio-economic impact groups.

[29] Levels of debt increased from 55 percent in November 2019 to 57 percent in June 2020. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic also negatively impacted both household food consumption and dietary diversity which fell to unprecedented levels in June 2020. In June 2020 43 percent of households borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives and 25 percent of households had to restrict consumption by adults for small children to eat

[30] The annual SENS originally planned for May 2020 was postponed to May 2021 given the ban on non-essential movements across the country due to COVID-19.

[31] Exclusive Breastfeeding to under 6 months children and Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods

[32] WFP received a request from UNHCR, on behalf of the Government, to provide food assistance during quarantine for 1,500 refugees for a period of 4 weeks across all camps.

[33] To ensure adherence to their antiretroviral therapy

[34] Such as teacher trainings, home book lending and the construction of key infrastructure including kitchens and stoves, handwashing stations and latrine.

[35] Complementary HGSI interventions were adapted to the pandemic context

[36] In November, WFP provided a second take-home ration for students in lower primary grades that were still unable to attend school due to COVID-19 restrictions put in place by the government.

[37] Analysing livelihood challenges, opportunities and prioritization of activities in line with the government's COVID-19 recovery plan in addition to informing the government's social protection programming at local level. WFP engaged in national social protection policy discussion, building on its 2020 assessment of opportunities for more climate-sensitive and shock-responsive SP in Rwanda.

[38] WFP also planned to provide food/cash, nutrition support and other assistance to 20,000 local Rwandan populations affected by COVID-19 pandemic, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies though this activity was not implemented as the need to support these people was not presented to WFP.

[39] WFP also supported with warehousing and final delivery of PPE items, on behalf of Trademark East Africa. WFP extended support to MoH to provide training on the installation of mobile storage units.

[40] The system will generate data that will inform social protection and value chain recovery efforts.

[41] Interactive Voice Recording.

[42] Reviewing/updating the risk description, likelihood, impact, mitigation actions and escalation

Partnerships

[43] WFP received multi-year contributions from New Zealand, USDA, two from KOICA and from the UN peace building fund.

[44] Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

Strategic outcome 01

-Retention and drop out rates weren't collected because schools were closed from March-December, 2020 due to Covid-19

[45] 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). WFP upholds beneficiary data protection in the implementation of cash based transfers.

[46] Including children aged 6 to 23 months, pregnant and lactating women, children with moderate acute malnutrition aged 6 to 59 months and people living with HIV (PLHIV and TB patients). Blanket and targeted nutritional assistance includes: 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).

[47] Such as mass sensitization, cooking demonstrations were implemented in Refugee Camps and Host Communities aiming to improve the nutritional status of women, adolescent boys and girls, refugee children under 5 in the six selected refugee camps and six hosting districts.

[48] Refugee planning figures were adjusted to accommodate a possible influx of refugees which did not materialize.

[49] WFP also strengthened its CFM in all refugee camps in response to the potential increase in protection risks as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown measures, updating the current complaints and feedback form to strengthen recording and follow up of protection issues as well as enhance proper referral pathways.

[50] Nutrition animators conducted SBCC activities in-person while observing COVID-19 IPC as mass gatherings were not allowed as well as group activities.

[51] The 2019 JAM identified school feeding as a critical safety net for refugee households, contributing to household food security as many children rely on a meal during the school day.

[52] Poor food consumption scores among households increased from 1 percent in November 2019 to 4 percent in June 2020 in Mahama camp. Households with a low dietary diversity score increased from 12 percent in November 2019 to 16 percent in June 2020, and far fewer households had medium dietary diversity scores (83 percent in November 2019 to 75 percent in June 2020).

[53] As the annual Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) planned for May was postponed to May 2021 given movement restrictions.

[54] The lower rate observed could be partially attributed to COVID-19 restrictions in the camps which possibly contributed to increased caregivers' availability to attend the scheduled distributions. Additionally, COVID-19 restrictions necessitated an increase in home visits, individual and family counselling by nutrition officers and this could have contributed to households' appreciation of the importance of attending clinic visits to receive treatment for children with MAM.

[55] Tents donated are now being utilized at the Kagitumba border as an isolation space for COVID-19 testing.

Strategic outcome 02

-Output indicator A.1 food assistance for assets is linked to Asset Creation and Livelihood, whose implementation hadn't started in 2020

-Output indicator A.1, school feeding on-site for children corresponds to Early Child Development (ECD) which hasn't started since the beginning of the CSP (2019).

-Attendance, Retention and drop out rates weren't created because schools were closed from March-December, 2020 due to Covid-19

-Waivers were granted for the following indicators: ECMEN, Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks, and SABER School Feeding National Capacity [56] School meals were provided to all students from January to mid-March and to upper primary students in November and December 2020 due to COVID-19 related school closures

[57] 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.

[58] WFP continued capacity building activities with smallholder farmers, as recommended in the 2019 local and regional procurement (LRP) final evaluation, aiming to reach the quality and quantity of food needed for a national school feeding programme and ultimately link smallholder farmers to the structured demand created by school feeding.

[59] With focus on the lower grade children not yet returned to school as the reopening of schools was done in a phased manner starting with higher grade levels. THR were provided as an incentive to encourage children re-join school once schools re-opened while increasing school enrolment and attendance, decrease drop-out rates, and improve learning.

[60] Including Kayonza, Rutsiro, Karongi, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru supported through the SMART project; as well as the additional districts of Rutsiro and Kirehe that are part of WFP's social protection activities under the joint programme on social protection with UNICEF and FAO as well as the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) at district level.

[61] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

[62] Gender and Age Marker Monitoring

[63] Is a participatory methodology that aims to support farmers in more collaborative intra-household decision-making between men and women, and to foster equal control over personal, household and community development.

Strategic outcome 03

[64] 2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey; 33 percent stunting is considered high according to WHO classification.

[65] WFP is a member of technical committees on nutrition and foods for special dietary uses; milk and milk products; and cereals, pulses, legumes and cereal products.

[66] Under the UNAIDS Division of Labour, WFP co-leads on nutrition, emergencies and social protection aspects of HIV.

[67] Formerly National Early Childhood Development Programme

[68] Gicumbi, Gisagara, Muhanga and Rulindo districts

[69] The higher the index, the higher the level of stigma. SDI ranking: <15 is very low stigma and discrimination; 15-29 is low; 30-44 is moderate; 45-59 is high and > 60 is very high.

[70] Internalised stigma describes the sense of shame that some PLHIV may be induced to feel about being HIV-positive.

Strategic outcome 04

- SBCC activities were conducted in-person while observing COVID-19 preventive and protection measures.

[71] WFP is able to support a higher number of farmers each year due to the gradual 'graduation' of cooperatives, who upon assessment are deemed to require less direct support in subsequent years, freeing up resources to focus on new cooperatives to maximize benefit from WFP support.

[72] Around (40-60 percent) of the quantities purchased by private sector partners were sourced locally most likely as a result of WFP support to improve the quantity and quality of local produce. Furthermore, the supply chain unit has substantively contributed to the development of national cereals specifications and guidelines, allowing Rwanda to become a more competitive player in the region.

Strategic outcome 05

During previous years Rwanda is exposed to different pandemic from Ebola and currently the COVID-19. Government of Rwanda has never requested UN support to lead the response but rather. Requested specific support or asked UN agencies to identify support in their area of expertise under government leadership. During 2020 at the start of Covid-19 pandemic GoR has successfully managed the unprecedented emergency and didn't requested support from UN agencies

Under SO-5 WFP can further share and provide support to Government and their counter parts in Supply Chain field. As the SO 5 focus is on ER&P; and can only be activated when GoR request for support, in addition to this SO-5 can also support in enhancing GoR capacity in responding emergencies.

Progress towards gender equality

-For indicator "Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women" is related to School feeding (on-site) activity tag and wasn't collected because schools were closed from Mar-Dec, 2020 due to Covid-19

[73] Data from the 2016-2017 Integrated Household Living Survey (EICV5) shows that 39.5 percent of households headed by women are classified as poor compared to 37.6 percent of male-headed households. NISR.
<https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/eicv-5-rwanda-poverty-profile-report-201617>.

[74] SBCC activities included discussions around gender norms including power dynamics at the household level, family planning, family conflicts and child abuse.

[75] Through GALS approach women's increased confidence has also supported improved financial outcomes and independence, as women feel more confident in interacting with formal and informal financial institutions, contributing savings, and taking loans to fulfill household needs for health and education. (JPRWEE, 2019)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[75] SUGAR CRM is a corporate tool to handle complaints and feedback cases received by beneficiaries.

Environment

-In RWCO, environment indicators are linked only to Asset Creation and Livelihood (FFA activities), whose implementation hadn't started in 2020. Therefore, no environmental screening was conducted in 2020.

[76] https://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/digitalAssets/1748/1748556_environment-and-climate-change-analysis-rwanda-2019-06-05.pdf

[77] WFP Rwanda Shock-Responsive Social Protection report. 2020.

[78] FFA activities are screened for environmental risks as required and mitigation actions identified.


[79] By safely treating an estimated 20 cubic meter (m3) per day of human waste and transforming it into sustainable cooking fuel and bio fertilizers for the camp and surrounding communities.

[80] Such as energy efficiency, waste management and establish inhouse solution waste management in refugee camps (e.g. incinerators) for environmentally and socially responsible treatment and disposal of all waste streams (including food packaging and WH waste) according to solid waste guidelines

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			35.6	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	128,097	128,097	256,194	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	70,862	67,687	138,549	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	29.2	37	33.1	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	17,939	5,835	23,774	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	1.4	0.9	1.1	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	2,011	1,211	3,222	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		1	2020	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		16	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	163,692	132,910	81%
	female	166,774	139,534	84%
	total	330,466	272,444	82%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,595	8,124	85%
	female	9,911	8,181	83%
	total	19,506	16,305	84%
24-59 months	male	18,946	9,405	50%
	female	17,113	8,720	51%
	total	36,059	18,125	50%
5-11 years	male	47,402	65,466	138%
	female	45,910	63,489	138%
	total	93,312	128,955	138%
12-17 years	male	35,346	13,943	39%
	female	35,098	13,685	39%
	total	70,444	27,628	39%
18-59 years	male	49,919	33,790	68%
	female	54,102	42,361	78%
	total	104,021	76,151	73%
60+ years	male	2,484	2,182	88%
	female	4,640	3,098	67%
	total	7,124	5,280	74%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	164,843	107,290	65%
Refugee	159,909	164,046	103%
Returnee	5,714	1,108	19%
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	30,000	0	0%
Nutrition Prevention	26,592	23,774	89%
Nutrition Treatment	19,611	3,222	16%
School Meal	160,116	136,272	85%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	185,623	154,799	83%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	2,274	243	11%
Maize Meal	0	26	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,751	1,963	52%
High Energy Biscuits	21	1	7%
LNS	0	15	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	25	2	9%
Iodised Salt	31	3	8%
Sugar	188	34	18%
Vegetable Oil	281	65	23%
Beans	736	906	123%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	983	494	50%
Corn Soya Blend	1,055	1,034	98%
Iodised Salt	25	6	23%
Sugar	132	45	34%
Vegetable Oil	123	110	89%
Beans	246	98	40%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	18,563,118	12,653,485	68%
Cash	882,000	0	0%

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	
Output Results						
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						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	78,461 78,462 156,923	69,860 66,729 136,589
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	1,268 714 1,982	920 519 1,439
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	34,398 35,802 70,200	32,248 30,804 63,052
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	6,824 6,556 13,380	5,942 5,835 11,777
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	387 372 759	1,091 692 1,783
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	7,443 7,443 14,886	3,032 2,971 6,003
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,812 9,812	11,997 11,997
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	26,918 29,162 56,080	25,279 25,668 50,947
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,525	3,257
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	17,635,385	12,503,485
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 1.4 Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive nutrition-sensitive messaging and advocacy to improve their nutrition status	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,037	

	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,130	607
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	20	209
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	354	223
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	585	518
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	1,242	921
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	4,866	6,779
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
N*: 1.5 Targeted refugee pre-school and school children (Tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school, which contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	92
Activity 05: Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Total	0	10,398 5,852 16,250

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,200 4,800 10,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	10,797 6,073 16,870	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,400 9,600 20,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	1,224 1,176 2,400	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	1,000 1,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	780	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	927,733	150,000

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Refugees and host community; Rwanda;									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male	1	≤1 ≤1	<1 <1		1 3		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Overall	99	≥99 ≥99	>99 >99		99		WFP programme monitoring
Refugees; Rwanda;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		<7 <6	<7 <6	16 15.7 16	9 12.5 12.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2 4	>2 >4	>2 >3	1.1 2.5			Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42 35	>28 >35	>28 >42	36.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90 93	≥90 ≥96	≥90 ≥96	47.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	81 66	<8 <66	<81	86.9 77.4 82.6	72 82.9		Joint survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Overall	0	=0	=0	4.4 4.2	1 1		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8 10		<12	14 11.2 12.8	9.8 8.4 17		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		>18 >30	>30 >24	12 18.5 14.9			Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall			<10 <7	48.3 47.8			Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		<50	<50 <55	55.4 45.5 50.9			Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	97	>93		79.9 79.5 60.9	79.1 79.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Overall	7		<5	34.2 34	18.4		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		≤0	≤0 ≤0	3.5 5.2 5.1	2.5 1.6		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female Overall	77 75	<77		81.9 83.3	63.3		Joint survey
MAM Treatment Default rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Male		<15		6			WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3			2	3		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall			<3 <3 <3	0.5 0.3	0.1		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Male Overall			<15 <15		2.2		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	95 94 95		>75	90.6 95 90.4	89 89 89		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall			>24				
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	40 41	>70	≥60 ≥62 ≥61	42.6 41.8	56 53		WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Male Overall	72 71	>70	>90	100	92		Joint survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	55 55	>90 >90	>70 >70 >70	92.1	45 45		Joint survey

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Overall	100	=100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	100 100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	100		=100	100 100 100		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	14,700 15,300 30,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	3,075 3,075 6,150	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	38,868 40,454 79,322
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	42,330 40,670 83,000	39,007 40,315 79,322
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,563	1,787
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	882,000	0
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: 2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	13,752	11,603
A: 2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	231	231
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: 2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		School feeding (on-site)	school	66	66
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					

C: 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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual		1,075		
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
D: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	572	0		
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
E*: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,372	0		
E*: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,428	0		
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
N*: 2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	38		

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Host Community; Rwanda;									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	32.1						WFP programme monitoring
		Male	32.1						
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	46.4						WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	21.6	<21.6					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.6	<21.6					
		Overall	21.6	<21.6					

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male	8.5 8.5						WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Male Overall	9.2 9.2	<9.2					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	31.9 31.9 31.9	<31.9 <31.9					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Male Overall	50.4 50.4	<50.4					WFP programme monitoring
Host Community; Rwanda;									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male	36.5 36.5						WFP programme monitoring
Host community; Rwanda;									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Male	97		=100			94	WFP survey
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥8	≥8	8		6	Secondary data
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	57 42		≥77 ≥62 ≥69	56.8 59			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		≤0 ≤0 ≤0			0 0 0	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Male Overall	100		≥100 ≥100			100	WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	24,000			138,916			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall			≥200	555			WFP programme monitoring

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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Output Results

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	4

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Host community; Rwanda;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		≥2	≥2	2			Secondary data



Strategic Outcome 04 : Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030					- Root Causes - Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	4
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: 4.4 Smallholder farmers (tier 1) receive social behaviour change communication and information in order to promote the production, purchase and consumption of nutrient-rich foods	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	12,870	14,992
E*: 4.4 Smallholder farmers (tier 1) receive social behaviour change communication and information in order to promote the production, purchase and consumption of nutrient-rich foods	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	14,213	16,690
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
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	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	72,000	88,289
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: 4.3 Food value chain actors, including public and private buyers, are supported and coordinated to increase participation of smallholder farmers (Tier 3)	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	10	1
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					

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	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	2
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.49: Number of woodpost bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	500	500

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Host community; Rwanda;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	1		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	1,387,000	≥11,111,111	≥2,350,000	3,462,374			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	5,884	≥50,000	≥10,000	11,682			WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Capacity Strengthening; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	0			=3			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 11: Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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National systems; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall			=1				
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	=50	=50	78	39
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	=50	34	40
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	<33	<33	43.40	29
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	13.10	4
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	63	≥80	≥68	43.50	67

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	99.20	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.30	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.30	100
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	>93	100	98
			Male	93	≥95	>93	100	98
			Overall	93	≥95	>93	100	98

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥95	98.30	94
			Male	95	≥95	≥95	98.20	96
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95	98.20	95
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees, host community; Rwanda			Overall	5	≥7	>5	5	5

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Emily Fredenberg

Children in Nyamagabe District enjoy meals prepared from WFP alternative Take-Home Rations distributed in lieu of school feeding due to school closure

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

Financial Section

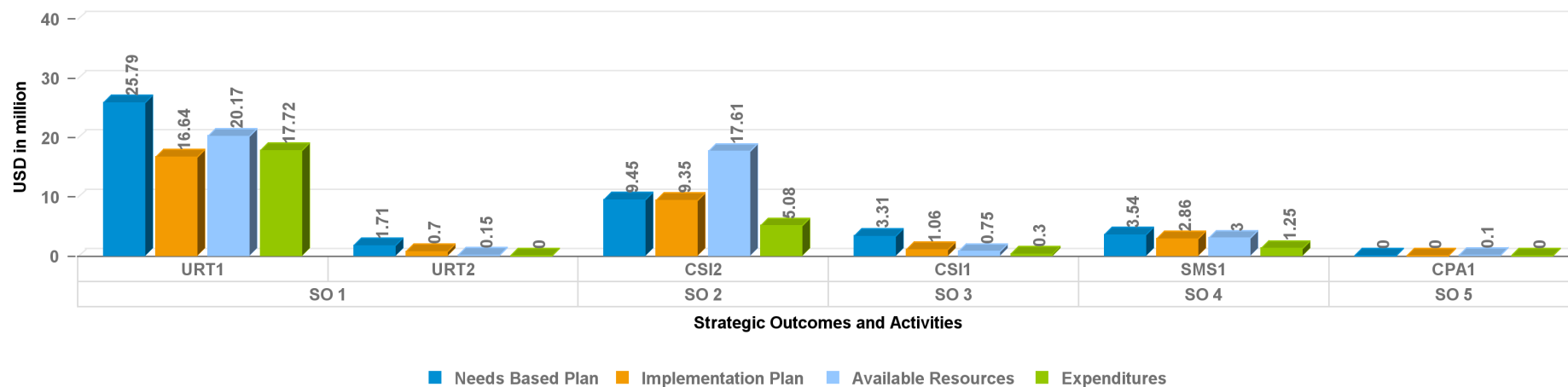
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 and 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 timely 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 affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	25,786,682	16,642,558	20,171,474	17,715,804
		Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	1,712,245	699,759	150,000	0
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and 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	9,449,141	9,346,811	17,606,389	5,082,378
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			36,948,068	26,689,127	37,927,863	22,798,182
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	3,311,961	1,057,008	753,593	303,754
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,311,961	1,057,008	753,593	303,754

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	3,535,584	2,863,823	3,004,589	1,247,816
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,535,584	2,863,823	3,004,589	1,247,816
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 timely assistance to affected population	0	0	103,355	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)			0	0	103,355	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,401,919	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	15,401,919	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			43,795,613	30,609,958	57,191,319	24,349,752
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,607,534	3,279,829	4,847,486	2,331,576
Total Direct Costs			47,403,147	33,889,787	62,038,805	26,681,328
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,081,205	2,202,836	2,586,149	2,586,149
Grand Total			50,484,352	36,092,623	64,624,955	29,267,478



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

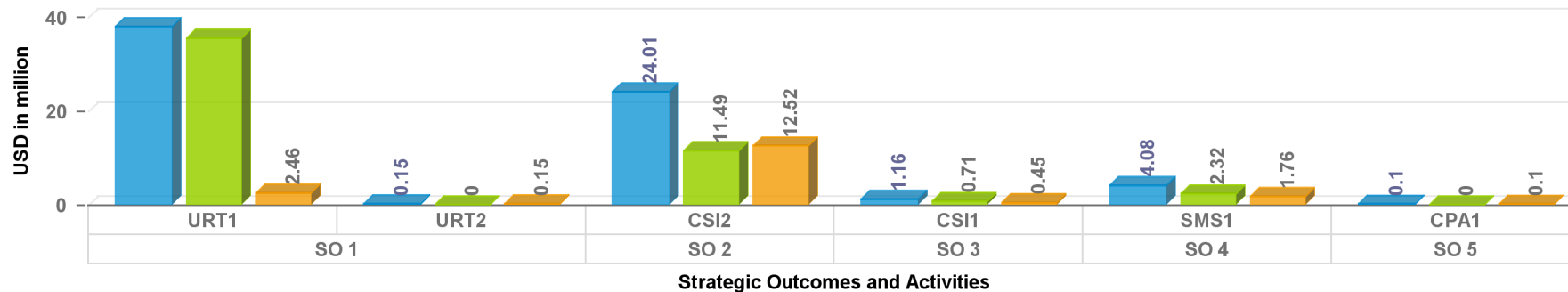
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 and 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 timely 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 affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	53,325,721	36,949,030	962,889	37,911,919	35,456,248	2,455,671
		Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	3,617,161	150,000	0	150,000	0	150,000
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and 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	17,623,765	24,013,589	0	24,013,589	11,489,578	12,524,011

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Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			74,566,647	61,112,618	962,889	62,075,508	46,945,826	15,129,682
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	6,432,517	1,161,455	0	1,161,455	711,616	449,839
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,432,517	1,161,455	0	1,161,455	711,616	449,839
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	7,140,286	4,078,880	0	4,078,880	2,322,107	1,756,773
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			7,140,286	4,078,880	0	4,078,880	2,322,107	1,756,773

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Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 timely assistance to affected population	1,169,233	103,355	0	103,355	0	103,355
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	103,355	0	103,355	0	103,355
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,401,919	0	15,401,919	0	15,401,919
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	15,401,919	0	15,401,919	0	15,401,919
Total Direct Operational Cost			89,308,683	81,858,227	962,889	82,821,116	49,979,549	32,841,567
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,797,034	7,038,248	102,452	7,140,700	4,624,790	2,515,910
Total Direct Costs			96,105,717	88,896,475	1,065,341	89,961,816	54,604,339	35,357,477
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,165,545	5,117,551		5,117,551	5,117,551	0
Grand Total			102,271,262	94,014,026	1,065,341	95,079,367	59,721,890	35,357,477



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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