



World Food
Programme

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Rwanda

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2021, WFP implemented the third year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2023, which helped provide life-saving assistance and continued the shift towards strengthening national capacity to formulate, manage and implement programmes for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. WFP assisted 249,478 people through a combination of 4,348 metric tonnes of in-kind food and USD 8,642,049 of cash-based transfers to improve food security and nutrition needs, including 5,350 people with disabilities (2,795 men, 2,555 women). These included vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities, refugees and returnees hosted in refugee camps and reception centres, and those displaced and seeking refuge in Rwanda due to eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano near Goma city in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Number of people reached decreased by 2.6 percent from 2020, primarily driven by the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees back to their country. In line with WFP commitment to achieve SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, WFP preserved its capacity to support the Government and partners to respond to any emergency or crisis through existing national disaster management structures.

WFP also provided capacity strengthening to 54,314 beneficiaries to support food security and nutrition status improvement through social and behavioural change communication (SBCC), agriculture and nutrition-sensitive trainings, provision of agricultural inputs and community-led poverty reduction solutions. Institutional capacity strengthening initiatives through WFP's technical assistance benefited 2,692 government and partner staff to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities.

WFP activities are aligned with the Government's National Strategy for Transformation (NST, 2017-2024) and the United Nations Development Assistance Plan which seeks to achieve the SDGs. WFP contributed to SDG target 2.2 by supporting the Government to deliver nutritious foods to 111,772 vulnerable people, including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to prevent stunting and treat malnutrition. This contributed to reduced national stunting rates among children under five years to 33 percent in 2020, a decrease from 35 percent in 2018 and 38 percent in 2015^[1] while wasting reduced from 2.0 to 1.1 percent during the same period. As part of these efforts, WFP continued to support the Government to strengthen the capacity of healthcare professionals and improve national nutrition surveillance systems.

WFP contributed to the national social protection policy discussions to operationalize more shock-responsive social protection, including organizing a high-level multisectoral policy forum in December 2021. WFP supported the government with data collection and analysis of the 2021 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis which provides data on food and nutrition security in Rwanda every three years. To make work opportunities more accessible to female participants, WFP established mobile day cares through its Food for Assets programme. Contributing to SDG 2.3, WFP linked supported farmers to formal markets, complemented capacity strengthening activities, and facilitated access to post-harvest handling and storage equipment for 33,600 farmers (48 percent women).

WFP facilitated the Government's participation in the United Nations Food Systems Summit that took place in September 2021. WFP also supported preparations through various dialogues that took place throughout April-May 2021 and the pre-summit in July, convening country level dialogues^[2]. WFP also supported the Government in preparations towards the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Japan in December. Rwanda joined the Global School Meals Coalition, officially launched at the Food Systems Summit in September 2021, accentuating the Government's commitment to a National School Feeding programme. Despite delays related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government made important strides with the roll-out of National School Feeding programme in October to all public schools^[3] in Rwanda, with continued technical guidance through WFP.

WFP with partners launched programmatic innovations, including a successful pilot to introduce whole-grain maize meal into select schools within the Home-Grown School Feeding programme. A pilot initiative to test state of the art sorting technology able to identify and remove individual kernels of maize infected by aflatoxins was also launched, to improve food safety and quality in Rwanda.

WFP in partnership with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Ministry of Emergency Management rolled-out targeted assistance for all camp-based refugees, shifting away from status-based assistance thanks to the support received under the joint 'UNHCR-WFP Program Excellence and Targeting' Hub. From May 2021 onwards, general food assistance entitlements were provided to refugees based on vulnerability level.

272,072

Total beneficiaries in 2021



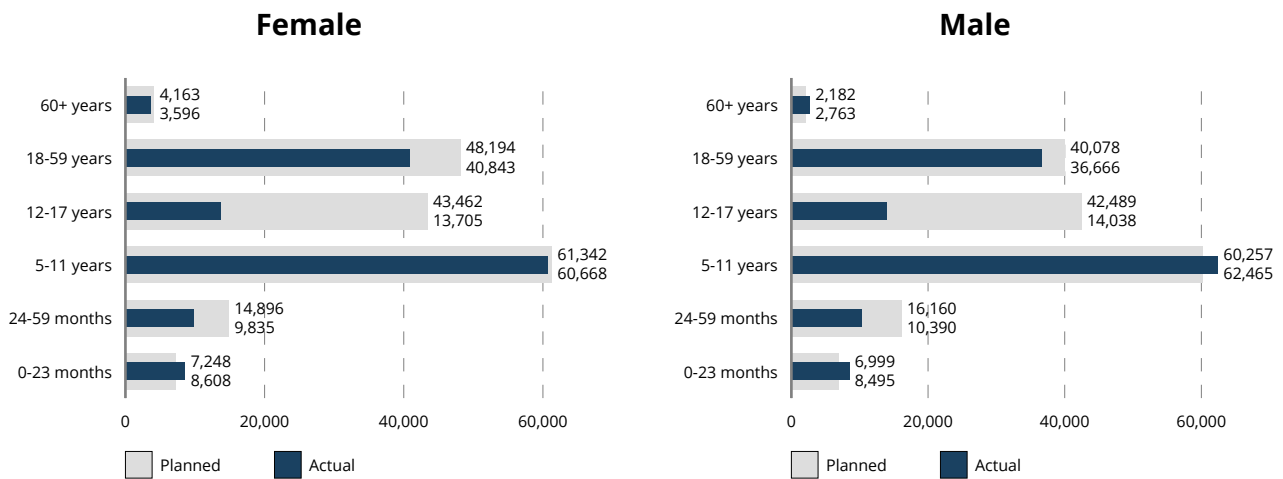
50% female



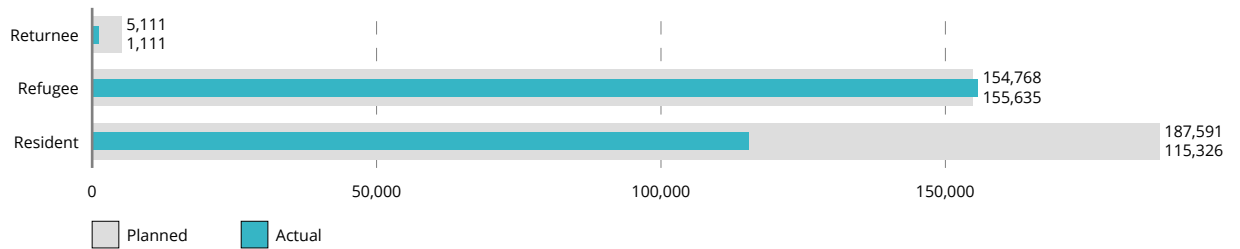
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,350 (48% Female, 52% Male)

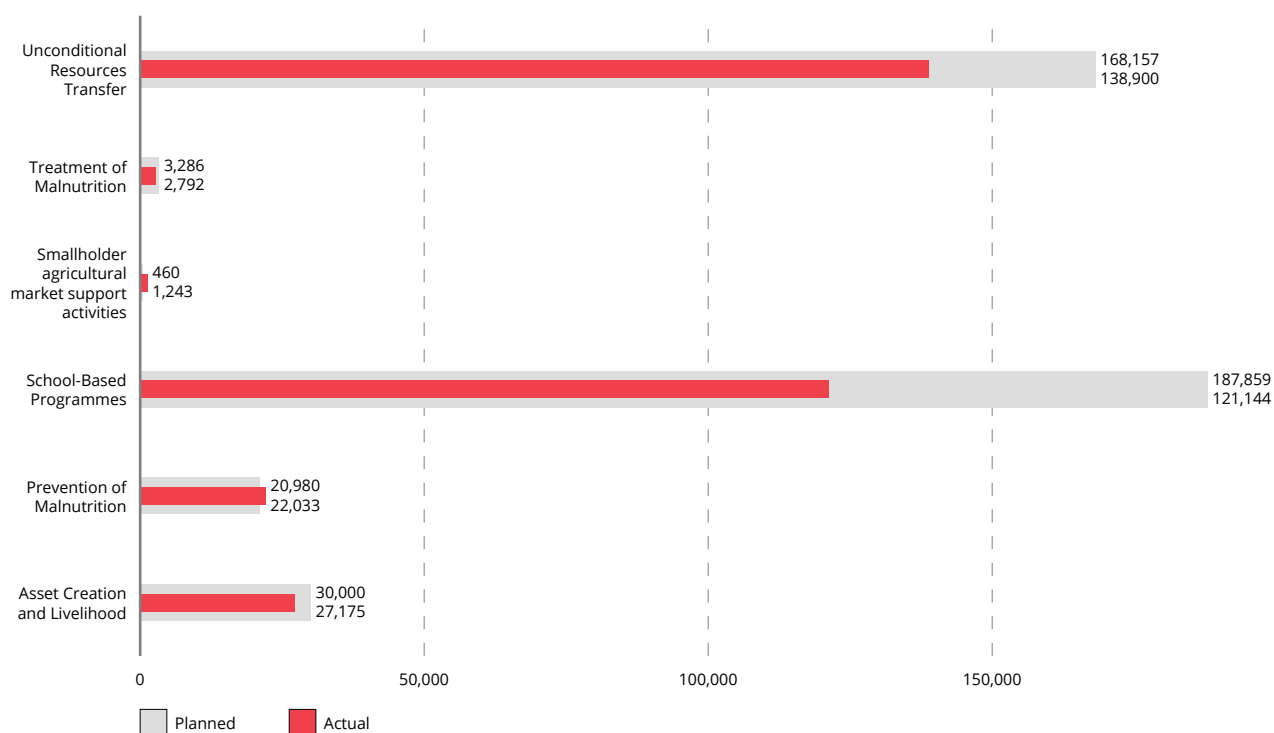
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group




Beneficiaries by Residence Status




Beneficiaries by Programme Area




Beneficiaries by Modality



160,566
total actual food
beneficiaries in 2021
of 255,065 total planned
(80,432 Female, 80,134
Male)




158,486
total actual CBT
beneficiaries in 2021
of 272,954 total planned
(80,819 Female, 77,667
Male)



49,097
total actual Capacity
Strengthening
beneficiaries in 2021
of 37,548 total planned
(34,913 Female, 14,184
Male)

Total Food and CBT

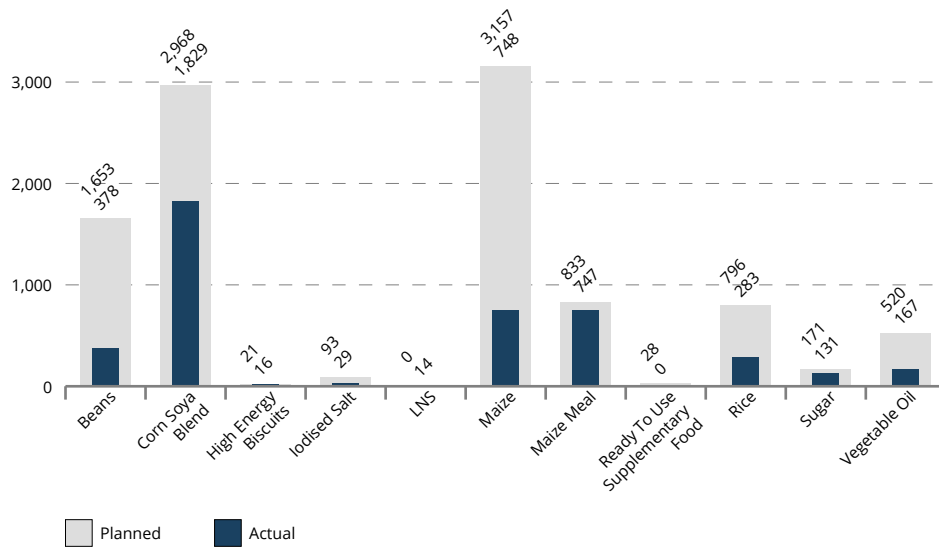


4,343 mt
total actual food transferred in
2021
of 10,242 mt total planned

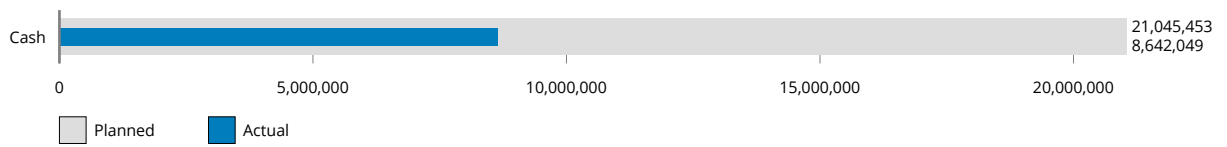


US\$ 8,642,049
total actual cash transferred in
2021
of \$US 21,045,453 total planned

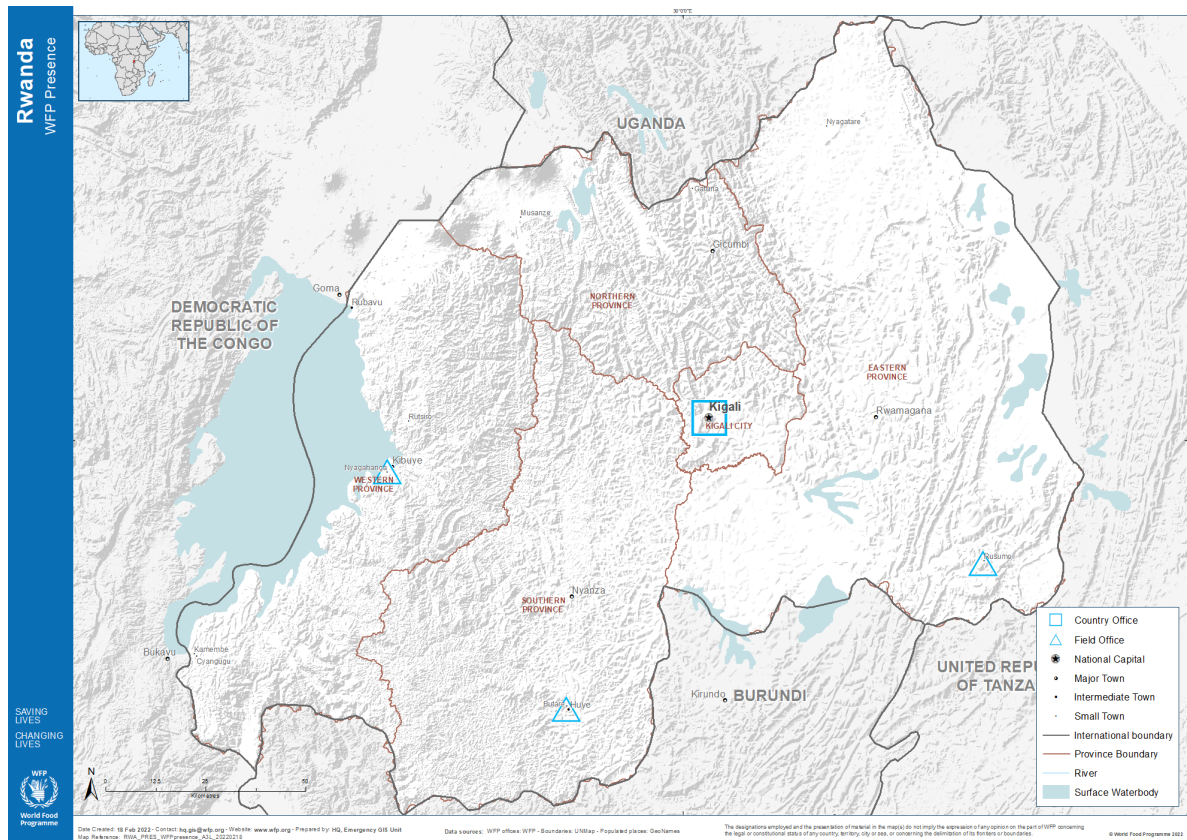
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Rwanda, a small landlocked country in east-central Africa, with a hilly terrain, hosts a population of approximately 12.9 million people. It is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, growing at 2.31 percent annually. Rwanda is ranked 156 out of 189 on the Human Development Index (HDI)[4], placing the country in the low human development category[5]. Poverty is still significant with 16 percent of the population living in extreme poverty[6]. Agriculture is the main economic activity, contributing approximately one-fourth of the gross domestic product (GDP). Seventy percent of the population is engaged in the agriculture sector with half practicing exclusively subsistence agriculture and 42 percent practicing commercial agriculture[7]. Approximately 70 percent of land nationally is on hillsides[8] with limited terracing and low levels of irrigation with only 1.6 percent agricultural operators having invested in irrigation[9].

Rwanda is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural hazards and is affected frequently by unpredictable heavy rains and long dry spells. These lead to localized flooding, landslides, and drought. The risk for volcanic eruptions remains high. These small but frequent disasters undermine the resilience of communities, destroy livelihoods, and jeopardize household food and nutrition security. According to the 2021 CFSVA, 44 percent of households experienced a shock during the last 12 months, impacting household food security and household assets. Irregular rains or long dry spells impacted 33 percent of households in the Eastern province while landslides impacted 28 percent of households in the Northern province. As climate change is predicted to accelerate over the coming decades, shocks are also expected to affect more people.

Food insecurity and undernutrition remain a challenge in Rwanda. According to the 2021 CFSVA, 20.6 percent of households are food insecure[10], with the highest prevalence of food insecurity in the western province at 36 percent. This is an increase from the 17.7 percent of households facing food insecurity in the 2018 CFSVA, and the 19.5 percent in 2015. Within food insecure households in 2021, 1.8 percent are severely food insecure, with limited consumption of nutritionally diverse foods. According to the 2019-2020 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the rate of stunting or chronic malnutrition among young children is 33 percent, a decrease from 38 percent in 2014-2015[11]. Stunting has been correlated with a mother's low education level[12] household food insecurity and poverty among other factors. Although this is still higher than the average for developing countries (25 percent), Rwanda owes the improvement to the continuous efforts of multiple stakeholders to eliminate all forms of malnutrition.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to adversely affect lives and livelihoods in Rwanda in 2021, including disrupting international trade, and local and small businesses. Exports and tourism were the hardest hit, with a spill-over to other sectors of the economy. Containment measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 reduced economic activities. Before

the COVID-19 pandemic, Rwanda's economic growth was ten percent annually[12]. In the second quarter of 2020, Rwanda's GDP growth rate was -12.4 percent. With a gradual re-opening of businesses in 2021, the GDP grew by 3.5 percent and 20.6 percent respectively in the first and second quarters. For 68 percent of urban households and 24 percent of rural households, COVID-19 was reported as the main shock that affected households in the last 12 months prior to the April 2021 CFSVA assessment. In more than 95 percent of the cases, this situation caused a reduction or a loss of income. Income decreased significantly in urban areas resulting from loss of wages and economic activity due to COVID-19 containment measures. Income in rural areas remained nearly the same as in 2018 primarily due to the continuation of prioritised agricultural activities throughout the pandemic.

Although Rwanda has made significant strides removing all forms of gender-based discrimination and promoting the advancement of women over the past decade, the impact of COVID-19 disproportionately affected women. The employment to population ratio decreased from 48.3 to 43 percent through the lockdown period, with larger decreases among female workers (6.2 percent female compared to 4 percent male workers)[13].

Rwanda hosts 126,988 refugees and asylum seekers across five camps mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. The Congolese refugee crisis is very protracted. Livelihood opportunities for camp-based refugees are minimal due to the lack of land for cultivation and livestock rearing. Despite this, Government supports livelihood strategies to enable refugees to become self-reliant and leverage their independence from the humanitarian assistance through its "Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019 - 2024".

Rwanda aspires to middle-income country status by 2035 and high-income country status by 2050, guided by the national development plan Vision 2050 and a series of seven-year National Strategies for Transformation (NST) to support achieving the SDGs. WFP is in its third year of implementing the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023), working with the Government and stakeholders to support the achievement of SDG 2 and 17, through five strategic outcomes (SO). The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) will be transformed into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation plan (UNSDCF) in 2022, and extended through mid-2024. With this extension, WFP also aligned the timeline of the CSP, postponing the mid-term review to mid-2022 and began plans to extend the CSP through mid-2024.

SO1 aims to address immediate food and nutrition needs of camp-based refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected Rwandan populations in partnership with MINEMA and UNHCR. SO2 focuses on strengthening national social protection programmes, to build resilience to natural and human-caused shocks, in partnership with MINEMA, MINALOC, MINAGRI, and MINEDUC. SO3 supports Government programmes to reduce all forms of malnutrition through the provision of capacity strengthening to the National Childhood Development Agency (NCDA) and MoH. 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.

Risk Management

Throughout the year, WFP ensured continuous review and monitoring of its risk register and conducted risk assessments to adapt its programme response to various strategic, programmatic, fiduciary and financial risks. In 2021, WFP continued to adapt its operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP staff movements were constrained and required remote and/or hybrid working arrangements. WFP redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, including where possible, conducting remote monitoring and minimising physical interactions. To mitigate supply chain challenges such as border closures and limited availability of transporters, WFP continued working closely with customs, relevant Ministries, and service providers to support any surge in requirements.

The heightened needs presented by the pandemic, both in Rwanda and internationally, led to overwhelming needs among traditional donors. This resulted in a critical funding shortfall for WFP's refugee operation, in which 60 percent ration reductions were introduced in March and April 2021. Ration reductions coincided with the timing of the introduction of targeted assistance for refugees. A communication strategy was put in place to share this information with refugees in a timely fashion to mitigate tension and protests, along with an appeals mechanism to allow refugees to appeal their vulnerability status directly to WFP and partners for consideration. WFP worked jointly with other partners, primarily MINEMA and UNHCR, to ensure measures were put in place to avoid security incidents among the refugee population and to keep staff safe.

Following the May 2021 eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano in eastern DRC, WFP immediately deployed staff to the area to support needs assessment and provision of emergency assistance whilst observing strict health and safety measures. WFP diligently reaffirmed its zero tolerance to fraud, corruption and sexual harassment and abuse of power through various channels such as all-staff meetings, periodic emails as well as line manager interactions with staff and field level awareness trainings for cooperating partners.

Partnerships

In line with WFP's commitment to SDG 17, WFP continued to collaborate with the Government, private sector donors, and other partners through transformative partnerships to achieve effective results. Fostering partnerships with the private sector, WFP secured a new multi-year contribution from the Mastercard Foundation. This contribution seeks to leverage and scale-up WFP's support to smallholder farmers by piloting an innovative financing facility to support scale-up ventures for small and medium enterprises in 2022. In 2021, WFP partnered with the Rockefeller Foundation in the "Power of Procurement for Nutrition" (PP4N) initiative to develop healthy dietary patterns to improve the nutrition quality of school meals by piloting the introduction of fortified whole-grain maize meal into the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme[14]. With WFP's Innovation Accelerator support and in collaboration with local agro-processor, Aflasight, WFP launched a one-year pilot innovation to test breakthrough technology to reduce aflatoxins in Rwanda. Based on the pilot's success, the technology could be scaled-up across Rwanda in 2022. WFP built upon its existing partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to jointly launch this innovation along with their complementary "Aflakiosk" pilot to scale-up reduction of aflatoxins in maize and improve food safety and quality in Rwanda. WFP leveraged its strong partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) to secure new partnerships to support the HGSF programme. Given France's global leadership within the Global School Meal Coalition and Rwanda's high-level commitment to the coalition, WFP brought on board France as a new partner for HGSF, the first contribution from France to WFP in Rwanda. With EU funding for COVID-19 recovery efforts, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA). This MOU outlined cooperation areas to strengthen the national social protection system to effectively expand social protection interventions and COVID-19 recovery. This includes enhancing targeting during emergencies and shocks, complaints and feedback mechanisms, and data analysis and reporting. WFP strengthened existing partnerships with key donor partners as contributions to new programmatic areas were confirmed. The Republic of Korea, which typically supports resilience projects, contributed to HGSF. WFP, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Health Organisation (WHO), secured funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to support a third phase of the Joint Programme on Nutrition. In the next phase, WFP will strengthen the private sector's engagement in nutrition by establishing the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network. WFP collaborated with other UN agencies on HIV through the Joint United Nations Team for HIV/AIDS, convened by UNAIDS. In collaboration with the WFP's regional Innovation Accelerator, with USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) funding, an innovation challenge will be launched in early 2022 to support local start-ups with scalable business ideas that address the achievement of SDG 2. Based on multi-year contributions secured in 2020, WFP commenced a second phase and scale-up of the HGSF programme, supported by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). WFP launched new programmes, including the "Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Market Linkage Project" (SAPMP), funded by the Republic of Korea, supporting sustainable food security in rural communities throughout Rwanda. WFP also commenced implementation of the "Creating peace dividends for women and youth through increased cross-border trade and strengthened food security" jointly with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO with thanks to multi-year funds secured from the UN Peace Building Fund (PBF). WFP enhanced collaboration with UNHCR and the Rwandan Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) through the joint 'UNHCR-WFP Program Excellence and Targeting' Hub with the roll-out of targeted assistance to refugees in May 2021. This ensured that WFP prioritized scarce donor resources for the most vulnerable refugees. WFP's resourcing situation for the refugee operation was heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and a decreasing donor base. This was compounded by an already protracted refugee operation with significant donor fatigue. Consequently, WFP was forced to reduce rations by 60 percent for all refugees from March-April 2021. After the roll-out of needs-based targeting in May 2021, through strong partnerships with existing donors, including Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation (ECHO) and BHA, and German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) as a new donor, WFP was able to increase rations[15].

CSP Financial Overview

After completing year three of the five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, by the end of December 2021, 50 percent of the CSP's USD 250.6 million needs-based plan was funded.

In 2021, WFP's annual needs-based plan was 103 percent resourced. WFP thanks top donors in 2021, including the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID BHA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation (ECHO), and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Fifty-five percent of funds used in 2021 were carry-overs from 2020, and a similar percent will be carried over into 2022, given the multi-year contributions for the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, and the Sustainable Market Alliance Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project along with capacity strengthening support to smallholder farmers. Ninety-four percent of these contributions were direct multilateral, while 76 percent were earmarked allocations by activity, sub-activity, and beneficiary type. The funding level in 2021 was 12 percent less than in 2020. This could be attributed to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on global economies.

SO1 was resourced at 59 percent. This represented a 15 percent decrease compared to 2020. A four percent direct multilateral contribution was also received to support the volcano response[16]. Given the protracted nature of the refugee crisis, existing donor fatigue was compounded by the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, WFP faced critical funding shortfalls, which obliged the implementation of 60 percent ration reductions on general food assistance from March to April 2021 for all camp-based refugees. Nonetheless, with additional contributions from different donors in the following months, including from Canada, GFFO, ECHO, and BHA, WFP increased rations for refugees based on their vulnerability criteria.













SO2 was resourced at 205 percent. This included two multi-year contributions, one for HGSF funded by USDA and the other for the SMART project, funded by KOICA, secured in 2020. Three percent of allocations to strengthen the national social protection programme was funded by the EU's Department for International Partnerships (INTPA) and the UN Joint SDG Fund. All these contributions were output earmarked. Flexible private sector funding to HGSF supported complementary bilateral in-kind donations with locally and regionally produced commodities. This was, however, a decrease of 77 percent compared to 2020. WFP continued to mobilize funding to top-up contributions received in the last quarter of 2021, including from the Government of France and the Republic of Korea, to implement activities in 2022.

SO3 was resourced at 30 percent. Seventy-eight percent of resources in 2021 were contributions from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) secured in 2020 and other UN Agency contributions received in 2021. The funding situation for SO3 remained critical in 2021, compelling WFP to implement social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities at a reduced scale and focus on providing technical assistance to the Government. Tackling stunting requires long-term funding to address chronic, systemic challenges across interconnected sectors, including food, nutrition, health, and social protection.

SO4 was resourced at 135 percent. Sixty percent of the funds were carried forward from multi-year contributions mainly from KOICA and New Zealand secured in 2020 and was supplemented by 2021 allocations, including from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and other UN funds. Around 64 percent will be carried over into 2022. To achieve funding targets in 2021, WFP continuously demonstrated accountability by providing regular briefings and updates to donors on its funding situation and transparent up-to-date information about achievements and challenges. WFP also advocated for flexible and predictable funding through these discussions to ensure the successful implementation of activities.

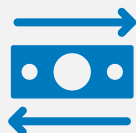
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	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	27,962,054.0	10,682,466.0	16,568,319.0	12,473,102.0
02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	12,150,077.0	11,466,034.0	24,855,697.0	8,620,345.0
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	1,819,421.0	639,704.0	548,578.0	449,807.0
04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	3,456,281.0	2,848,504.0	4,676,958.0	1,888,679.0
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	0.0	103,355.0	0.0
Non-strategic result and non-strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	7,281,451.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	45,387,833.0	25,636,708.0	54,034,358.0	23,431,933.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	3,332,827.0	3,029,488.0	5,018,755.0	2,406,323.0

Total Direct Costs	 48,720,660.0	 28,666,196.0	 59,053,113.0	 25,838,256.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 3,166,843.0	 1,863,303.0	 1,267,304.0	 1,267,304.0
Grand Total	 51,887,502.0	 30,529,500.0	 60,320,417.0	 27,105,560.0

Programme performance

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



USD 8.1 Million provided to refugees through cash based transfers to improve their food security and nutrition needs and stimulate the local economy



249,478 people reached through a combination of cash based assistance and food distribution



4,348 metric tons distributed to the most vulnerable



42,575 children including refugee children and children from the host community attending the same school as refugees provided with school meals



A targeting approach was rolled-out shifting to needs based assistance to ensure scarce resources are prioritized for the most vulnerable refugees

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP aimed to meet the food and nutrition needs of refugees living in camps and Rwandan returnees, in partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP also provided support to crisis-affected Rwandans, at the request of the Government and other partners following the volcanic eruption of Nyiragongo volcano near Goma city in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

WFP assisted approximately 114,000 refugees hosted in Gihembe, Kigeme, Kiziba, Mahama, Mugombwa and Nyabiheke camps with humanitarian food and nutrition assistance. Refugees, from Burundi (39 percent) and the DRC (61 percent) received assistance. This represents 17.39 percent reduction compared to 138,000 refugees reached in 2020. This decrease was primarily driven by the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees, which began in mid-2020 and continued throughout 2021.

From February 2021 onwards, all refugees received unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) for general food assistance (GFA) as WFP transitioned from providing hybrid in-kind food and CBT for GFA to refugees in Mahama camp. However, WFP maintained programmatic flexibility to provide in-kind food and/or cash assistance based on the contextual needs. Through CBT, WFP is creating an enabling environment for refugees' self-reliance to provide better opportunities for livelihoods and economic inclusion[17]. By providing cash assistance, WFP also positively impacted the local economy in and around refugee camps[18], directly injecting USD 8.1 million into the local economy in 2021 and USD 55.6 million since the introduction of the modality in 2014. WFP continued to collaborate with Equity Bank to deliver CBT through refugee bank accounts.

WFP provided a three-month one-off package of in-kind food assistance to 3,906 Rwandan returnees to reintegrate into their communities. The most vulnerable groups with special nutritional needs including pregnant and breastfeeding women[19], children aged between 6-23 months[20], children between 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition[21] and persons with HIV and/or tuberculosis[22] received supplementary fortified blended food and targeted social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities to prevent moderate acute malnutrition. WFP provided school meals[23] to 42,575 children including 33,343 refugee children and 9,232 children from the host community attending the same schools as refugees. WFP supported the voluntary repatriation of 29,386 Burundian refugees in Mahama camp with the provision of hot meals in reception centers before departure, and high energy biscuits (HEB) for their journey home. Further, on request from the Government, WFP provided hot meals to 329 refugees in COVID-19 isolation centers. In-kind food assistance was provided in partnership with UNHCR and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) while SBCC activities were provided in partnership with Plan International.

In line with the 2019 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) recommendation and the commitment to move towards needs-based targeting, in 2020, WFP was selected for end-to-end support under the joint UNHCR-WFP Program Excellence and the Targeting Hub throughout 2020-2021, with support from USAID BHA. This included support to implement targeting and prioritization of assistance, to move towards needs-based humanitarian assistance instead of the status-based food and non-food assistance for refugees. A joint needs assessment combining WFP and UNHCR's Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM) was conducted in December 2020. From this, a targeting and prioritization approach was successfully rolled out in May 2021. Under the new targeting approach, refugees classified as highly vulnerable are eligible for full GFA rations (85.4 percent of refugees in December 2021); moderately vulnerable refugees are eligible for half of a full ration (7.2 percent of refugees in December 2021); and refugees characterized as least vulnerable are no longer eligible to receive assistance from WFP (7.4 percent of refugees in December 2021). The targeting mechanism also integrated an appeals mechanism[24], where refugees who felt inaccurately characterized could make an official appeal. The targeting approach only applies to GFA.

In 2021, SO1 was resourced at 59 percent (USD 16.4 million) compared to 74 percent in 2020. Due to this, WFP was forced to implement 60 percent ration reductions on GFA for all camp-based refugees from March-April 2021. After the roll-out of targeted assistance in May 2021, thanks to additional donor contributions and flexible funds, WFP was able to increase rations to 80 percent for highly vulnerable refugees and 40 percent for moderately vulnerable refugees[25]. From June 2021 through the end of the year, WFP was able to further increase the ration sizes for highly vulnerable refugees to 92 percent while moderately vulnerable households received 46 percent of GFA[26]. Despite the reductions in GFA, WFP was able to maintain full rations of supplementary nutrition assistance and school feeding as critical safety net programmes.

On 22 May 2021, the Nyiragongo volcano erupted near Goma city in eastern DRC, with lava streams pouring down in the direction of Rwanda. The volcanic activity caused many earthquakes in both DRC and Rwanda, resulting in a mandatory evacuation of several parts of Goma. Following the evacuation order, residents of Goma started to enter Rwanda for safety reasons. To respond to this, WFP provided HEBs and hot meals to approximately 1,600 displaced people from the end of May until June 2021[27], when the majority of those displaced could safely return to the DRC. WFP coordinated the food security sector throughout the response.

Throughout 2021, UNHCR and MINEMA continued to organize convoys for Burundian refugees in Mahama camp wishing to voluntarily repatriate back to their home country, a process which began in mid-2020. As of December 2021, a total of 28,702 refugees from Mahama camp voluntarily repatriated to Burundi since August 2020 (a decrease from the original planning figure of 48,000). Based on trends at the end of 2021, less than 100 individuals were repatriating each month. Official figures for 2022 are still under consideration with UNHCR and MINEMA, and WFP will revise its operational figures for 2022 according to new official estimations. Additionally, from June 2021, Rwanda began receiving Burundian refugees from Uganda wishing to also voluntarily repatriate to Burundi. As of December 2021, 704 transiting refugees were assisted in this regard.

To improve refugee living conditions and mitigate environmental degradation in and around Kigeme and Gihembe camps, the Government in October 2020 began relocating refugees to Mahama refugee camp. By the end of October 2021, all refugees from Gihembe camp had been relocated to Mahama camp and Gihembe camp was officially closed. Depending on availability of space in Mahama camp, the relocation exercise will continue for refugees in Kigeme camp in 2022.

In 2021, COVID-19 continued to be a challenge in Rwanda requiring additional lockdown measures from mid-January to early February 2021. This included movement restrictions between provinces, closure of schools in Kigali, with only 30 percent of staff working in offices and markets. In late June 2021, Rwanda implemented tougher restrictions to curb the pandemic. Restrictions included closure of public and private schools across the country and inter-district movement restrictions[28]. This posed challenges mostly for refugees categorized as least vulnerable since they were ineligible to receive WFP's GFA and unable to travel outside refugee camps in search of livelihood opportunities. At the Government's request, WFP provided a one-off food and nutrition assistance ration to these refugees to assist them to cope with lockdown challenges. The COVID-19 restrictions affected the implementation of WFP's school

feeding programme, with school meals suspended during school closure. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health through the provision of ten Mobile Storage Units as part of WFP's support the Government's COVID-19 National Contingency Plan[29].

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, implementation of ration reductions since March 2021, and the movement of Congolese refugees from other camps in Rwanda, WFP surveys indicated improved food and nutrition security for refugees from December 2020 to September 2021. This could have resulted from Rwanda's overall decrease in food prices since December 2020. WFP carries out weekly price monitoring in and around refugee camps to understand the average cost of purchasing a basic food basket in relation to the transfer value of WFP's GFA. This data is also utilized to inform programmatic decision-making regarding adaptations to the cash transfer value which is reviewed on a quarterly basis. The average cost of the food basket decreased by ten percent from September 2020 compared to September 2021 and was relatively closer to the transfer value for refugees.

A second JPDM was carried out in September 2021. Results from the exercise indicated that overall, the level of refugees' food security improved in September 2021 when compared to December 2020. Food consumption scores improved in all camps except for Mahama camp where households having poor food consumption increased from 2 percent to 8 percent between December 2020 and September 2021[30]. Additionally, the percentage of refugees with access to livelihood opportunities improved from 40 percent in December 2020 to 52 percent in September 2021. Half of the refugee households (50 percent) did not adopt a coping strategy compared to 44 percent in December 2020. Overall, 47 percent of refugees had the economic capacity to meet essential needs without assistance in 2021.

Results from the August 2021 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) noted that stunting decreased from 22.4 percent in May 2019 to 18.7 percent in September 2021 which is of medium severity according to WHO classification. The positive trend could be partially attributed to high stunting programme adherence (91 percent), continued provision of nutritious foods and SBCC which promotes the adoption of positive nutrition behaviours[31]. Water, sanitation and hygiene continue to improve in the camps and health programmes such as deworming, immunization, and vitamin A supplementation also contributed to the overall improvement. However, Kigeme, Kiziba and Mahama camps still have stunting levels above 20 percent which is considered high[32].

A JAM is conducted every two years to understand the situation, needs, risks, capacities and vulnerabilities of refugees with regards to food security and nutrition. The data collection for the 2021 JAM took place in November 2021 with results expected in January 2022. The JAM will build upon the quantitative findings of the JPDM and SENS, to observe policy and programmatic changes since the last JAM in November 2019 and to inform the next Plan of Action between WFP and UNHCR.

WFP fully integrated gender into the implementation of SO1 activities including SBCC, school feeding and capacity strengthening as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees.	4

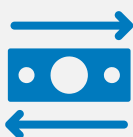
Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year



79,624 children in **108** schools in four food insecure districts in western and southern provinces were provided with school meals



USD 960,000 injected in the economy through purchase of locally produced fortified maize meal and beans supplied to supported schools



USD 573,541 cash transferred to over **6,000 families** that participated in food for asset activities



WFP supported the development of School Feeding Operational Guidelines and worked with the Government to disseminate these in over **5,000 schools**



84 government and development partner staff attended a shock-responsive and climate-sensitive social protection forum organized by WFP and MINALOC

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), WFP continued to invest in capacity strengthening to expand national social protection and food security programmes, and systems to enhance resilience to shocks. This was done by strengthening national capacities in vulnerability analysis, shock-responsive social protection, disaster management, resilient livelihoods, and school feeding. Activities under SO2 also contributed towards reducing poverty, ensuring sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, and promoting climate action. As a key achievement, WFP continued to facilitate the transition of school feeding to the Government in its scale-up of the National School Feeding Programme(NSFP).

In 2021, SO2 was more than 100 percent resourced (USD 24.6 million), representing a 16 percent increase compared to 2020. These resources enabled the full implementation of the Home-grown School Feeding programme (HGSF), resilient livelihoods, and shock-responsive social protection activities. They supported the data collection and analysis for the 2021 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Survey (CFSVA). WFP continued efforts to mobilize resources for the HGSF programme[33] and for continued technical assistance support to the Government to support shock-responsive social protection and disaster management systems development in 2022 and beyond. To strengthen the national evidence base with updated food and nutrition security information and understand the impact of COVID-19 on food and nutrition security, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) in collecting and analysing data for the 2021 CFSVA as well as the report finalization. The process also engaged partners, including the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and UNICEF. This evidence will support the development of programme planning across sectors.

Within the HGSF programme, WFP provided school meals to 79,624 of 83,106[34] targeted primary school children in 108 schools in four food insecure districts in the Western and Southern Provinces[35] of Rwanda. The Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) continued to acknowledge WFP as a key partner in supporting the Government to shape the national school feeding agenda.

In October 2021, the Government officially launched the NSFP nationwide to all 3.3 million students[36]. The Government increased its budget allocation for school feeding from USD 8 million to USD 27 million[37]. It invested USD 19 million under the national budget to construct kitchens and stoves in over 2,600 public schools during the

2020/2021 academic year. WFP supported the Government's school feeding efforts by directly implementing the HGSF programme and providing technical assistance, including support to develop the Comprehensive National School Feeding Policy and School Feeding Operational Guidelines for the Government's NSFP officially approved by the Government in 2021.

WFP also created English and Kinyarwanda versions of the School Feeding Operational Guidelines. In August and September 2021, WFP worked with MINEDUC to disseminate these guidelines countrywide to more than 5,000 public schools. The dissemination exercise reached nearly 500 districts and sector staff, and school leaders in all 30 districts. To enhance coordination of various ministries and partners, WFP facilitated National School Feeding Technical Working Group meetings co-chaired by MINEDUC and WFP. The meetings focused on key discussions around energy in school feeding, infrastructure, and planning for the national dissemination of the School Feeding Operational Guidelines.

The Government joined the Global School Meals Coalition, officially launched at the September 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, bringing together Governments, UN agencies, civil societies, the private sector, and academia to ensure that every child can receive a healthy meal every day in school by 2030. In the Coalition and the Food Systems Summit context, the Government reaffirmed its commitments to the NSFP.

In 2021, WFP school feeding contributed to the national economy with purchases of USD 960,000 worth of locally procured fortified maize meal, fortified whole-grain maize meal, and beans to supply the HGSF programme. This was an increase of USD 617,000 compared to 2020. WFP also trained over 3,900 farmers (51 percent females) in 35 cooperatives on good agriculture practices and post-harvest handling and storage to increase the quantity and quality of their yields as potential school feeding suppliers[38].

The HGSF programme encompasses a complementary set of literacy, nutrition, health, and hygiene interventions, implemented in partnership with World Vision International (WVI) and Gardens for Health International (GHI). In 2021, WFP constructed water systems in four schools, benefitting 2,463 students; about 1,100 teachers and school administrators were trained in teacher professional development activities; 89,000 seeds were distributed to support school gardens in 104 schools; 223 local Government and school committee members were trained on school gardens and nutrition, and over 4,000 parents participated in community-based trainings on nutrition and agriculture.

The 2016-2021 HGSF programme end-line evaluation highlighted that since the start of the first five-year phase of the programme in 2016, over 60 million meals were provided to students; student absenteeism due to illness decreased from 8 percent to 1.72 percent among female students, and from 7 percent to 2.38 percent among male students; the percentage of students identified as attentive increased from 60 percent to 74.1 percent, and student reading comprehension had increased from 49 percent to 77.7 percent.

In 2021, WFP partnered with the Rockefeller Foundation in the "Power of Procurement for Nutrition" (PP4N) initiative, which seeks to develop healthy diets by exploring opportunities to improve nutrition through the meals and menus of institutional procurement channels such as school feeding. From August to December, the first phase of the PP4N pilot was carried out in 18 HGSF supported schools. WFP shifted from the regular refined to a new fortified whole-grain maize flour locally produced in Rwanda, enhancing the nutrient content of the school meal. The pilot also involved a social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) campaign[39] focusing on the nutritional benefits of consuming whole-grain products[40]. All students surveyed appreciated the taste of the whole grain compared to refined flour. Based on the pilot's success, WFP will continue to support the Government to have a cost-efficient and nutritious menu including whole-grain products in 2022 and beyond.

WFP continued to build climate-resilient livelihoods through the Sustainable Market Alliance Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project in five districts. The project aims to build food insecure and shock-prone communities' resilience through a holistic package including climate-smart assets creation and cash-based transfers, farmer capacity strengthening and market access, and community empowerment activities.

Activities were further informed by Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) that enabled participating districts and sectors to map out shocks and seasonalities over time and how these should inform livelihoods, social protection, and agricultural programmes. This process built upon findings from the Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) that engaged communities in 2020 to identify the livelihood challenges, available resources, and opportunities to contextualize interventions.

In 2021, WFP constructed 538 hectares[41] of terraces and developed marshlands addressing drought, floods, and soil erosion in the five districts[42], exceeding the targeted 348 hectares. These assets directly benefit approximately 9,300 households in the targeted communities[43] by increasing household adaptation and resilience to natural disasters and enhancing food security. Under these asset creation activities, WFP provided cash-based transfers worth USD 573,541 to over 6,000 families. WFP also trained approximately 1,865 farmers and provided them with fertilizers and seeds to improve the soil and boost production[44]. Supported farmers increased their yields by an average of 25 percent in 2021 compared to the average harvest in non-supported communities [45].

WFP set up free mobile daycare centres in the project sites to enhance women's participation in livelihood activities, allowing mothers with young children to participate in asset creation while ensuring their young children received adequate care and nutrition. This created an enabling environment for breastfeeding and childcare, allowing about 1,300 mothers to participate in Food for Assets (FFA) activities and around 1,400 children benefited from the mobile daycare. A complimentary package of nutrition and gender-transformation skills imparted through the Gender Action Learning System (GALS)[46] and other methodologies[47] reached 6,028 households participating in the resilient livelihoods activities.

The overall implementation of the SMART project is accompanied by an Impact Evaluation[48] in collaboration with the World Bank DIME. Food consumption in the participant households increased from 33 percent of households having acceptable consumption patterns at baseline in December 2020 to 68 percent at the midline in December 2021. An increasing share of the participating households had the economic capacity to meet their food and non-food needs using their resources. At the same time, in December 2020, about 37 percent of the participants could not afford the costs of the minimum food basket. By December 2021, this had dropped to 31 percent[49].

WFP's Social Protection and Disaster Management technical assistance scaled up in 2021, focusing particularly on support to the Government to strengthen the national Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) agenda. The interventions are supported through the Joint UN SDGs Programme on "Accelerating Integrated Policy Interventions for Social Protection," implemented in collaboration with FAO, UNICEF, and the Government of Rwanda. Activities include those at the policy, system, and community levels. WFP finalized a multi-year MOU with the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA), focusing on shock-responsive social protection and strengthening core social protection operational systems, including Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) and Monitoring and Evaluation.

In December 2021, the first national high-level forum on shock-responsive and climate-sensitive social protection was organized by WFP and the Ministry of Local Government, bringing together 84 Government and development partner staff and international experts in the social protection and disaster management sectors. The agenda focused on the opportunity of harnessing a strong national social protection system to help manage the increasingly frequent weather-related shocks in Rwanda and inform work to implement priority actions in 2022 and beyond.

Furthermore, under the framework of a multi-year MOU, WFP worked with MINEMA to update the Government's National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Policy. The Policy will accelerate mainstreaming disaster management within key sectors, including social protection[50]. WFP supported MINEMA to develop sectoral disaster preparedness plans that will be tabled for validation in early 2022.

WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, supported the Government to strengthen the national Household Profiling System, defining how census-type data can be maintained to inform annual government planning and budgeting based on the socio-economic status and service needs of the population. WFP seconded a data expert to LODA to support the development of more shock-responsive social protection monitoring and evaluation systems amidst COVID-19 recovery.

Overall, in 2021, 215 people (126 male and 89 female) were engaged in WFP's social protection capacity strengthening initiatives, namely through trainings, forums, and workshops. WFP trained 22 stakeholders (11 male, 11 female) from Government, cooperating partners, civil society organizations, and development partners officers on shock-responsive social protection. Additionally, 99 participants (64 male and 35 female) from districts and local entities were trained on the seasonal livelihood programming approach to develop the capacity to design more shock- and risk-informed social protection and livelihoods programmes.

At the community level, ten business advisors (six male, four female) were trained in partnership with the Rwanda Institute of Cooperatives, Entrepreneurship, and Micro-finance (RICEM) to support social protection beneficiaries to develop bankable projects that could be supported with seed funding. It is expected that 50 compelling projects will be supported under the seed funding initiative. A total of 130 Village Saving and Loans Associations (VLSAs), comprising 3,234 members (2,098 female, 1,136 male), were formed and trained in the five programme districts to promote access to finance and a savings culture among households benefitting from national social protection programmes[51]. Targeted farmers in Nyamagabe and Rutsiro districts were engaged in land terracing and given inputs, including fertilizers and seeds. In contrast, farmers in the Karongi district were supported with a poultry house. The assets will improve the food security and nutrition outcomes of the vulnerable populations and social protection beneficiaries.

WFP fully integrated gender into implementing SO2 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 4. For the HGSF programme, WFP completed a gender analysis of the programme, supported gender parity in education access and learning, construction of girls' sanitary rooms in schools, and improved menstrual health and hygiene for girls' specific needs. Under the SMART [52] project, with GAM code 4, WFP applied the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) across all the targeted districts, enabling women and men to gain more control over their lives and catalyse their contribution towards attaining household food security.

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.	4

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



538 health staff trained on the management of nutrition commodities to maintain nutritional value, food safety, quality & prevent food losses



WFP supported the Government to train **225 health staff** on nutrition data management to enhance their skills and improve national nutrition monitoring



WFP supported the Government to sensitize **+5,000 school children** on HIV prevention and **+7,000 refugees** on HIV stigma and discrimination



WFP coordinated a survey on nutrition and food security for people living with HIV to support evidence-based decision making



WFP supported the development of **3 national food standards** to maintain public health and safety of the population and guide food industry players

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP continued to work with the Government, UN agencies and other partners to provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes to improve the nutritional status of nutritionally vulnerable populations including children under five years, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PLW/G) in line with Government's priorities[53] and commitments on nutrition and vision of building strong human capital for the country. Rwanda has made progress towards achievement of national and global targets for wasting and overweight; however, stunting rates remain high at 33 percent[54], affecting approximately 590,000 children under five years and negatively impacting Rwanda's human capital development. WFP's support aimed to enhance health workers' capacity to deliver high quality nutrition services; further strengthen systems to improve programme effectiveness; generate evidence and guidance materials to inform national policies and programmes; develop national nutrition commitments; and develop food standards to ensure public health and safety.

WFP expanded trainings for the National Fortified Blended Food (FBF) Programme to include complementary nutrition commodities used to prevent malnutrition among vulnerable children. WFP also supported efforts to strengthen the supply chain and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the FBF Programme to improve its effectiveness. Furthermore, WFP facilitated the Government in delivering social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) activities to promote adoption of good nutrition and hygiene behaviors and sensitize school children and communities on HIV prevention, stigma and discrimination. WFP coordinated a survey to update national statistics on nutrition and food security for people living with HIV (PLHIV) to support evidence-based decision making[55].

SO3 was resourced at 30 percent in 2021. This was slightly higher than the 23 percent resourced in 2020. Chronic underfunding for activities meant that some nutrition activities like SBCC were implemented at a reduced scale. To minimize the impact of the funding shortfalls, WFP focused on providing technical support to the Government, developing guidance materials including food standards and participating in nutrition and food safety technical committees. This resulted in a strengthened recognition of WFP's role as a technical expert where the Government requested WFP to chair two of three different technical committee meetings to develop national food-related standards[56].

Despite COVID-19 restrictions, all planned activities were delivered with a high proportion of targeted beneficiaries reached compared to 2020. For example, while workshops were suspended in 2020 and limited trainings conducted, more workshops were conducted in 2021 across the country in 20 of the 30 districts, reaching nearly 1,000 health care professionals. However, SBCC activities targeting school children reached less children than planned due to school closures between June and August 2021. As part of the Government's FBF programme, WFP provided capacity strengthening to 538 health staff (357 females) representing 98 percent of the planned target in 16 districts (out of 30) on the management of nutrition commodities to maintain their nutritional value, food safety and quality and to prevent food losses. Targeted districts were identified based on a national audit which indicated districts with supply chain-related challenges. Training sessions were conducted in adherence to COVID-19 prevention measures.

To strengthen the national nutrition surveillance system, WFP trained approximately 225 health care professionals (143 females) in eight districts on routine nutrition data management to improve their knowledge and skills on data analysis and the quality of nutrition data reported in the national integrated health management information system. This training which reached 82 percent of the planned beneficiaries, contributed to improving the timeliness of data to support programme decision making. WFP also continued to support the Government's efforts to speed up the reduction of stunting scaling up the Smart Simplicity "stunting-free village" model nationwide[57]. In 2021, the Government scaled up the model to 19 of the 30 districts. This is a significant achievement after WFP supported the initial scale up of the model to 40 villages in Nyabihu district in 2020. Scale-up to additional districts will continue in 2022.

SBCC activities on HIV prevention, stigma and discrimination employed different channels and platforms to reach a wide and diverse audience. This included raising awareness through schools where over 5,000 school children (2,670 girls) were empowered with positive life skills to prevent HIV infection. Additionally, 174 leaders and stakeholders (60 females) in all refugee camps were sensitised on HIV-related stigma and discrimination as part of efforts to minimize it. WFP supported the development of educational materials on HIV prevention, stigma and discrimination which were disseminated in schools and refugee camps. To ensure wide dissemination of messages on HIV-related stigma and discrimination, mass sensitization sessions were conducted at different gathering points within refugee camps including markets, water points, and at distribution points. Messages were integrated into existing activities such as nutrition campaigns, cooking demonstrations and community debates. Overall, 7,735 refugees (4,220 females) were reached.

WFP also supported the Government to develop messages to promote good nutrition behaviours[58] which were disseminated through the national television and radio and community radios, reaching a coverage of 98 percent of the Rwandan territory. To enhance the integration of nutrition and health services at community level, WFP supported finalising the national protocol for the community-based nutrition programme. The protocol aims to support local communities to prevent malnutrition and contribute to its reduction through the implementation of a minimum package of community-based activities, particularly on nutrition, health, agriculture, hygiene and sanitation. The protocol was translated into the local language for dissemination to local authorities and community health workers. At the request of the Government, WFP produced draft guidelines for healthy snacks for school children to sensitize parents in the framework of healthy diets. WFP as a member of the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) Technical Committees[59] contributed to the development of three food standards which contribute to public health and safety of the population and guide food industry players.

WFP supported the Government in preparation of key global events including the 2021 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit which took place in December 2021[60]. Rwanda's commitments included crosscutting themes on nutrition financing, human resources and monitoring and evaluation. In the Food Systems Summit National Dialogues process, WFP led the nutrition thematic area on increasing accessibility and affordability of nutritious foods under Track 1 "Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All". Solutions proposed included technology development and dissemination to enhance availability of nutritious foods all year, incentivizing the production of affordable nutritious foods and introducing deterrent measures on unhealthy foods and beverages and coordinating the private sector's contribution to nutrition.

At the outcome level, WFP supported enhancement of three national nutrition programmes and system components accomplishing 100 percent of the planned support for 2021. Various activities under country capacity strengthening pathways "institutional effectiveness and accountability" and "stakeholder programme design and delivery" were undertaken. WFP conducted a training of trainers (ToT) for health staff to strengthen their capacity to utilize the new management information system (MIS) for the National Child Development Agency (NCDA). This MIS can generate data to track the progress of key nutrition indicators. WFP supported the generation of evidence on the nutrition, food security and vulnerability of PLHIV, through technical and financial support to conduct a survey to inform the nutrition component of the national HIV response. WFP also supported NCDA to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the National FBF Programme through a ToT on the "Nutrition App" which is a revised M&E system developed by the Ministry of Health to track the evolution of the nutrition situation of programme beneficiaries.

WFP worked with the Government, UN agencies and other development partners to deliver nutrition interventions. WFP chairs the steering committee of UN Nutrition[61] to advocate for and contribute to good nutrition for Rwandan society through joint programming. Furthermore, WFP as a member of three technical committees under RSB contributed to the development of national and regional food standards. Through the Joint UN team on HIV/AIDS convened by UNAIDS, WFP and other UN agencies provided coordinated support to the Government through a clear division of labor.

Despite funding challenges, WFP will continue to strengthen its position in technical committees which requires minimal financial resources while exploring other non-traditional funding sources and partnerships to increase the scope and scale of capacity strengthening support. WFP jointly with FAO, UNICEF and WHO launched a third phase of the joint project on nutrition. Previous phases of the joint project received well-coordinated support from central and local government to develop policies and other guidance materials such as the National Nutrition Policy and Fill the Nutrient Gap report. Improved nutrition service delivery contributed to the improvement of the nutrition status thanks to strengthened capacity of decentralized actors[62]. The new phase allows WFP the opportunity to strengthen its nutrition support to local governments besides the on-going support to the central government and expand its engagement with private sector through the establishment of a SUN Business Network. To ensure community ownership and sustainability of activities, WFP will work with local organizations particularly on SBCC activities. WFP also looks forward to strengthening its leadership on HIV-sensitive social protection through a planned assessment in 2022.

WFP fully integrated gender into the implementation of SO3 as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code of 4. All workshops targeted both male and female health workers with a higher proportion of females to strengthen their knowledge and skills contributing to their professional development and enhanced delivery of nutrition services. Additionally, HIV prevention messages were developed specifically for males and females emphasizing the important components for each sex. Moreover, gender was incorporated[63] into survey findings including on household demographics, food security and vulnerability indicators to support development of more nuanced interventions.

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



+110,000 smallholder farmers across **367 cooperatives** benefited from WFP capacity building, value chain coordination and market facilitation support



96% of WFP supported farmers reported a decrease in post-harvest losses thanks to capacity building interventions brought to **46,000 farmers**



16,000 metric tons of maize and beans worth **USD 3.7 million** sold by WFP-supported farmers



WFP supported the launch of innovative technology able to detect and remove aflatoxin-infected maize to increase food safety and boost farmers' income

Through Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4), WFP aimed to support Rwanda's vision of achieving a healthy, sustainable, and resilient food system by 2030 through holistic development projects that included smallholder farmer market support, school feeding, and rural women's economic empowerment. WFP through the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) supported smallholder farmers to improve post-harvest practices, maximizing yield quality and quantity through capacity building activities and enhanced access to innovative technologies and equipment that increased farmer income through market linkage support.

Preceding the United Nations Food Systems Summit, a technical team comprising the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), WFP and other UN agencies convened a national dialogue to enable inter-sectoral collaboration. WFP leveraged its expertise to co-lead on Action Track 5 (Resilience) and was a member of the technical team tasked with actualizing the Summit's dialogues towards the Government's aim of transitioning to a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient food system by 2030. WFP co-convened a thematic dialogue titled *Toward Resilient and Inclusive Food Systems in Rwanda: Economic, Social, and Environmental Resilience*, which informed the final national *Pathways for Rwanda's Food Systems Transformation*.

WFP continued to co-chair the Maize Value Chain Platform (VCP) with MINAGRI and the Private Sector Federation (PSF). The platform brings together all stakeholders and practitioners to ensure coordination of activities in the maize value chain; this role strengthens WFP's visibility and influence in the agricultural sector. WFP-led interactions with smallholder farmers and farmer organizations were conducted under FtMA. In collaboration with SO2, FtMA supported the integration of demand-driven elements into the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme and the Sustainable Market Alliance and Asset Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART). Funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), WFP began implementing the Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Market Linkage Project (SAPMP) with MINAGRI that aims to increase farmers' agricultural productivity and enhance the marketability of agriculture products.

SO4 was resourced at more than 100 percent (USD 4.7 million) in 2021, representing a 50 percent increase compared to 2020. In 2021, WFP supported over 110,000 smallholder farmers (48 percent female) across 367 cooperatives in 28 of 30 districts in Rwanda through capacity building, value chain coordination, and market facilitation, allowing farmers to access premium markets. This represents an increase compared to 2020 where 88,000 farmers, 264 cooperatives and 25 districts were supported, owing to new multi-year funding received in 2021. Compared to sales in other markets, smallholder farmer cooperatives selling to WFP-linked buyers earned an average of three percent higher prices for maize sold during 2021, a decrease over 2020 where premiums were at 27 percent higher prices for maize sold compared to sales in other markets. The decrease in premium was due to the abundance of local supply in 2021, reducing prices. Despite these challenges, supported farmers sold more than 16,000 mt of maize and beans worth USD 3.7 million. On average, 68 percent of supported farmers (70 percent female and 67 percent male) reported an increase in the production of nutritious crops including vegetables as a result of trainings received from WFP and partners.

Funded by the UN Peace Building Fund (PBF), WFP supported 2,815 smallholder farmers (975 women) in Rubavu district in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO in the UN joint programme on “Creating peace dividends for women and youth through increased cross-border trade and strengthened food security”. Despite challenges related to COVID-19 border closures and the volcanic eruption near Goma in May 2021, capacity building activities continued.

Despite COVID-19 restrictions, FtMA used a cascade approach to provide Post-Harvest Handling and Storage (PHHS) and Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) capacity building to 46,000 smallholder farmers (48 percent female) aiming to prevent post-harvest losses and enhance productivity. As a result, WFP-supported farmers reported 96 percent lower post-harvest losses, and aflatoxin awareness increased to 64 percent in 2021 compared to 55 percent in 2020. At the strategic level, WFP supported the government in revising its post-harvest strategy.

WFP formalized a partnership with One Acre Fund through a memorandum of understanding. The agreement allows WFP and One Acre Fund to leverage the NGO’s vast farmer network and strong input distribution scheme with WFP’s expertise in post-harvest and market access, thus linking farmers to premium markets to increase their incomes.

WFP collaborated with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to train 65 farmer organizations on cooperative governance and financial management. This improved cooperative leaders’ management capacity to serve cooperative members better, reducing financial mismanagement, and enhancing commercial activities and profitability. Moreover, 216 women from 27 cooperatives received extensive training in leadership and gender for effective cooperative development and management, to promote the uptake of leadership positions by women.

To facilitate smallholder farmers’ access to finance, WFP continued supporting the creation of savings groups within agricultural cooperatives. Savings groups provide members with the opportunity to save frequently in small amounts and access loans on flexible terms. In 2021, 3,997 farmers (53 percent female, 10 percent youth) accessed cash from saving groups. Based on farmers’ feedback, these loans were particularly helpful during COVID-19 induced lockdowns to avoid using extreme coping strategies like selling assets.

Through the joint programme on “Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women” (JP RWEE) implemented jointly with FAO, IFAD and UN Women, 2,083 beneficiaries (including 1,713 female) were supported to reduce post-harvest losses, increase quality and promote the consumption of nutritious foods. The programme also contributed to a better understanding of the linkages between gender and agricultural value chains through a study commissioned in 2021 on the production, purchase, and consumption of nutrient rich foods among JP RWEE beneficiaries, the findings will guide the next phase of programme development[64].

In 2021, WFP in partnership with WFP’s Innovation and Knowledge Accelerator (INKA), headquartered in Munich, Germany, began piloting several innovations. WFP began implementing the Post-Harvest Loss venture (PHLV), creating sustainable post-harvest business models that enhance food security and income for smallholder farmers while ensuring commercial viability for other value chain actors. WFP also began supporting a Rwandan start-up (Aflasight) which uses technology to identify and remove aflatoxin-infected maize from the food supply to bridge the quality gap at the last mile of the value chain; this aims to increase food safety and provide farmers with access to more markets and better prices for uncontaminated maize.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of SO4 as evidenced by WFP’s GAM score of 3. WFP commissioned several studies in 2021 to better understand gender dynamics, including a study on labour saving technology for women; and results were used in designing financial products that enhance women access to technology.

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

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) was introduced in 2019 in the Country Strategic Plan due to the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It aims to provide adequate, timely, cost-efficient, and agile supply chain services and expertise to respond to emergency crises. This aligns with Rwanda's Government objective to further strengthen its preparedness and response to disasters to minimize their impact on food security and development. Throughout 2021, SO5 continued to remain a dormant Strategic Outcome. WFP is in a strong position to support the Government in the event of a large-scale shock or crisis and develop partnerships through existing national disaster management structures. The country office availed warehousing to support the Ministry of Emergency Management in the management of the non-food items supply chain.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Rwanda has made commendable progress towards achieving gender equality, ranking seventh out of 156 countries in 2021 and the highest among Sub-Saharan African countries[65]. Although, Rwanda has made significant progress in women's political empowerment and economic participation, substantial gender gaps remain for economic participation, bringing Rwanda's ranking to 48th globally.

In 2021, WFP continued efforts to increase women's access to resources and equal power-sharing through increased decision-making at community and household levels. Through social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) to refugees, community-based awareness and debates were carried out in refugee camps raising awareness on gender and cultural norms, family power dynamics and the importance of shared decision-making. The proportion of women having control over the household's allocation and use of food and cash assistance increased to 47 percent in 2021 compared to 43 percent in 2020. In 2021, WFP conducted sessions on MIYCN (maternal, infant, young child nutrition) to 336 women, 207 men as well as 158 adolescent boys and girls from all refugee camps. It was observed that bringing men and women to learn and discuss nutrition related topics together further promotes collaboration at household level.

Under the Sustainable Market Alliance for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project, WFP introduced a mobile day-care platform for women participants that were breastfeeding and/or with children under three years old. This allowed mothers more ease to participate and continue breastfeeding their children while participating. WFP also adopted the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology[66] into the SMART project, and continued implementation under the joint programme on "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWEE). The training encouraged participation from men and included discussions on the fair distribution of work and financial resources at the household level. About 417 SMART project beneficiaries (276 female and 41 male) and 855 JP RWEE beneficiaries (584 female and 271 male) participated in the one-week course.

Through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, WFP in partnership with World Vision led a training for teachers and other school and parent representatives about menstrual health and hygiene. In 2021, WFP partnered with the University of Global Health Equity on a study which showed that approximately 24 percent of schools across Rwanda lack water sources and proper bathroom facilities, leaving menstruating girls without safe options for their menstrual health. Findings from the study indicated that girls were 3.6 times more likely to use girls' sanitary rooms in school if their mother was a source of information and 2.9 times more likely if the source was their teacher. As a result of these trainings and other complementary programme interventions, girls' attendance in HGSF schools has increased from 92 percent in 2016 to 96 percent in 2021.

In 2021, a gender assessment for the HGSF programme was commissioned and found that the burden of domestic work stands out as a key driver in girls' exclusion from education[67]. Moving forward, WFP plans to further mainstream gender transformative approaches within the HGSF programme[68].

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

Protection

Protection remains a priority for WFP operations in Rwanda, especially in refugee camps where refugees are often exposed to protection risks such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence. Safety risks for people receiving assistance from WFP are analysed in the context of programme implementation and, to the extent possible, mitigation measures are put in place through programme adjustments such as community consultations and engagement, Complaints and Feedback mechanism (CFM) for refugees and under Food for Assets (FFA) [69] activity as well as regular field monitoring. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, female-headed households as well as persons with disabilities and elderly persons are prioritized to receive food rations.

At the onset of the roll-out of targeted food assistance for refugees in May 2021, a risk mitigation plan to identify and risks and strategies to eliminate their potential impact was developed and will continue to be updated as relevant. WFP also made referrals to other implementing partners specialized in protection on any cases which occurred during activity monitoring, in addition to close monitoring by UNHCR's protection teams. WFP and UNHCR continue to analyse complaints from refugees, consult cooperating partner's protection reports and check with the appeals panel to ensure appeals and any protection issues arising from the implementation of targeted assistance are addressed effectively.

Results from the September 2021 Joint Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM) indicated that 95 percent of refugees reported a very safe or safe experience accessing WFP assistance, as compared to 99 percent in December 2020. This slight decrease may be attributed to the roll out of targeted assistance in May 2021 which may have negatively affected beneficiaries' perceptions on accessing WFP programmes. Similarly, 17 percent of households in September 2021 reported experiencing difficulties accessing WFP's assistance compared to 1 percent in December 2020. This is likely linked to the fact that most refugees (84 percent) were not aware of how their vulnerability categories were identified as indicated by the September 2021 JPDM.

In 2021, WFP conducted a gender and protection training for 70 staff to raise their awareness on the importance of adhering to protection standards in their daily work. Additionally, the importance of confidentiality, data protection and privacy were also discussed enhancing the 'Do No Harm' approach. Information and awareness-raising sessions were provided to 30 field monitors including three Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points who work closely with beneficiaries to enhance their understanding of the issue of Protection from Sexual Misconduct, including prevention and response to both Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) as well as WFP code of conduct. Thus, WFP staff are aware of the WFP code of conduct and in a better position to identify potential issues of concern and the proper referral and reporting mechanism.

Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2021, WFP continued to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) throughout activity implementation, engaging refugees and host communities to ensure beneficiaries were consulted during the design of interventions and well informed about WFP assistance.

WFP operated a comprehensive Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for WFP's refugee operation which allowed beneficiaries 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. In 2021, WFP also rolled out a CFM for the Food for Assets (FFA) activity under the Sustainable Market Alliance Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project to enhance effectiveness and efficiency throughout implementation. The FFA CFM has three communication channels for reporting, including a toll-free number, help desk, and a CFM committee.

In March 2021, in preparation for the roll-out of targeted food assistance for refugees, WFP, UNHCR and MINEMA carried out community consultations in all refugee camps to engage refugees in the targeting process and incorporate their feedback and perceptions in the development and finalization of the assistance eligibility criteria and targeting approach. Given COVID-19 prevention measures that were in place for much of 2021, consultations were conducted at a reduced capacity through 24 focus group discussions (FGD) each comprised of 8 participants. FGD participants included camp leaders, committee members and representatives from different population groups within the refugee community (i.e., youth, women, people with disabilities and faith leaders)[71].

A joint UNHCR-WFP appeals mechanism with dedicated hotlines and helpdesks for targeting was also established to address potential implementation errors and to ensure changing situations at the household level were addressed and considered in a timely and transparent manner. From May to July 2021, 1,315 appeals were received, and 86 percent were closed.

Findings from the September 2021 JPDM noted only 16 percent of refugee households knew and understood how their vulnerability categories were identified and 36 percent of households understood the size of their food and nutrition assistance entitlement. This could be attributed to community consultations and information sharing campaigns being conducted at reduced capacity, given COVID-19 restrictions. Additionally, changes in WFP food ration sizes due to ration reductions meant refugees had limited understanding of their entitlements. Communications was provided distribution of 460 posters, 30,000 flyers and audio messages which were delivered once a day for one month. WFP will continue to work closely with UNHCR in 2022 to strengthen information sharing to enhance refugees understanding of the targeting and prioritization approach.

Environment

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

Rwanda faces significant challenges from environmental degradation and climate change including increasing exposure to natural shocks. Rwanda's high population density and unsustainable agricultural practices are driving land scarcity, soil degradation and erosion, deforestation, loss of biodiversity as well as reduced water access and contamination[72]. The mountainous western part of the country is subject to landslides, parts of the central north and south to severe flooding, and the east and southeast to droughts and aridity[73].

According to the 2021 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), irregular rains or drought-impacted households in the Eastern and the Southern provinces[74] while landslides impacted households in the Northern and Western Provinces[75]. Shocks are further aggravated by the impact of climate change which is increasing temperatures and affecting precipitation patterns potentially leading to more irregular and intense heavy rains, while dry spells become longer[76]. The loss of soil due to water erosion degrades the arable land and eventually renders it unproductive, resulting in a drop in potential agricultural productivity and giving rise to concerns about food security.

Through the Sustainable Market Alliance Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project, WFP developed over 500 hectares of climate-smart community assets such as land terraces, marshland rehabilitation, and improved small-scale irrigation systems to rehabilitate degraded land and build community resilience to natural shocks[77]. To ensure safeguards, screening is performed on all the assets against environmental and social risks before implementation.

In 2021, WFP supported four schools under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HSGF) programme with 16 energy efficient stoves bringing the total number of stoves distributed since 2017 to 432 in 108 schools. The introduction of energy efficient stoves has benefited communities by reducing the quantity of firewood required for cooking school meals by up to 30 percent since 2017 and seeks to reduce air pollution and deforestation. WFP is exploring possibilities for making school menus in the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) more energy efficient and economical by reducing firewood consumption through the development of new menus, based on the inclusion of more fuel-efficient foods in addition to adaptations to cooking practices and the use of different fuel types.[78] Through Gardens for Health International (GHI), WFP distributed 15,348 agroforestry trees to 104 HGSF schools[79].

In collaboration with the Innovation Accelerator Centre in Munich (INKA), WFP began a partnership with Water for People, UNHCR, and Nyamagabe District and Water and Sanitation Corporation, to pilot a decentralized faecal sludge treatment project (DEFAST). The pilot aimed at reducing deforestation by using briquettes as fuel energy for cooking and organic manure produce contributing to soil fertilization from the collected sludge from Kigeme refugee camp and Nyamagabe host community[80].

Furthermore, WFP made progress on its environmental management system (EMS) action plan developed in 2020 to minimize its environmental footprint. WFP contracted an e-waste recycling company[81] and purchased LED lights[82] for its office in Kigali, providing environmental and long-term economic benefits. The EMS is in line with WFP's new corporate Environmental and social Sustainability Framework (ESSF).

Extra Section

Smallholder farmers in Rwanda expand into commercial markets with WFP's support

'What excites me most is knowing that WFP buys my produce to distribute in school meals'

There was a time when Immaculée Mukarusanga relied on farming just to feed her two teenage daughters.

These days, she grows enough beans, maize and potatoes to sell to a range of buyers in Nyaruguru district, in Rwanda's Southern Province, including WFP. She has also bought cows and is exploring ways of further developing her agricultural and livestock produce.

The turnaround was made possible through the Farm to Market Alliance – comprising six global agri-focused organizations including WFP – which provided training on improving crop quality and volume, as well as reduced losses after harvest.

Immaculée also has crop insurance to protect her from climate-related threats such as droughts or floods. She secured this through the Government's National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, again with support from the alliance.

Other farmers, within a cooperative, have also benefited from the support, with over 30 metric tons of maize and 60 metric tons of beans sold last season with WFP's support.

"We get good markets for our maize and beans, we get money to support our families, and we can pay medical insurance on time – we have stability," says Immaculée. "Before joining this farmer's cooperative, I didn't have the skills to produce enough for the market. I am also happy because in a cooperative like this, we learn from each other and support one another."

Immaculée says the support meant she could also buy a cow and join a savings group, allowing her to plan more for the future.

"I'm happy I produce food to sell in good markets and I'm happy to have milk from my cows," she adds. "My children and all my family drink milk now."

Immaculée primarily grows iron-rich, single-variety beans, then sells them through the farmers' cooperative which she has been a part of since 2015. WFP buys beans from the cooperative for its home-grown school feeding programme in Rwanda. In fact, it has become one of the group's main buyers.

"WFP not only trains us, but also comes back to buy our produce," says Immaculée. "Before, getting buyers was not so smooth. What excites me most is knowing that WFP buys this produce to distribute in school meals. It feels good to know that your produce is reaching children in your very own community."

She explains how the project also increased farmers' resilience to the effects of COVID-19: "During lockdown, we couldn't sell any produce, but we were lucky to be able to take back and eat the produce we sent to the cooperative. We didn't make any money but at least we got some food to eat."

Immaculée's cooperative has about 330 members, of whom 151 are women. It started receiving support from the Farm to Market Alliance programme in 2018.

Data Notes

Overview

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

[2] National-level dialogues were led on Action Track Five on “Resilient and Inclusive Food Systems in Rwanda[2]” and a subgroup[2] under Action Track One on “Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All”.

[3] The government scale-up support to all pre-primary, primary and secondary students.

Context and Operations

[4] 2019 Human Development Report (<https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>)

[5] <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category-rwanda.html>

[6] <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-analysis2018>

[7] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/rwanda/overview#1>

[8] (MINAGRI-2017)

[9] https://www.minagri.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minagri/Publications/Policies_and_strategies/National_Agriculture_Policy_-_2018___Approved_by_Cabinet.pdf

[10] The 2021 CFSVA was conducted in March-April 2021 and the final report is currently being finalized jointly with MINAGRI and the National Institute of Statistics (NSIR), expected to be finalized in March 2022.

[11] 2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey

[12] [https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR370-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm\(2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey\)](https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR370-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm(2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey))

[13] <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/59376161254686869/pdf/Rwanda-Economic-Update-Protect-and-Promote-Human-Capital-in-a-post-COVID-19-World.pdf>

Partnerships

[14] The initiative will be scaled-up in 2022 based on a successful pilot.

[15] To 80 percent for highly vulnerable refugees and 40 percent for moderately vulnerable refugees. From June 2021 through the end of the year, WFP was able to further increase for highly vulnerable refugees to 92 percent while moderately vulnerable households received 46 percent.

CSP Financial Overview

[16] By the volcanic eruption of Nyiragongo volcano in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo

Strategic outcome 01

[17] To engage in economic activities such as running small businesses, hiring of land for own food production, becoming money agents, etc.

[18] Although WFP price monitoring does not capture availability, this has not been reported as an issue for stable commodities needed by refugees. Affordability is a challenge as WFP transfer value as WFP transfer value continues to be lower than the minimum cost of the food basket.

[19] Received supplementary feeding of (25 g/per person per day (ppd) including vegetable oil, 15 g/ppd of sugar and 200 g/ppd of CSB+) to prevent stunting.

[20] Received CSB++ (200 g/ppd) to prevent stunting.

[21] Plumpy Sup was provided through targeted supplementary feeding for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children between 6 and 59 months (100 g/ppd).

[22] Received 25 g/ppd of vegetable oil, 200 g/ppd of CSB+, and 15 g/ppd of sugar.

[23] Consisting of 60 g/ppd of CSB+ and 15 g/ppd of Sugar.

[24] Based on appeals received through the appeals mechanism and resolved during WFP-UNHCR regular appeals panel meetings the number of most vulnerable refugees 71% in May 2021 to 85.4% in December 2021 and moderately vulnerable decreased from 16% to 7.2% in December 2021 in the same period.

[25] The increase in May 2021 was in line with the new targeting approach where refugees characterized as most vulnerable are eligible to receive 100% GFA and moderately vulnerable refugees are eligible to receive 50% of general food assistance.

[26] The actual ration size is dependent upon the availability of sustainable funding.

[27] Assistance was provided at two sites- Busasamana and Nyanza Transit Centre, until the displaced persons returned to DRC.

[28] These restrictions also applied to refugee camps where movements in and outside refugee camps were restricted.

[29] Delivered to Kibagabaga hospital and the Free Economic zone.

[30] The decline in Mahama camp is likely due to shifting populations in the camp, including 31 percent of the Burundians repatriated since August 2020 besides the relocation of Congolese refugees from Gihembe camp to Mahama camp since April 2021.

[31] Such as preparation of a balanced diet and nutritious food for pregnant and lactating woman; immediate breastfeeding after delivery, early breastfeeding initiation; adopting exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months; respecting complementary feeding breastfeeding up to 2 years; adopting dietary diversification; and respecting Meal frequency for children under two-year children

[32] Slight increase in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) from 2.7% in May 2019 to 24% in September 2021 in all camps. The current prevalence is classified as very low according to the WHO classification for malnutrition.

Throughout 2021, no implementation took place under Activity 5

Strategic outcome 02

[33] Particularly its innovative locally procured menu of fresh foods from markets nearby the schools.

[34] Student enrolment is below target due to the government's creation of satellite schools to reduce overcrowding and long distances traveled by students.

[35] In 2022, WFP will expand the HGSF programme to support a total of 117,000 pre-primary and primary students in 136 schools in 7 districts. These schools will serve as centres of excellence for the NSFP.

[36] Pre-primary, primary and secondary

[37] Representing about 6.4 percent of the total national education budget for the 2021/2022 academic year.

[38] To further strengthen smallholder farmer to supply their local schools in the new phase, WFP and partners will carry out a pilot purchasing food for school feeding needs within the NSFP from supported farmer organisations aiming to enhance reach, maximize resource use and create economies of scale to satisfy potential demand.

[39] Implemented by Gardens for Health International (GHI)

[40] Aims to establish understanding and knowledge among children and parents about nutritious foods and specifically the nutritional gains of consuming fortified wholegrain compared to refined grains. SBCC activities reached 11,136 community members.

[41] Through irrigation schemes and water management systems.

[42] Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Kayonza, Rutsiro and Karongi districts

[43] Including Kaduha in Nyamagabe district, Rusenge in Nyaruguru district, Murama in kayonza district, Ruhango in Rutsiro district and Rwankuba in karongi district.

[44] Preliminary data from the WFP-WB development impact evaluation indicate that food consumption score of supported beneficiaries under SMART has improved from 33 percent of households having acceptable consumption patterns at baseline. Final results are expected in February 2022.

[45] In Rutsiro and Karongi districts.

[46] A participatory methodology that enables women and men to gain more control over their lives and catalyse contribution towards their food security.

[47] Such as reaching communities through small, targeted groups, in-house trainings and at the FFA sites.

[48] This aims at generating rigorous evidence about the impact of the activities on household resilience, women's empowerment and autonomy to climate stressors and shocks. The experimental impact evaluation carried out a baseline and a midline survey among 1,170 households from 78 villages, and a series of high frequency phone surveys to gauge seasonal changes in resilience.

[49] Results from the evaluation will allow WFP to further enhance project activities, understand gender and protection issues associated with livelihoods activities engaging women, and to inform national policy debates around livelihoods, agriculture and social protection.

[50] This is pending the Cabinet of Ministers' Approval, expected in early 2022

[51] Due to increased community demand, an additional 60 loans and savings associations are planned to be created in 2022.

[52] The project also enabled more women to participate in its activities with the introduction of the mobile day care services.

- A waiver was granted for the SABER School Feeding National Capacity since the activity has not yet kicked off. The baseline and target values will be set based on the first data point collected through the light SABER planned in 2022.

- The environmental screening was only conducted for FFA activity in 2021

Strategic outcome 03

[53] National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), 2017-2024.

[54] 2019-2020 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey.

[55] Findings showed higher levels of food insecurity and malnutrition among PLHIV compared to the general population. Based on this, WFP will be supporting the Government to conduct an HIV-sensitive social protection assessment in 2022 to identify opportunities to sustainably support PLHIV and reduce vulnerabilities ensuring no one is left behind and contribute to achieving zero hunger in Rwanda.

[56] The three food standards developed were: national standard for goat cheese developed by the Milk and milk products Technical Committee (RSB/TC 004); national standard for mandazi developed by the Cereals, pulses, legumes and cereal products Technical Committee (RSB/TC 003) and Guidelines for the application of microbiological criteria for foodstuffs under the Nutrition and foods for special dietary uses Technical Committee (RSB/TC 022).

[57] WFP leveraged its partnership with the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), UN Nutrition agencies (and other stakeholders to support National Child Development Agency to introduce the Smart Simplicity “stunting-free village” model.

[58] Such as optimal infant feeding practices

[59] RSB Technical Committees (TC) that WFP is a member of include RSB/TC 003 Cereals, Pulses, Legumes and cereal products, RSB/TC 004 Milk and Milk Products, and RSB/TC 022 Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses.

[60] Nutrition for Growth (N4G) is a global effort to bring together country governments, donors, businesses, NGOs etc. to make new financial and policy commitments for nutrition and chart the path toward 2030 with concrete recommendations to the global community. The flagship N4G Summit was hosted by the Government of Japan on 7-8 December 2021.

[61] Including Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO),

[62] This facilitated additional funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

[63] This was done through sex and age disaggregated data to determine those mostly affected and at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Strategic outcome 04

[64] Particularly enhance capacity development interventions for beneficiaries to address gap areas indicated in the survey findings. These include lack of skills on Nutrition Rich(N-R) food safety, waste management and quality standards among the JP RWEE supported women mainly pertaining with limited resilience to the external shocks and threats such as climate changes, N- R foods crops and livestock diseases as well as pandemic crises like COVID 19.

Strategic outcome 05

Throughout 2021, this remained a dormant Strategic Outcome and no implementation took place

Progress towards gender equality

[65] (Global Gender Gap Report, 2021 https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf) and labour force survey 2020 <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/labour-force-survey-2020-thematic-report-gender>

[66] GALS is a holistic approach that strengthens gender transformative interventions that enhance confidence and leadership skills for the rural women.

[67] Responding to identified gaps and barriers, the HGSF programme through various opportunities will mainstream gender considerations more intentionally and effectively across its various intervention to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

[68] Integrating community engagement and dialogue around gender norms and power dynamics in programme activities involving student clubs and committees; to ensure equal representation of both men and women on committees as well as for the employment of cooks; conduct gender transformative trainings with cooperating partners and government.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[69] This was rolled out in 2021 under the Sustainable Market Alliance Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project to enhance effectiveness and efficiency throughout implementation.

[70] One case of child abuse was identified in one refugee camp and was immediately referred to UNHCR and Plan who have protection in their mandate.

[71] The process ensured refugees and other key stakeholders were consulted throughout the roll-out exercise specifically on the vulnerability categories and socio-demographic indicators used for the eligibility criteria. A joint appeals mechanism was also put in place to allow refugees submit complaints regarding vulnerability categories.

Environment

[72] MoE. 2019. National Environment and Climate Change Policy.

[73] MINEMA. 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda.

[74] Respectively 33 percent and 26 percent of households reported as their main shock)

[75] 28 percent and 18 percent reported as their main shock

[76] USAID. 2019. Climate Change Risk Profile Rwanda.

[77] Such as drought, flooding, and landslides

[78] A study conducted by WFP revealed that 70-80 percent of firewood is used in the preparation of beans alone. Creating meal alternatives with nutritious and more fuel-efficient food substitutions for beans is an example of how modification to school menus can reduce the demand of firewood.

[79] Agroforestry trees increase agricultural productivity through nutrient recycling, reducing soil erosion, improving soil fertility, and producing mulching materials from trees.

[80] The works at site are ongoing to completion of earth works (blinding concrete works for pre-setting tank, anaerobic reactors and sedimentation tank were done). The expected results will likely commence from January 2022 onwards when the site construction will be finalized.

[81] Enviroserve Rwanda Green Park is a private company dedicated to electronic and electrical waste recycling, green growth, and the circular economy. Enviroserve is pioneering e-waste management in East Africa and operates the region's only state-of-the-art e-waste dismantling and recycling facility. The company will perform e-waste collection, refurbishment, recycling and disposal

[82] Energy efficient, producing zero toxic elements, requiring less light fixtures, and having a longer life span.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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	124,739	124,739	249,478	
											138,900
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	16,443	5,590	22,033	
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	1,763	1,029	2,792	

 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	2021	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		40	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	168,165	134,817	80%
	female	179,305	137,255	77%
	total	347,470	272,072	78%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,999	8,495	121%
	female	7,248	8,608	119%
	total	14,247	17,103	120%
24-59 months	male	16,160	10,390	64%
	female	14,896	9,835	66%
	total	31,056	20,225	65%
5-11 years	male	60,257	62,465	104%
	female	61,342	60,668	99%
	total	121,599	123,133	101%
12-17 years	male	42,489	14,038	33%
	female	43,462	13,705	32%
	total	85,951	27,743	32%
18-59 years	male	40,078	36,666	91%
	female	48,194	40,843	85%
	total	88,272	77,509	88%
60+ years	male	2,182	2,763	127%
	female	4,163	3,596	86%
	total	6,345	6,359	100%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	187,591	115,326	61%
Refugee	154,768	155,635	101%
Returnee	5,111	1,111	22%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	30,000	27,175	90%
Prevention of Malnutrition	20,980	22,033	105%
School-Based Programmes	187,859	121,144	64%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	460	1,243	270%
Treatment of Malnutrition	3,286	2,792	84%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	168,157	138,900	82%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,047	51	5%
Corn Soya Blend	2,644	1,376	52%
High Energy Biscuits	21	16	77%
Iodised Salt	44	2	4%
LNS	0	14	-
Maize	3,157	748	24%
Maize Meal	0	32	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	28	0	0%
Sugar	131	74	56%
Vegetable Oil	349	51	15%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	607	327	54%
Corn Soya Blend	325	453	140%
Iodised Salt	49	27	56%
Maize Meal	833	715	86%
Rice	796	283	36%
Sugar	41	58	142%
Vegetable Oil	171	116	68%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	19,275,969	8,054,852	42%
Cash	1,769,484	587,197	33%

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	19,942	30,936
			Male	7,377	11,442
			Total	27,319	42,378
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	70,834	67,231
			Male	73,723	64,080
			Total	144,557	131,311
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,205	958
			Male	679	539
			Total	1,884	1,497
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,564	28,596
			Male	12,036	27,257
			Total	23,600	55,853
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,123	5,703
			Male	4,923	5,590
			Total	10,046	11,293
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	399	793
			Male	383	502
			Total	782	1,295
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,051	3,102
			Male	5,051	3,040
			Total	10,102	6,142
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	7,534	10,740
			Total	7,534	10,740
			Male		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	27,704	18,071
			Male	26,616	18,362
			Total	54,320	36,433
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,640	2,364
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	18,914,407	8,054,852
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	5,200	0
			Male	4,800	0
			Total	10,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	397	0
			Male	223	0
			Total	620	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	10,400	0
			Male	9,600	0
			Total	20,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	1,224	0
			Male	1,176	0
			Total	2,400	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	1,000	0
			Total	1,000	0
			Male		

A.2: Food transfers			MT	780	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	361,561	0

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: 1.4 Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive nutrition-sensitive messaging and advocacy to improve their nutrition status					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	27,886	47,795	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)	person	7,690	14,485	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)	person	17,705	26,899	
A: 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					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	14	27	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,191	879	
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					
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	4,500	7,829	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	449	794	
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					
HIV/TB Care&treatment;					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	422	364	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	894	773	
Prevention of stunting					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	4,857	9,266	
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					
School feeding (on-site)					

N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	95
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	16	20

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	1	≤1	≤1	18		1	WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	1	≤1	≤1	21		3	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	19		2	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	99	≥99	≥99	82		99	WFP
Retention rate	Male	99	≥99	≥99	79		97	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	81		98	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>44	>44	51.1			Joint survey
	Male	44	>44	>44	47.7			Joint survey
	Overall	44	>44	>44	49.2			Joint survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.6	<33.6	<33.6	21.7			Joint survey
	Male	33.6	<33.6	<33.6	24.2			Joint survey
	Overall	33.6	<33.6	<33.6	23.1			Joint survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	12.4			Joint survey
	Male	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	13.5			Joint survey
	Overall	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	13			Joint survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13.7	<13.7	<13.7	14.9			Joint survey
	Male	13.7	<13.7	<13.7	14.6			Joint survey
	Overall	13.7	<13.7	<13.7	14.7			Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.5	<7	<16.5	12.34	16.5	12	Joint survey
	Male	15.6	<5	<15.7	13.43	15.7	12.5	Joint survey
	Overall	16.1	<6	<16.1	12.93	16.1	12.2	Joint survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	33	>40	>40	41.5			Joint survey
	Male	33	>40	>40	52.5			Joint survey
	Overall	33	>40	>40	47			Joint survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	>2	>2	2.8	1.1		Joint survey
	Male	4.1	>4	>4	5.2	4.1		Joint survey
	Overall	2.5	>3	>3	4.1	2.5		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.6	>30.6	>30.6	25.8	30.6		Joint survey
	Male	43.3	>43.3	>43.3	36.4	43.3		Joint survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	31.5	36.3		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.3	≥90	>47.3	74	47.3		Joint survey
	Male	48.2	≥96	>48.2	61	48.2		Joint survey
	Overall	47.7	≥93	>47.7	67	47.7		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	86.9	<8	<86.9	92.2	86.9	86.4	Joint survey
	Male	77.4	<66	<77.4	89.6	77.4	78.9	Joint survey
	Overall	82.6	<73	<82.6	90.2	82.6	82.9	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.4	=0	<4.4	2	4.4	3.1	Joint survey
	Male	4	=0	<4	6	4	2.3	Joint survey
	Overall	4.2	=0	<4.2	4	4.2	2.7	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<12	<14	17.8	14	9.8	Joint survey
	Male	11.2	<8	<11.2	12.6	11.2	8.4	Joint survey
	Overall	12.8	<10	<12.8	15	12.8	9.1	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	>18	>12	5	12		Joint survey
	Male	18.5	>30	>18.5	5.2	18.5		Joint survey
	Overall	14.9	>24	>14.9	5.1	14.9		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.3	<10	<48.3	23	48.3		Joint survey
	Male	47.8	<4	<47.8	34	47.8		Joint survey
	Overall	48.1	<7	<48.1	29	48.1		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.4	<60	<55.4	56.4	55.4		Joint survey
	Male	45.5	<50	<45.5	51	45.5		Joint survey
	Overall	50.9	<55	<50.9	53.5	50.9		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93	>93	>60.8	73.8	60.8	79.1	WFP survey
	Male	97	>97	>61.2	62.4	61.2	80.1	WFP survey
	Overall	60.9	>95	>60.9	67.6	60.9	79.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	<7	<34.2	23.6	34.2	18.4	WFP survey
	Male	3	<3	<33.6	31.1	33.6	18.3	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<5	<34	27.7	34	18.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	<5	2.7	5	2.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	<5.2	6.5	5.2	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	≤0	<5.1	4.7	5.1	2.1	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	81.9	<77	<81.9	68	81.9	62.6	Joint survey
	Male	85.9	<74	<85.9	67	85.9	63.9	Joint survey
	Overall	83.3	<75	<83.3	68	83.3	63.3	Joint survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14	>70	>18	11.35	18	14	WFP survey

Target Group: Refugees - **Location:** Rwanda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** HIV/TB Care&reatment;

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3.96	<15	<15	7	14		WFP
	Male	3.96	<15	<15	13	13.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	3.96	<15	<15	10	13.9		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	93	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	87	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	40	=70	>42.6	29.2	42.6	56	Joint survey
	Male	42	=70	>41.8	25.9	41.8	53	Joint survey
	Overall	41	=70	>42.2	27.6	42.2	55	Joint survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	70	>70	>70	92	100	92	WFP
	Male	72	>70	>70	90	100	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	71	>70	>70	91	100	92	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	92	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	90	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	91	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3	<15	<15	5	2.1	3	WFP
	Male	3	<15	<15	2	0.9	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<15	<15	3	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0.5	0.1	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0.1	0.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.3	0.1	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.4	<15	<15	1	2.1	2.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	0	0.9	2.2	
	Overall	2.4	<15	<15	0.5	1.5	2.2	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	95	>75	>75	95	90.6	89	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	>75	>75	89	90.1	89	
	Overall	95	>75	>75	92	90.4	89	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	55	>90	>90	72	92.1	45	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	55	>90	>90	40	92.1	45	
	Overall	55	>90	>90	59	92.1	45	

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							
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	4,865	3,261		
			Male	4,864	2,174		
			Total	9,729	5,435		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	20		
			Male	0	21		
			Total	0	41		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	19	0		
			Male	21	0		
			Total	40	0		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	14,700	13,588		
			Male	15,300	13,587		
			Total	30,000	27,175		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	45,083	0		
			Male	43,314	0		
			Total	88,397	0		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,349	0		
			Male	5,139	0		
			Total	10,488	0		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	57,584	38,636		
			Male	55,325	39,892		
			Total	112,909	78,528		
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,821	1,979		
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,769,484	587,197		

Output Results				
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	108	90
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	336	1,248
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)	Number	10,800	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	10	10
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed	non-food item	16	16
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	108	108
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	4	4
C: 2.1 Government's technical capacity for food and nutrition security analysis and the formulation of evidence-based policy and programmes is strengthened (tier 3)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	115	131
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	18	5
School feeding (on-site)				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	4
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	12	
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual		111
C: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks				
Food assistance for asset				

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	194
C: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	328	48
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	8	10
D: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	540.9	591.21
School feeding (on-site)				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	2,460	2,460
E*: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,528	1,702
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,632	2,894
L: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	7	4
M: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3	4
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	100
N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N*.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)	Number	42,381	40,608
N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)	Number	40,719	39,016

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.98	<15.98	<15.98	13.56			WFP survey
	Male	13.01	<13.01	<13.01	11.35			WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	11.82			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.3	≥29.3	>29.3	62.5			WFP survey
	Male	33.4	≥33.4	>33.4	70			WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	≥32.7	>32.7	68.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.2	<40.2	<40.2	34.4			WFP survey
	Male	46.4	<46.4	<46.4	26.7			WFP survey
	Overall	45.5	<45.5	<45.5	28.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.4	<30.4	<30.4	3.1			WFP survey
	Male	20.2	<20.2	<20.2	3.3			WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	3.3			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.9	>10.9	>10.9	6.3			WFP survey
	Male	7.7	>7.7	>7.7	5			WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	>8.2	>8.2	5.3			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	21.9			WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.9	<9.9	16.7			WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	17.8			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<31.5	31.2			WFP survey
	Male	31.7	<31.7	<31.7	39.2			WFP survey
	Overall	31.7	<31.7	<31.6	37.5			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50.5	<50.5	<50.5	40.6			WFP survey
	Male	50.6	<50.6	<50.6	39.2			WFP survey
	Overall	50.6	<50.6	<50.6	39.5			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	40	=50	>40	20			WFP survey
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall			≥1				
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	49.5	>49.5	>49.5	68.8			WFP survey
	Male	66.5	>66.5	>66.5	79.2			WFP survey
	Overall	63.2	>63.2	>63.2	77			WFP survey
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥8	≥2	2	8	6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	98	>99	>98	95		96	WFP
	Male	97	>99	>97	93		94	programme
	Overall	97	>99	>97	94		95	monitoring
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)	Female	57	≥77	≥77	62.9	62.9		WFP
	Male	42	≥62	≥62	56.8	56.8		survey
	Overall	49	≥69	≥69	59	59		survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	0	=100	=0	17		0	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=0	19		0	programme
	Overall	0	=100	=0	18		0	monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	100	=100	=100	83		100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	81		100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	82		100	monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	24,000	≥555,555	≥14,100		138,916		WFP
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	116	≥2,500	≥60		555		programme
								monitoring

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 3.1 Children 6–23 months and pregnant and nursing women and girls in poor households (tier 2) benefit from strengthened government and private sector capacity to provide specialized nutritious food for preventing chronic malnutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	550	538
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	35	35
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)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	276	225
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	3
C: 3.4 The Government is supported in developing national food and nutrition security and HIV policies and strategies and coordinating and advocating for food and nutrition security programmes (tier 3)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	6	11
E*: 3.2 Women and men caregivers, pregnant and nursing women and girls, and adolescents (tier 1) receive social and behaviour change communication and advocacy to promote good infant and young child feeding practices and help to prevent malnutrition				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	5,045	6,904
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	5,035	6,245
M: 3.4 The Government is supported in developing national food and nutrition security and HIV policies and strategies and coordinating and advocating for food and nutrition security programmes (tier 3)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	4

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥3	3	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	221	696
		agricultural	Male	239	547
		market support activities	Total	460	1,243

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500	1,243
C: 4.5 Consumers in Rwanda benefit from more efficient national supply chain and retail systems in order to improve their FNS (Tier 3)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1
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				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	12,500	563
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	12,500	1,378
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number		25,000
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number		21,000
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				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	100,000	112,083
K: 4.3 Food value chain actors, including public and private buyers, are supported and coordinated to increase participation of smallholder farmers (Tier 3)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	15	16
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	1

M: 4.3 Food value chain actors, including public and private buyers, are supported and coordinated to increase participation of smallholder farmers (Tier 3)

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3	2
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Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Host community - **Location:** Rwanda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Host community - **Location:** Rwanda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥50	≥50	70			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	67			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	68			WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,387,000	≥11,111,111	≥2,585,000	3,907,490	3,462,374		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	5,884	≥50,000	≥11,000	17,380	11,682		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	=50	=50	44	34	40	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	63	≥80	>63	37.2	43.5	67	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	4	≤4	<4	16.3	13.1	4	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	33	<33	<33	46.5	43.4	29	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	66	=50	=50	53			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	=50	=50	47			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	58	=50	=50	49		52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	=50	=50	51		48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=50	100		100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes								

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	37	=50	=50	37	78	39	WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	26	=50	=50	49		23	WFP survey
	Male	0	=50	=50	51		0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		0	WFP survey

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	83.2	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	83.2	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	83.2	100	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=90	≥99	99.7	99.2	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	≥99	99.7	99.3	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=90	≥99	99.7	99.3	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93	≥90	≥93	92	100	98	WFP survey
	Male	93	≥90	≥93	92	100	98	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥90	≥93	92	100	98	WFP survey

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94	≥95	≥95	19.8	98.3	94	WFP survey
	Male	95	≥95	≥95	19.8	98.2	96	WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	19.8	98.2	95	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	5	≥7	≥5	7	5	5	WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey

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Thanks to WFP's support through the Farm to Market Alliance smallholder farmers like Immaculée grow enough quality crops to sell to a range of buyers.

World Food Programme

<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 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	26,812,765	10,682,466	16,418,319	12,323,102
		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.	1,149,288	0	150,000	150,000
		Non Activity Specific	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	12,150,077	11,466,034	24,631,332	8,620,345
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	224,365	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			40,112,131	22,148,501	41,424,016

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	1,819,421	639,704	548,578	449,807
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,819,421	639,704	548,578	449,807
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	3,456,281	2,848,504	4,676,958	1,888,679
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,456,281	2,848,504	4,676,958	1,888,679
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	7,281,451	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	7,281,451	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			45,387,832	25,636,708	54,034,358	23,431,933
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,332,827	3,029,488	5,018,755	2,406,323
Total Direct Costs			48,720,660	28,666,197	59,053,113	25,838,256
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,166,843	1,863,303	1,267,304	1,267,304

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 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			51,887,502	30,529,500	60,320,417	27,105,560



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

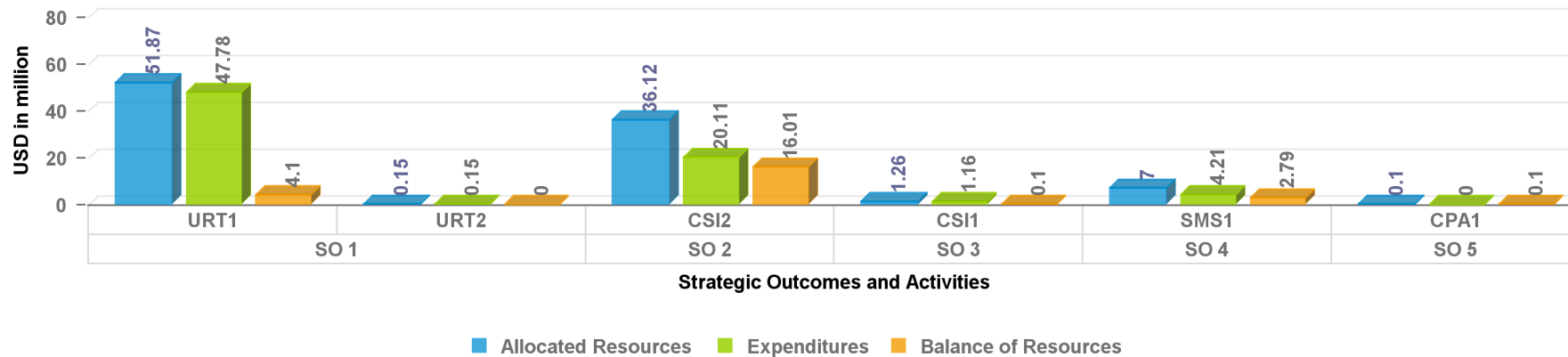
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities 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
CS11	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations
CS12	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 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	80,138,487	50,515,052	1,359,516	51,874,567	47,779,350	4,095,218
		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.	4,766,449	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	0
		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	29,773,842	36,120,909	0	36,120,909	20,109,923	16,010,987

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Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	224,365	0	224,365	0	224,365
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			114,678,778	87,010,326	1,359,516	88,369,842	68,039,273	20,330,569
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	8,251,937	1,260,194	0	1,260,194	1,161,423	98,772
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,251,937	1,260,194	0	1,260,194	1,161,423	98,772
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	10,596,567	6,999,065	0	6,999,065	4,210,787	2,788,279
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			10,596,567	6,999,065	0	6,999,065	4,210,787	2,788,279

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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	7,281,451	0	7,281,451	0	7,281,451
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	7,281,451	0	7,281,451	0	7,281,451
Total Direct Operational Cost			134,696,515	102,654,391	1,359,516	104,013,907	73,411,482	30,602,425
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,129,862	9,497,011	146,534	9,643,545	7,031,113	2,612,432
Total Direct Costs			144,826,377	112,151,402	1,506,050	113,657,452	80,442,595	33,214,857
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,332,388	6,384,854		6,384,854	6,384,854	0
Grand Total			154,158,765	118,536,257	1,506,050	120,042,307	86,827,450	33,214,857

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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