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# Rwanda

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

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# Overview

WFP implemented the fourth year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 which helped to provide life-saving assistance to camp-based refugees and continued the shift towards strengthening national capacity by building systems[1] to achieve sustainable development goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. WFP reached a total of 289,587 people (49 percent women) with 56 percent of its annual needs-based plan funded. This included 11,292 persons with disabilities, and a combination of 9,802 metric tonnes (mt) of in-kind food, USD 8,183,252 in cash transfers to improve their food security and nutrition, and capacity strengthening. These activities benefited lead farmers, refugees, asylum seekers and returnees hosted in refugee camps and reception centres. The number of people reached increased by six percent from 2021, owing primarily to an increase in the number of WFP supported schools[2] and an influx of asylum seekers in 2022.[3] WFP contributed towards SDG target 2.2 by strengthening the capacity of 35,085 beneficiaries to improve their food security and nutrition status through social and behaviour change communication, agriculture and nutrition-sensitive training, provision of agricultural inputs, and community-led poverty reduction solutions. In line with WFP's commitment to achieving SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, WFP maintained its capacity to support the Government and its partners to prepare for and respond to crises by strengthening existing national disaster management structures.

In addition, WFP provided technical assistance to 2,573 government and partner staff to strengthen institutional capacity and improve national food and nutrition security. WFP also provided capacity strengthening and technical support to 127,409 smallholder farmers (47 percent women) to promote production, reduce post-harvest losses and increase access to markets.

WFP activities are aligned with the Government's National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2018-2024). While food insecurity had increased slightly according to the 2021 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, the prevalence of stunting among young children continued to decline.[4] As part of the efforts to fight malnutrition, WFP continued supporting the Government to strengthen the capacity of healthcare professionals and improve national nutrition surveillance systems. WFP also supported the launch of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network in Rwanda.

Further, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency to enhance the national social protection system and advance the implementation of climate-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection. Technical assistance was provided in designing a shock-responsive social protection programme, by enhancing the targeting, data and community feedback management systems, and designing climate-sensitive public works. WFP worked with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management to strengthen preparedness planning across technical sectors, including completing the emergency preparedness capacity index exercise, and engaged national emergency responders in trainings and simulations.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry of Education to advocate for school feeding. Engagements included the Transforming Education Summit at the 77 session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 77), the Ministerial Taskforce Meeting of the School Meals Coalition in Finland, and the Africa Green Revolution Forum summit. The latter provided an opportunity to discuss the role of school feeding in promoting enhanced nutrition and food systems transformation, championed by Rwanda's first lady to increase sustainable access to better diets and nutrition. With the nationwide roll out of the national school feeding programme (NSFP) in 2021, WFP has been supporting the Government to develop a national school feeding strategy, including a financing strategy focusing on sustainable and innovative solutions to support the NSFP in the first decade of implementation.[5]

WFP's regional IGNITE innovation hub (nurturing innovations for food security and climate resilience) collaborated with Impact Hub Kigali in the launch of the 'IGNITE food systems challenge', seeking to fund innovative ideas from businesses and cooperatives to support sustainable food systems. Two digital initiatives were piloted, the "Farm 2 Go application" and SheCan, a crowd-sourced digital blended financing platform used by WFP to collect aggregate data at the individual farmer level and leverage savings groups among rural women. To increase the participation of women in its food-for-assets programmes, WFP, furthermore, established mobile daycare centres, allowing women to participate in livelihood activities.

Rwanda continued to experience significant price increases[6] mainly associated with the effects of the ongoing Ukraine crisis on the global economy.[7]

# 289,587

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



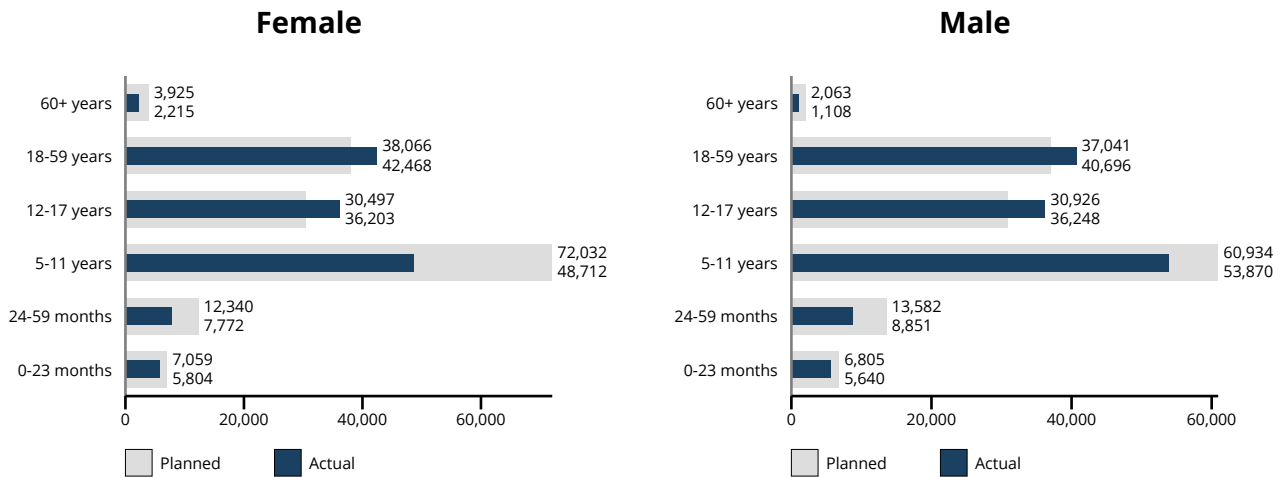
49% female



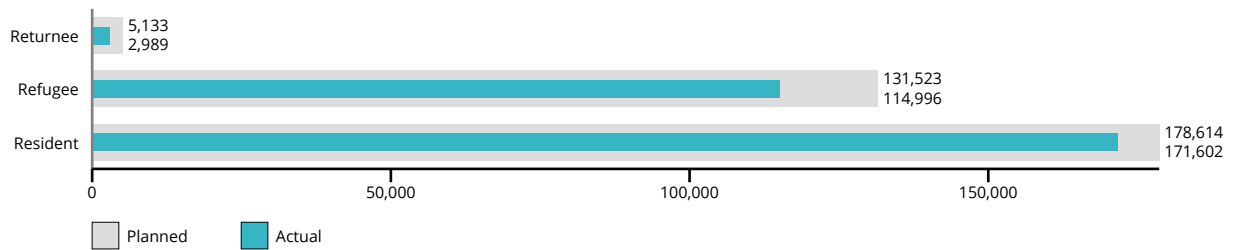
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 11,292 (57% Female, 43% Male)

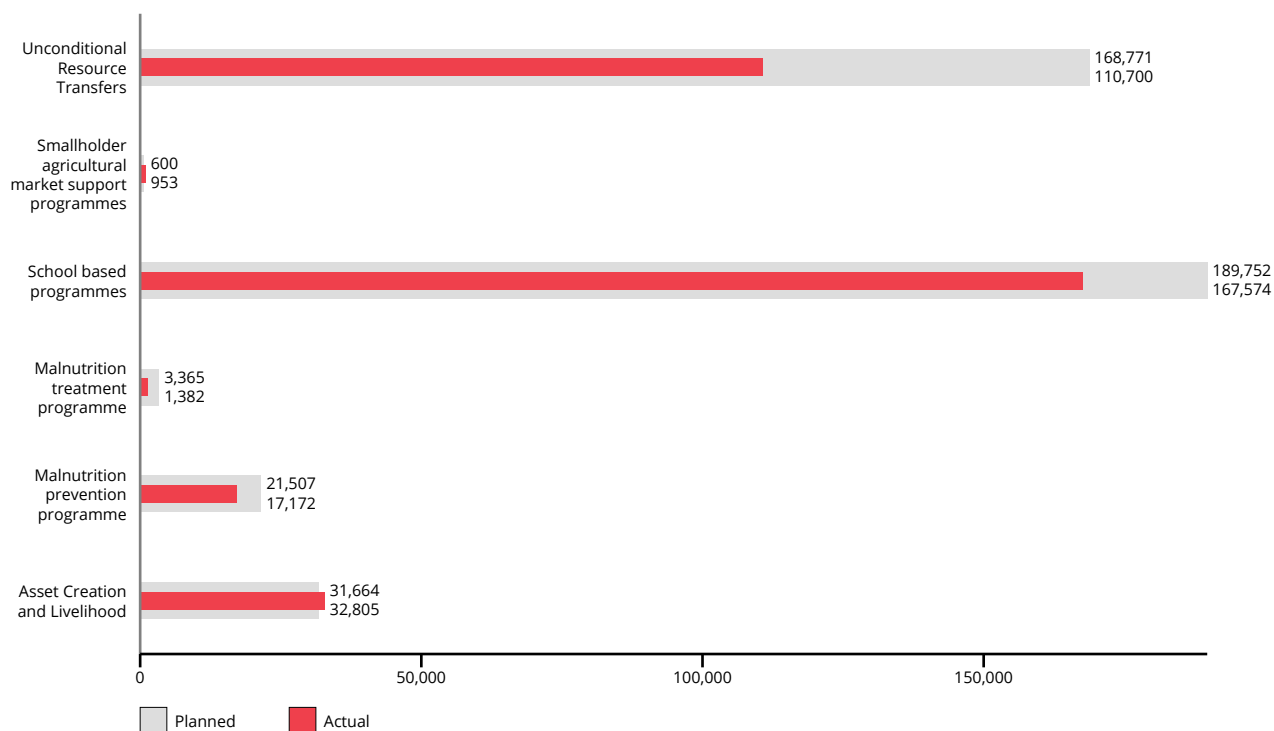
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



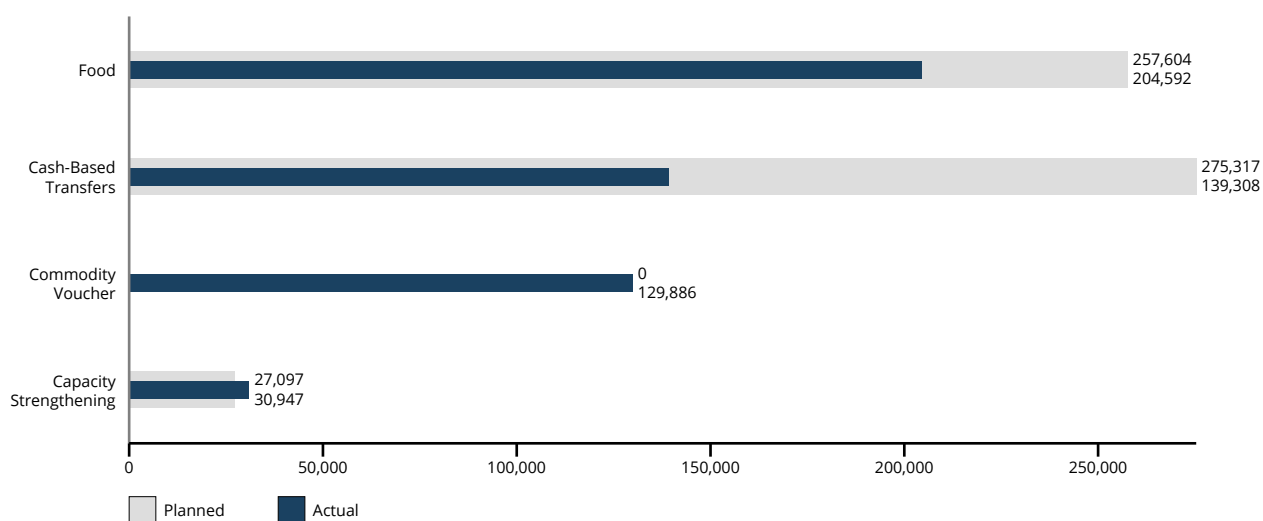
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



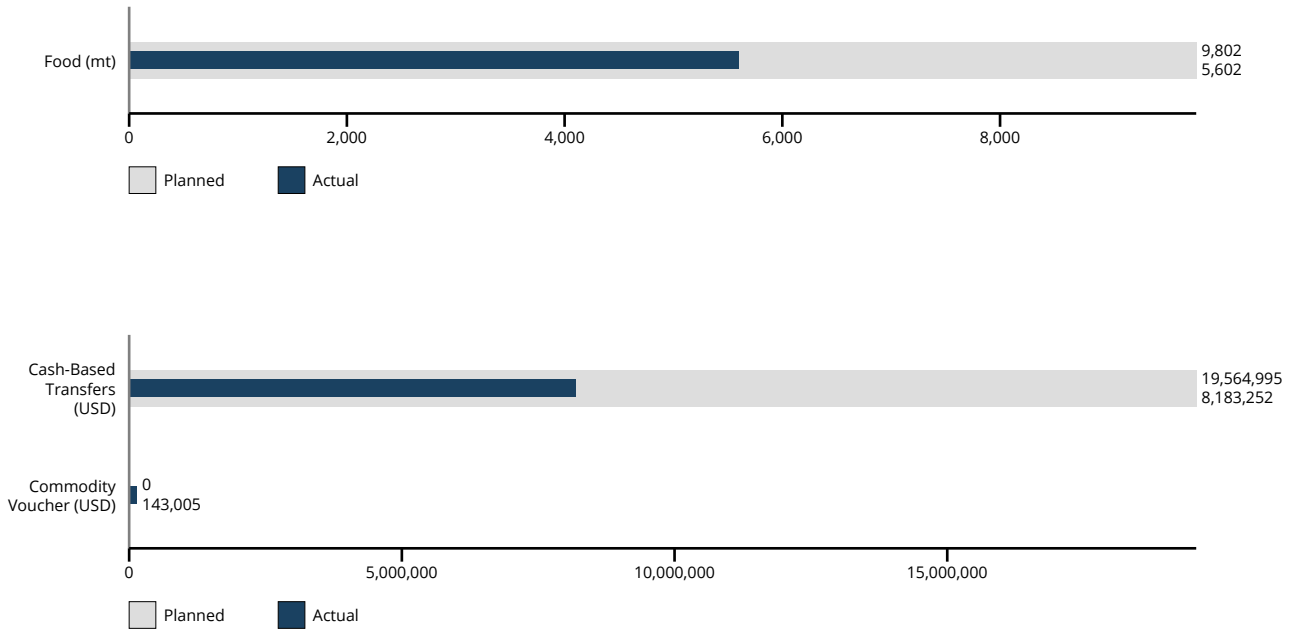
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



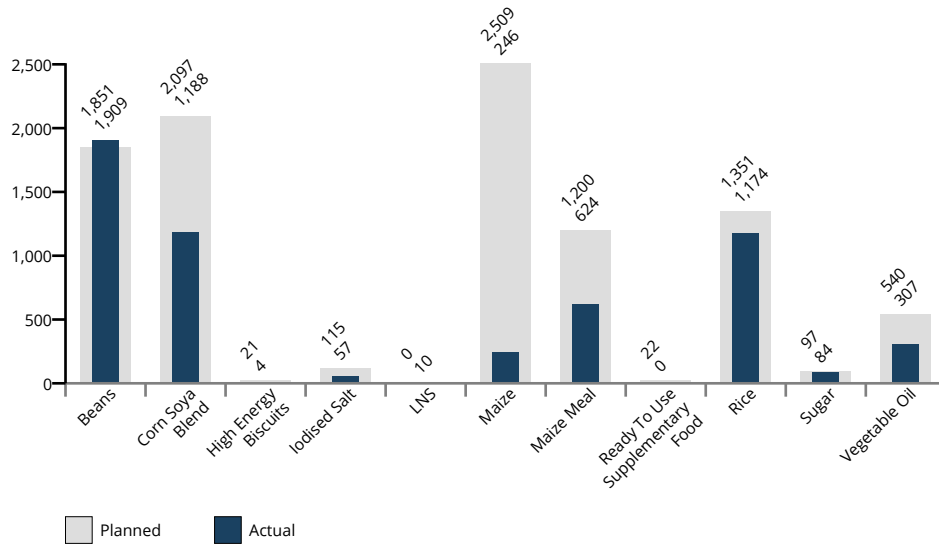
## Beneficiaries by Modality



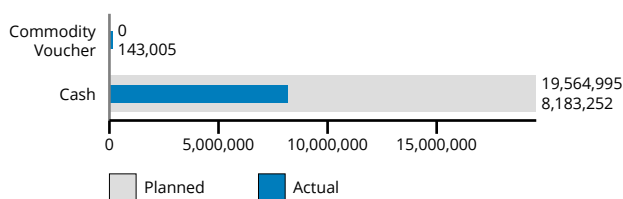
### Total Transfers by Modality



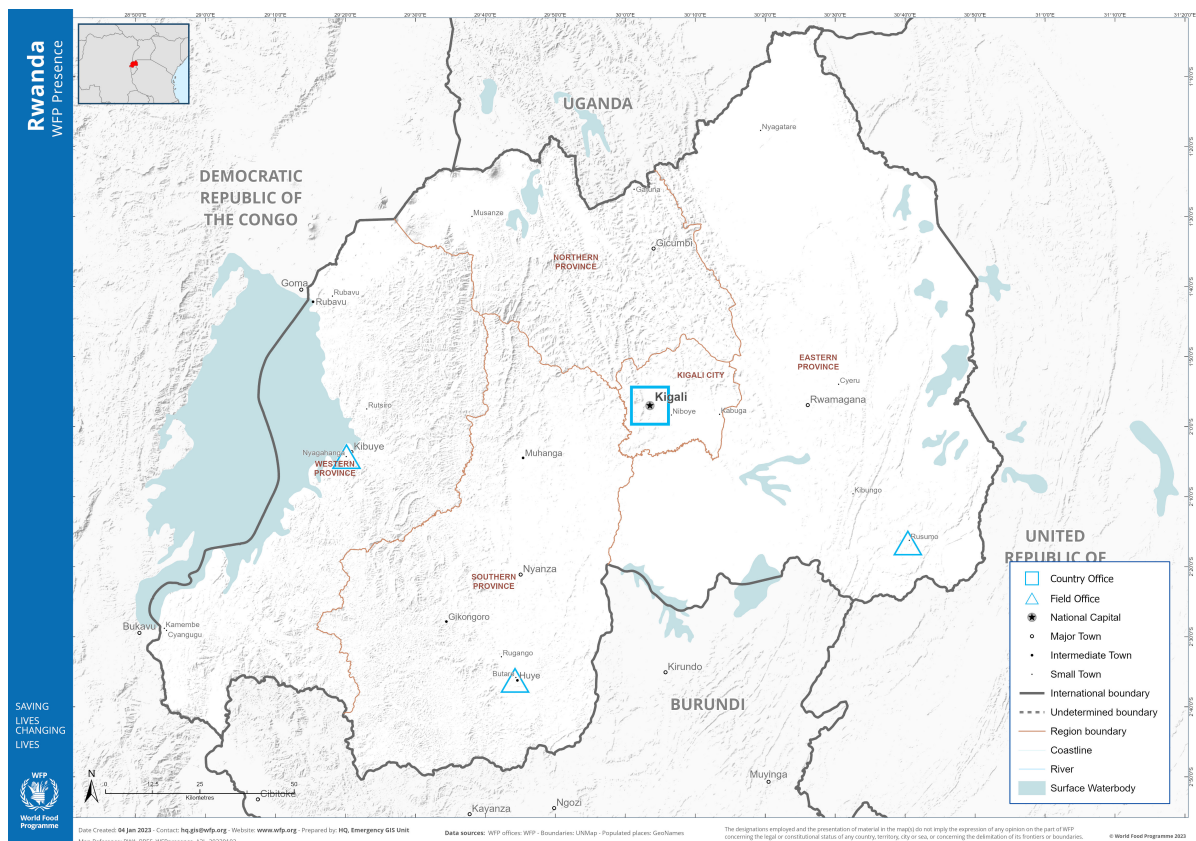
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Rwanda is a low-income, small landlocked country with a hilly terrain in east-central Africa. It ranks as 165 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index.[8] With a population of approximately 13.7 million people, it is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, growing at 2.5 percent annually.[9] The country faces various vulnerabilities caused by poverty, with 16 percent of the population recorded as living in extreme poverty in 2017,[10] as well as land degradation, economic and weather-related shocks such as floods, landslides and droughts, resulting in food and nutrition insecurity. Volcanic eruptions remain a serious threat.

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. Approximately 70 percent of land nationally is located on hillsides with limited terracing and low levels of irrigation; as only 1.6 percent of agricultural operators have invested in irrigation. Additionally, Rwanda is vulnerable to climate change, ranked 124 out of 182 countries in the latest available Country Index of the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative for 2020.[11] Due to increasing rainfall variability, the occurrence of extreme weather events has become more frequent, especially in high altitude areas of the Northern and Western provinces, resulting in flooding and landslides, with droughts in the low-lying Eastern province. These minor but frequent shocks erode community resilience, destroy livelihoods, and jeopardize household food and nutrition security. Climate change is predicted to accelerate over the coming decades, having greater impact on more people. If left unaddressed, the total cost of climate change in Rwanda is estimated at an additional 1 percent of GDP a year by 2030, rising to 4 percent by 2050.[12]

Food insecurity and undernutrition remain a challenge in Rwanda. In the 2022 Global Hunger Index (GHI), Rwanda ranked 102 out of 121 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2022 GHI scores.[13] According to the 2021 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability and Nutrition Analysis Survey (CFSVA) [14], 20.6 percent of households were food insecure, with the highest prevalence of food insecurity in the western province at 36 percent. This was an increase from 17.7 percent of households facing food insecurity in the 2018 CFSVA, and 19.5 percent in 2015. Among food-insecure households, 1.8 percent are severely food insecure, with limited consumption of nutritionally diverse foods. According to the 2019-2020 demographic and household survey, the rate of stunting among young children had decreased to 33 percent from 38 percent in 2014-2015. The reduction of stunting prevalence is a result of combined efforts by the Government and its partners. Government established the National Child Development Agency to coordinate all nutrition interventions, the National Fortified Blended Foods Programme for stunting prevention among children from most vulnerable households, and the stunting-free village model. Key drivers for stunting include

correlation to a mother's low education level, household food insecurity, and poverty.

Despite progress in social services, such as improvements in health care, literacy rates social protection system coverage and adequacy, and gender equality, the Human Development Index rank has remained the same since 2005.[15] The economic crisis in 2022, due to the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global food crisis, resulted in high inflation[16] and threatened energy supplies. The depletion of foreign reserves and rising global commodity prices hampered imports critical to Rwanda as a mostly import-dependent country. The already low purchasing power of the average Rwandan household plummeted even further as inflation rose to 34 percent in November 2022, up from 31 percent in October 2022. The food price increases put additional strain on livelihoods. In August, September and October 2022, the headline inflation was 20, 24 and 31 percent, respectively, higher than the respective months in 2021. The headline inflation was also significantly above the recorded increases five years ago, where the August, September and October 2022 inflation were 35, 38, and 43 percent, respectively, higher than in 2017. These were mostly driven by high increases in the Consumer Price Index for food. These deteriorating economic trends affected the availability of food in the country and the access to and affordability of food. As a result of this, combined with the impact of COVID-19, food security outcomes were classified as stressed for December 2022.[17]

In 2022, Rwanda hosted 127,000 refugees and asylum seekers across five camps mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi, with the majority (90 percent) residing in camps. While refugee crisis remained protracted due to continued conflict in the DRC, the situation in Burundi remained stable in the past two years, although returnees face reintegration and protection challenges as well as limited livelihood options. Livelihood opportunities for camp-based refugees are minimal due to the lack of land for cultivation and livestock rearing. Despite this, the Government through its "Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024" supported livelihood strategies to increase resilience and promote integration of refugees to reduce over reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Rwanda aspires to reach middle-income country status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050, guided by the national development plan Vision 2050 and a series of seven-year transformative national strategies. WFP works with the Government and stakeholders to support the achievement of sustainable development goals 2 and 17 through activities contributing to five strategic outcomes (SOs). Under SO1, WFP aims to address the immediate food and nutrition needs of camp-based refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected Rwandan populations. SO2 focuses on strengthening national social protection systems, to better respond and cope with emerging natural and human-caused shocks. Under SO3, WFP supports the Government to reduce all forms of malnutrition by providing capacity strengthening and technical support to the national programmes. Activities under SO4 complement the Government's vision for transforming and commercializing agriculture by enhancing food security and incomes of smallholder farmers through market-based value chain support. SO5 positions WFP to provide supply chain services to the Government and partners in case of a crisis.

## Risk Management

In 2022, WFP operations were impacted by the high food and fuel price volatility due to the disruption of global supply chains following the Ukraine crisis and insufficient funding for the protracted refugee operation. The risk register was updated periodically to review contextual developments and the existing risks and mitigation strategies identified during annual performance planning. Furthermore, WFP conducted dedicated fraud risk assessments of high-risk process areas to assess risk exposures under its cash based transfer and in-kind programme activities, supply chain operations, human resources, and administration.

Guided by its risk register, WFP assessed and monitored various strategic, operational and fiduciary risks for its activities in Rwanda. The impact of the cost-of-living crisis resulting from the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine was of predominant concern. High food price inflation in view of funding constraints was considered as highly likely to jeopardize food and nutrition security along with reduced funding from donors due to competing global aid demands and priorities.

Other risks related to regional developments included a sudden influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo due to increased border tensions or the spread of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in Uganda. WFP responded by deploying preparedness measures, including the drafting of a concept of operations for a possible cross-border influx and support to the Government's EVD preparedness plan through the provision of mobile storage units.

WFP continued to train its employees and cooperating partners on the prevention of fraud, corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, and abuse of power. Allegations and complaints received through different channels were followed up with relevant authorities and focal points, and partners were informed as appropriate. To manage third party risks, WFP also conducted spot checks, performance evaluations, and capacity-building exercises



for its cooperating partners.

# Partnerships

In Rwanda WFP partners with the Government, UN agencies, public and private sector entities, international and national cooperating partners, local farmer organizations, and academia.

WFP continued its strong collaboration with the Government, formalized through several multi-year partnership agreements with relevant line ministries and national institutions. In early 2022, WFP and the Government signed a memorandum of understanding through the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency to strengthen collaboration, provide technical assistance and improve the national social protection system and shock-responsive social protection activities across the country. A project visit by parliamentarians from Belgium, Kenya, Pakistan and Switzerland during the 145<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, hosted in Kigali in October, increased awareness of the impact of the home grown school feeding, and promoted south-south and triangular cooperation and learning.

The Friends of WFP Nutrition organized a mission to Uganda and Rwanda in May to raise visibility of the ongoing refugee crisis and the different approaches to addressing food and nutrition needs of the population. The mission highlighted the challenges facing refugee and local communities and demonstrated best practices within WFP response, including integrated approaches to nutrition prevention and treatment programmes, supporting livelihoods and resilience, and strengthening food systems.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2018-2024)[18] was revised in January 2022 and aligned with the Government's national strategy for transformation, building on the previous United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2018-2023). The cooperation framework guides the UN agencies activities in Rwanda inline with the Government's development priorities.

In 2022, WFP successfully concluded the implementation of a joint UN programme on the acceleration of integrated social protection interventions with UNICEF and FAO, with support from the Joint SDG Fund. Further resource mobilization efforts are ongoing to build on and upscale the initial achievements. Through the Share-the-Meal campaign, WFP welcomed contributions to support the provision of fresh foods in WFP-supported schools. Following the approval from the Government, WFP together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO concluded the design of a third phase of the successful joint nutrition programme. In addition, WFP, in collaboration with Sight and Life, supported the National Child Development Agency to launch a national SUN Business Network in December. The goal is to increase the availability and affordability of safe and nutritious foods to consumers, contributing to the reduction of malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies. The network will develop strategies, terms of reference and action plans, and conduct awareness campaigns, workshops, and roundtable discussions, in addition to operationalizing the secretariat by 2025.

In partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO, WFP is furthermore working on a joint Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) programme with women and youth of cross-border communities in DRC and Rwanda to increase trade and strengthen food security.

WFP continued to collaborate with the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) under its refugee operation to refine the implementation of targeted assistance based on vulnerability categories, with support from the joint UNHCR-WFP Programme Excellence Targeting Hub.

WFP took over as champion of the United Nations Communication Group in August 2022, coordinating the organization of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of Rwanda's membership in the United Nations with the Resident Coordinator's Office and the Government. In October, WFP joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and local farmers in Musanze to celebrate World Food Day.

As part of WFP's commitments under the Grand Bargain to localize initiatives, WFP is working with 24 cooperating partners in Rwanda: 10 Government agencies, 7 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 3 of which are local NGOs, and 7 UN agencies. The UN Partner Portal was introduced for the recruitment of cooperating partners. In addition, 425 rural cooperatives benefitted from WFP's support to smallholder farmers.

In 2022, WFP partnered with the University of Global Health Equity on a study assessing the knowledge attitudes and practices of menstrual hygiene management in schools. In collaboration with the University of Loughborough, WFP developed research on how the fuel consumption and fuel cost in the NSFP could be lowered.

Through the technical working group on Shock-Responsive Social Protection, WFP engages regularly with the World Bank and other key agencies. This helped to identify synergies and work in complementarity in support of the Government to strengthen national social protection mechanisms. Among the areas for technical cooperation, it was agreed to focus on disaster risk financing in the year ahead.

Multilateral and flexible regional funding from Germany allowed WFP to meet critical needs in its refugee operation and resilience-building activities in Rwanda. The USA remained the largest government donor, with substantial contributions from USDA for the HGSP programme and from the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance for the refugee operation.

With regard to the private sector, the global launch meeting of the partnership between the Mastercard Foundation and WFP took place in Rwanda with operational teams from headquarters, the regional bureau in Nairobi, and various country offices. WFP entered a new partnership with the Danish Novo Nordisk Foundation in support of HGSP and started the process of designing a second phase of the project for 2023. The Rwanda country office furthermore piloted WFP's crowd-sourced digital blended financing platform SheCan to leverage saving groups among rural women.

WFP Rwanda extends its gratitude to the partners that have supported its CSP to date: the United States of America through the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and the United States Department of Agriculture, the Republic of Korea, Japan, private partners (including the Rockefeller Foundation, Mastercard, the Mastercard Foundation, the Novo Nordisk Foundation, and the Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP), United Nations funds and agencies (including the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Joint SDG Fund), the United Nations Peace-building Fund, Canada, the European Commission (through ECHO and INTPA), France, Germany (through BMZ and GFFO), Switzerland, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the United Kingdom.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP completed the fourth year of its country strategic plan (2019-2024), with 54 percent of its budget of USD 278.3 million funded through direct contributions from donors and multilateral fund allocations. WFP revised its country budget as a result of a six-month extension of the existing country strategic plan (until June 2024) as well as technical adjustments to the existing strategic outcomes (SOs). The budget revision resulted in an adjustment of beneficiary numbers and changes in the food basket in SO1 and SO2, as well as an increase in the overall budget by USD 27.7 million, and expansion of the scope of selected outputs under SO3 and additional funding received under SO4.

Needs were unevenly resourced, and donor restrictions were applied to contributions, with most resources being received at SO-level, in some cases with further restrictions in terms of modality and location. Support to smallholder farmers and home-grown school feeding were the most resourced, thanks to multi-year funding contributions. About 52 percent of resources for 2022 were carried forward from 2021. These were related to in-kind stock balance and a few multi-year contributions such as those allocated to support the home-grown school feeding in seven districts<sup>[19]</sup> as well as capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain projects. Eight percent of contributions were flexible multilateral contributions, while the vast majority were earmarked by activity, sub-activity, and beneficiary type.



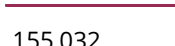
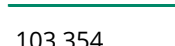


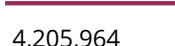





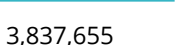
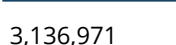
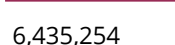
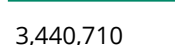




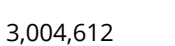
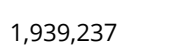
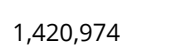
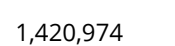




SO1 was 66 percent funded of the total annual needs. A direct multilateral contribution was also received to assist displaced populations from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. SO2 was resourced at more than 100 percent of the total annual needs. This included two multi-year contributions for the home-grown school feeding programme by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and livelihood activities through funding from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) secured in 2021. These contributions were earmarked at the output level. Additional flexible funding to home-grown school feeding programme allowed WFP to complement bilateral in-kind donations with locally and regionally produced commodities, though this was 50 percent less compared to 2021. WFP was able to commence fresh food and cash transfers to support schools, thanks to funding from the Republic of Korea and France. WFP continued to mobilize resources, particularly for social protection and disaster risk management activities. SO3 received a multiyear contribution from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and other UN agencies. SDC funding constituted 99 percent of the total amount received. The funding situation to support the national nutrition programme remained critical, forcing WFP to implement social and behaviour change communication activities at a reduced scale and to focus on providing technical assistance to the Government. SO4 was resourced at more than 100 percent of the total annual needs. Around 36 percent were carried forward from multi-year contributions, mainly from KOICA and New Zealand. Additional funding included the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), other UN funds and agencies as well as the Mastercard Foundation.

WFP continuously demonstrated accountability by providing regular briefings and updates to partners on its funding situation, as well as transparent and up-to-date information about operational achievements and challenges. As part of its efforts to diversify its partner base, WFP also advocated for flexible and predictable funding to ensure the successful implementation and continuation of its activities in Rwanda.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

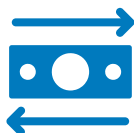
	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	36,832,491	22,269,999	42,399,556	23,406,105
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	145,260	0
SO01: Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	25,742,298	11,221,477	17,579,742	13,031,074
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	24,523,759	11,221,477	17,579,742	13,031,074
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.	1,218,539	0	0	0
SO02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	11,090,192	11,048,521	24,674,553	10,375,030
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	11,090,192	11,048,521	23,637,530	10,375,030
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,037,022	0

SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,451,759	585,647	2,033,743	382,239
SO03: Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	1,451,759	585,647	2,033,743	382,239
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	1,451,759	585,647	2,033,743	382,239
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	4,102,901	3,841,797	6,641,498	2,640,263
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	4,102,901	3,841,797	6,641,498	2,640,263
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	4,102,901	3,841,797	6,626,239	2,640,263
Non-activity specific	0	0	15,258	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	0	0	155,032	103,354
SO05: 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	155,032	103,354

Activity 06: Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population	 0	 0	 155,032	 103,354
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 4,205,964	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 42,387,152	 26,697,444	 51,229,830	 26,531,962
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,837,655	 3,136,971	 6,435,254	 3,440,710
Total Direct Costs	 46,224,807	 29,834,415	 57,665,085	 29,972,672
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,004,612	 1,939,237	 1,420,974	 1,420,974
Grand Total	 49,229,420	 31,773,652	 63,292,024	 31,393,647

# Programme performance

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



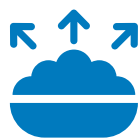
**USD 8.2 million** distributed through **cash-based transfers** to refugees to **improve their food security and nutrition** needs



**289,587** people reached through **in-kind food and cash assistance**.



Provided **food and nutrition assistance** to **3,348** asylum seekers from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.



**9,802** MT of **food assistance** provided to the most vulnerable



**59,950** refugee children and children from host communities assisted with **school meals**.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP worked in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management and UNHCR to meet the food and nutrition needs of refugees living in camps and Rwandan returnees. In 2022, Rwanda hosted 127,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. The vast majority (90 percent) live in refugee camps and depend almost entirely on WFP for their food needs (93 percent of camp-based refugees as of December 2022) due to limited livelihood and income-generating opportunities.

WFP provided general food assistance and nutrition support to 113,564 refugees hosted in Kigeme, Kiziba, Mahama, Mugombwa and Nyabiheke camps. This is almost the same number of refugees as assisted in 2021 (99.6 percent of 114,000). WFP provided general food assistance mostly through cash-based transfers which contributed to creating an enabling environment for building self-reliance among refugees and providing opportunities for livelihoods and economic inclusion. WFP's cash assistance also contributed to the local economy in and around refugee camps. USD 7.8 million was directly injected into the local economy in 2022, and USD 63.4 million since the modality's inception in Rwanda in 2014.

WFP continued to collaborate with Equity Bank to deliver cash-based transfers through refugee bank accounts using SCOPE[20] system, WFP's central repository for beneficiary data which was rolled out in February 2022 for beneficiary management and reconciliation. WFP also worked with Equity Bank to replace expired debit cards. From May through November 2022, a hybrid assistance model (50 percent cash and 50 percent in-kind) was temporarily reintroduced for all refugees in Mahama camp due to a donor providing an in-kind contribution. Beans and maize meal were provided with cash for the rest of the food basket. According to feedback from focus group discussions, the hybrid model was well-received in times of high food prices, as it shielded refugees from ever-rising food prices, particularly for beans which is a staple food in the refugee and Rwandan community at large.

WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 2,956 Rwandan returnees in transit centres, and a three-month one-off package of in-kind food assistance to help returnees reintegrate into communities. WFP supported the voluntary



repatriation of 3,151 Burundian refugees from Mahama camp and provided hot meals in reception centres prior to their departure for Burundi.

WFP continued to provide food and nutrition assistance to all camp-based refugees in 2022 based on their vulnerability status, having transitioned from status-based assistance for all refugees to needs-based assistance in May 2021. Under the targeting approach, refugees classified as highly vulnerable continue to be eligible for full general food assistance rations (87 percent of refugees in December 2022); moderately vulnerable refugees are eligible for 50 percent of the full ration (6 percent of refugees in December 2022); and refugees characterized as least vulnerable are no longer eligible to receive general food assistance from WFP (7 percent of refugees in December 2022). The targeting approach only applies to general food assistance, and the actual ration size is dependent upon the availability of sufficient funding.

WFP provided school meals to 39,106 children, including 29,730 refugee children and 9,376 children from the host community attending the same schools to help improve children's concentration and reduce school absenteeism. The drop-out rate marginally decreased from 2.1 percent in the 2020-2021 school year to 1.6 percent in 2021-2022, and 1.2 percent for the first quarter of the 2022-2023 school year. From October 2022, WFP aligned its refugee school feeding activities to the Government's national school feeding programme. WFP provided the reduced parent contributions, equivalent to RWF 15 (USD 0.01) per child per day, through cash-to-schools in three camps (Kigeme, Mugombwa, and Nyabiheke) and in-kind hot meals in Mahama and Kiziba camp schools not covered by the national programme.

Insufficient funding remained a challenge under strategic outcome 1, with only 66 percent of annual requirements funded. The protracted nature of the Congolese refugee crisis resulted in resource constraints, while resourcing for the Burundian refugee response mainly in Mahama camp was slightly higher. Consequently, WFP was forced to continue providing reduced rations to all camp-based refugees throughout 2022. Highly vulnerable refugees received 92 percent of a full ration despite being eligible for 100 percent and moderately vulnerable refugees received 46 percent of a full ration although eligible for 50 percent. This corresponded to 54 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of the value of the food basket in November (RWF 15,150) following high food price inflation. Adjustments were discussed with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management and UNHCR at the end of 2022. According to the third joint post-distribution monitoring exercise conducted in May 2022, refugees' adoption of food-based coping strategies<sup>[21]</sup> increased to 74 percent in May 2022, up from 50 percent in September 2021. Despite the general food assistance reductions, WFP was able to maintain full rations of targeted nutrition support and school feeding as critical safety net programmes.

To improve nutrition outcomes in refugee camps, WFP implemented a comprehensive nutrition package consisting of prevention interventions for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children between 6-23 months. This was in line with the 1,000 days window of opportunity to prevent stunting, with an overall programme adherence rate of 85 percent in 2022. Malnutrition was treated through interventions for children between 6-59 months and persons with HIV and/or tuberculosis, with a moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate of over 90 percent throughout the year. These were complemented by social and behaviour change communication activities that encouraged adoption of positive nutrition behaviours among refugees. Nutrition education and messages promoted the consumption of diverse and nutritious diets and were delivered using individual counselling, family counselling, cooking demonstrations, campaigns, parent dialogues, debates, and mother-to-mother and father-to-father support groups. Kitchen gardens, community nurseries, and mushroom farming were also promoted as a means to diversify diets.

Besides insufficient funding, other major constraints were high food prices in local and regional markets which posed additional challenges to WFP's food procurement. This reduced the cost-efficiency of assistance as WFP had to purchase less food for the same amount of money. Additionally, high food prices adversely affected WFP's cash assistance as they weakened the purchasing power of beneficiaries. WFP's weekly price monitoring indicated that prices for key commodities in markets in and around refugee camps had been increasing since March 2022. WFP's transfer value for the highly vulnerable refugees (USD 6.45) was 10 percent lower than the average cost of the food basket in March 2022 and 52 percent lower in December 2022, while the transfer value for moderately vulnerable refugees (USD 3.23) was 55 percent and 76 percent lower than the cost of the food basket, respectively.

Throughout 2022, UNHCR and the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management continued to assist Burundian refugees in Mahama camp wishing to voluntarily repatriate to their home country, a process which began in mid-2020. Between August 2020 and December 2022, 30,457 Burundians from the Mahama camp voluntarily repatriated (a decrease from the original planning figure of 48,000). Based on current trends, less than 100 individuals are repatriating each month. From June 2021, Rwanda also began receiving Burundian refugees from Uganda wishing to voluntarily repatriate to Burundi. As of December 2022, 3,151 transiting refugees were assisted in this regard.

Given the high food price inflation and reduced rations, there was no improvement in refugees' food security as evidenced by post-distribution monitoring. It shows that acceptable food consumption score lagged at 62 percent as of May 2022, as half of the refugee population continued to engage in livelihood coping mechanisms to make ends meet. WFP conducted 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 general food assistance. The data was also utilized to inform programmatic decision-making regarding adaptations to the cash transfer value to reflect price changes, which was reviewed on a quarterly basis and discussed with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management.[22] WFP also conducted a rapid assessment in its supported schools, supporting both refugee children and children from host communities. The assessment assessed school practices, capacity, and challenges in the implementation of the national school feeding policy.

From April to July 2022, a third joint post distribution monitoring exercise was conducted to assess refugees' food security and contributing factors. Results indicated that refugees' knowledge and understanding of the targeting approach had significantly improved to 49 percent in May 2022 (19 percent in September 2021). This was attributed to an extensive information campaign conducted by WFP in collaboration with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management and UNHCR, and that the targeting approach remained relevant. Results also indicated deterioration in refugees' economic capacity, with up to 88 percent classified as economically insufficient, up from 64 percent in September 2021.

Furthermore, following the roll-out of the targeting approach in May 2021, a lessons learnt exercise on the work of the joint UNHCR-WFP Targeting Hub in Rwanda was carried out in November 2022.[23] The main lesson learnt from the implementation was that socio-demographic and protection criteria alone are insufficient to determine a household's vulnerability status. Rather, socio-economic data should be included in eligibility criteria, and livelihood programming should be implemented in tandem with the targeting approach to enhance refugees' self-reliance and leverage their independence from humanitarian assistance. WFP continues to collaborate with UNHCR and the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management to address related recommendations along with inclusion errors, in addition to managing exclusion errors.

Gender and age were well integrated in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. From planning to distribution, the lists of beneficiaries were disaggregated into male, female, youth and by age by the cooperating partner. The same disaggregation is done for the joint post distribution monitoring data, and the distribution rations take into account the food needs of the beneficiaries.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

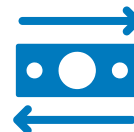
## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year



Designed an innovative **shock-responsive** cash transfer pilot programme for **social protection**



**128,000** children in **140** schools received **daily nutritious school meals**



**USD 431,453** of cash-based transfers made to **6,561 participants** engaged in **resilient livelihood activities** (food assistance for assets)



**Developed school feeding training materials** and trained **89** Government officials to ensure **the safety of fresh foods**.



Trained **143** people on **disaster risk management** and **shock-responsive social protection**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP focuses on building national capacities and generating evidence for disaster risk-informed long-term social safety net programming that are comprehensive and informed by evidence and disaster risk. To achieve this, WFP works in partnership with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Ministry of Education, and Local Administrative Entities Development Agency. The aim is to improve vulnerable populations' access to adequate and nutritious food by addressing the impact of chronic vulnerability and weather-related shocks on food insecurity. WFP invests in programmes and capacity strengthening to build systems that can enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities particularly in the face of weather-related shocks. WFP's activities encompass a mix of direct implementation and technical assistance in school feeding, food assistance for assets, social protection, disaster risk management and vulnerability analysis.

Strategic outcome 2 was resourced at more than 100 percent (USD 13.1 million) due to multiyear funding. These resources enabled the full implementation of the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, resilient livelihoods, and shock-responsive social protection activities, as well as some initiatives for disaster risk management. WFP continued efforts to mobilize resources for the HGSF programme and for continued technical assistance support to the Government to support shock-responsive social protection and disaster management systems strengthening.

In 2022, WFP provided safe and nutritious school meals to over 128,000 school children, including 117,000 targeted children in 140 schools located in the most food-insecure areas of seven districts. With funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), WFP supported schools to become centers of excellence by demonstrating the impact of a holistic school health and nutrition model. To achieve this, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, and National Child Development Agency as well as World Vision International and Gardens for Health International. Thanks to USDA and Rockefeller Foundation funding, WFP also developed school feeding training materials and conducted a training for trainers for 89 Government officials, focused on ensuring the safety of fresh foods, including procurement, food storage and handling. The partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation focused on harnessing the national school feeding programme and its procurement to transform nutrition results, by introducing and promoting healthy foods like fortified wholegrain and biofortified food products as well as piloting and testing innovative products in WFP school meals, providing technical assistance to Government and conducting research and analysis. WFP support complemented the national school feeding programme which was launched in 2021.

The meals provided in WFP supported schools were made of basic staples such as fortified rice and fortified maize meal (an increasing share of which was served in wholegrain form), beans, and fortified oil and salt. In 2022, WFP began a new intervention of providing cash directly to schools for the procurement of fresh foods (fruits, vegetables, and animal-source protein) twice per week from local markets to supplement in-kind food commodities and, in turn, benefit smallholder farmers. WFP will expand the provisions to three times per week by 2023, if additional funding is received. In order to improve school infrastructure, WFP and partners also supported the construction of 13 kitchens, 25 latrines, 25 girls sanitary rooms and the installation of water filters in 105 schools.

The Government increased its investment in the national school feeding programme, nearly doubling its annual budget to USD 74 million for the 2022/2023 school year compared to USD 35 million for the 2021/2022 school year. WFP supported the Government in developing a national school feeding strategy and a financing strategy. The financing strategy will guide multi-sectoral priority investments in school feeding over the next few years. Development of the strategy was informed by WFP and Government generated evidence, including results from the first-ever national school feeding programme survey that assessed schools' implementation experiences in the first year of the national programme, the national market assessment which provided a comprehensive understanding of food markets concerning local school feeding procurement, and WFP supported farmers who sold 21 mt of beans worth USD 12,414. The market assessment showed the high demand generated by the national school feeding programme and provided nutritious commodity recommendations per geographic area for schools to consider maximizing economic cost-benefits. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the University of Loughborough to conduct a study on how to reduce fuel consumption and costs in the national school feeding programme by implementing a range of fuel-efficient cooking practices such as pre-soaking beans and special fuel-saving menus. This resulted in an average fuel cost reduction of 38.6 percent.

Under resilient livelihoods, WFP provided a total of USD 431,453 in cash-based transfers to 6,561 participants (3,972 female, 2,589 male) engaged in assets creation through the Sustainable Market Alliance Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project implemented in five shock-prone and vulnerable districts. A total of 32,805 household members (16,404 female, 16,401 male) benefited from the cash transfers to meet food and other family needs. According to the baseline and midline evaluations, the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score increased from 32.1 percent in 2020 to 56 percent in 2022 and economic capacity to meet essential needs increased from 63 percent at baseline to 72 percent in 2022. WFP, participating districts, and cooperating partners, Good Neighbors International and Duhamic ADRI, completed the asset creation phases of the programming in 2022. Since the project's inception in 2020, a total of 535 hectares of soil and water management assets have been created to reduce soil erosion. This includes 298 hectares of bench terraces, 207 hectares of progressive terraces, and 30 hectares of irrigation schemes which were accomplished by maintaining environmental, engineering, sustainability and maintenance quality standards. Key innovations included the development of a comprehensive system for monitoring asset sustainability and utilization over time. WFP developed an innovative asset monitoring checklist to monitor assets maintenance status, examine how assets are used and maintained and their impact on the communities' livelihoods over time. The checklist was tested between late 2021 and early 2022, and the findings were discussed during the steering committee meetings.

WFP also supported the installation of a hillside irrigation scheme in Kayonza district. The construction of a belt canal served the protection of the Bitenga marshland catchment area along with the planting of various vegetation species, such as bamboo and *kikuyu* on 400m<sup>2</sup> area. To increase agricultural production, WFP also supported the construction of post-harvest facilities in all five districts of the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project. The facilities included two seed conditioning facilities, two maize dryer centers, and one greenhouse. Midline and end-line data for an experimental impact evaluation were collected as part of a global partnership between WFP and the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation group to produce robust evidence of the programme's impact on resilience and women's economic empowerment. The results are earmarked for publishing in 2023.

WFP's technical assistance for social protection and disaster management continued in 2022, focusing on advancing shock-responsive and climate-sensitive social protection solutions for Rwanda, building on multi-year memorandum of understanding with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management and the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency. Additionally, three staff were seconded to the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency to provide technical support. Following a high-level policy dialogue to operationalize shock-responsive social protection held in 2021, WFP continued to provide thought leadership, with strong complementarity with other core partners [24] in the social protection sector to influence policy re-formulation. Support to the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Technical Working Group continued for the creation of a national operational framework and guidelines for the delivery of shock-responsive social protection. The focus was to implement an emergency cash transfer component to be delivered through the Government's flagship social protection Vision *Umurenge* Programme beginning in 2023 and aimed at preventing negative coping strategies when disasters strike. Thus, WFP trained 27 Government and partner staff engaged in the design of shock-responsive social protection on key technical considerations and standards. Further, WFP provided technical support towards the strengthening of targeting procedures for the

identification of shock-affected households and improvement of emergency management, social protection, and other data systems to enable comprehensive and timely support. To harness the social protection system for community adaptation to climate change, WFP and the Government reviewed the public works component of the Vision *Umurenge* Programme to make it more climate-sensitive and aligned with national adaptation and mitigation efforts. This work drew upon WFP’s experience in implementing livelihoods and food assistance for assets programmes in Rwanda. WFP continued to provide support across social protection building blocks, aligned with the Government’s priorities. As the Government’s partner of choice, WFP continued to develop and strengthen its systems architecture, knowledge and learning, and programme features in the social protection space.

The UN Joint Social Protection Programme on Accelerating Integrated Policy Interventions for Social Protection, implemented by WFP in collaboration with FAO, UNICEF, and the Government of Rwanda, concluded in June 2022 after two-and-a-half years. The programme achieved positive results in advancing integrated nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection policy dialogue at the national level and integrated programme delivery at the community level.[20] Productive assets were built and handed over to communities, namely 1 poultry house, 1,000 chicken, 35 hectares of land terraces, seed inputs and 2 boreholes serving 2,000 households. The assets boosted beneficiaries’ incomes, nutrition status, agricultural productivity and access to clean water.[25] WFP provided technical support to data and targeting systems in the operational strengthening of social protection systems, specifically monitoring and evaluation related to COVID-19 recovery, the updated *Ubudehe* socio-economic categorization process, and the roll-out of a new national social registry aimed at guiding social protection targeting. Building on its experience in managing complaints and feedback in Rwanda, WFP provided technical assistance to the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency to enhance complaints and grievance management in social protection. This included conducting a technical diagnostic assessment and enhancing key operational documents.

WFP continued to work with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management to strengthen the Government’s capacity for disaster risk reduction and management. Key achievements in 2022 included the finalization of a light-touch emergency preparedness capacity index which informed the development of costed action plans, prioritization of disaster risk management systems’ digitalization, and secondment of a staff member to provide disaster risk management technical support. WFP supported the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management to develop sectoral preparedness plans to better organize key sectors for effective preparedness and response in areas such as water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food security and nutrition, search, evacuation and rescue. WFP provided a training on disaster risk management principles to 31 district officers (27 male) engaged in emergency response in six districts including Karongi, Burera, Kirehe, Nyamagabe, Rutsiro and Rubavu. The training goal was to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination, particularly between disaster management and social protection. The training also included a light simulation exercise to enhance trainees’ coordination and other soft skills. A larger drought and flood-related emergency simulation exercise was held for 93 national, regional and district officers (82 male) covering seven districts in the eastern province. WFP also developed a roadmap for disaster risk management digitalization with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management for joint resource mobilization and began working with the Government to create a digitalized and up-to-date emergency needs assessment toolkit.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated as reflected by the assigned Gender Age Marker score of 4. The Gender Action Learning System was utilized throughout the implementation of livelihood activities under the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project, ensuring participation of both women and men. For the home grown school feeding programme, WFP supported gender parity in education access and learning, construction of girls’ sanitary rooms in schools, and the improvement of menstrual health and hygiene to address specific needs of girls.

## WFP 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



Supported the launch of a national **SUN Business Network**, to increase the availability and affordability of **safe and nutritious foods**.



Assisted the Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC) to **promote positive life skills** among **15,505** adolescents in Rwandan schools.



Supported the National Child Development Agency to **create, print and distribute 18,000** copies of **national kitchen garden guidelines**.

The Government of Rwanda recognizes that malnutrition, especially stunting, is a public health concern that requires multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder interventions as well as strong coordination. WFP's support to the Government is aligned with the National Strategy for Transformation aimed to reduce stunting prevalence to 19 percent by 2024. Thus, WFP continued to provide capacity-strengthening support to national programmes to improve the nutrition status of targeted populations. This included children, adolescents, and women of reproductive age with a focus on reducing all forms of malnutrition, and, in particular, stunting. WFP also supported the Government's HIV response on prevention, care and treatment by ensuring adequate nutrition for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and capacity building for adolescents and will continue to support strengthening the social protection system for PLHIV.

For further support towards reducing stunting, WFP in collaboration with other UN agencies, namely FAO, UNICEF and WHO, successfully completed the process of designing the UN Joint Nutrition Project Phase III funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. Building on the achievements of phases I and II, the project engages local authorities and targets infants, children, adolescents and women in Rutsiro and Ngororero districts with the aim to create an enabling environment, improve nutrition services, and empower communities and households to improve their nutrition. The first steering committee meeting was held in July 2022, following the project approval by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. In the last quarter of 2022, WFP, other UN agencies and district authorities engaged for the development of the memorandum of understanding to support project implementation partnership 2022.

WFP also provided technical support to the National Child Development Agency (NCD) through the development and printing of 18,000 copies of national kitchen garden guidelines. These guidelines were distributed countrywide to train Rwandan communities on establishing and maintaining kitchen gardens. WFP continued providing technical assistance to NCD to scale up the stunting-free village model nationwide after an initial pilot phase in Nyabihu district in late 2019 in partnership with the Boston Consulting Group. The model aims to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Rwanda. WFP in collaboration with NCD supported the implementation of cascaded trainings on the use of child score card, data compilation from the village level up to the district level and to feed data system at central level. WFP staff were involved in feedback loops at decentralized levels.

Through the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework, WFP continued to support the Rwanda Biomedical Center to promote positive life skills among adolescents in schools. This was part of a social and behaviour change communication approach to prevent HIV by providing information, raising awareness and supporting the adoption of positive attitudes that prevent the contraction of HIV. The activity was conducted in 16 upper primary and secondary schools in Nyamagabe, Rutsiro, Nyamasheke, Rusizi, Musanze and Rubavu districts, reaching 15,505 adolescents in total (7,843 girls and 7,662 boys).

In May, a delegation of the Friends of WFP Nutrition visited Rwanda to observe the benefits of integrated nutrition approaches among the refugee operation. Friends of WFP Nutrition keep the Executive Board informed on nutrition issues, showcasing WFP's nutrition-related activities and ways explored to collectively promote nutrition in humanitarian response and development. A survey carried out in December 2020 found that People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in refugee camps face higher levels of stigma and discrimination than Rwandans. In response, WFP has been conducting several post-survey interventions. In June and July 2022, 147 PLHIV (103 women, 44 men) and 53 health service providers (28 women, 25 men) participated in psychosocial retreats organized in each of the five refugee camps in Rwanda. The psychosocial retreats aimed at enhancing the resilience of PLHIV against stigma and discrimination. Two new nutrition studies commenced in 2022 are ongoing and their results will be available in early 2023, and these studies are, finding out availability and consumption of fortified and bio-fortified foods in selected districts of Rwanda, and HIV-sensitive social protection assessment in Rwanda. The availability and consumption of

fortified and bio-fortified foods study together with the formative research will inform the development of the social and behaviour change communication nutrition strategy while the HIV-sensitive social protection study will help to improve social safety nets for PLHIV.

Since December 2011, Rwanda has been a member of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), a global movement that unites national leaders, civil society, bilateral and multilateral organizations, donors, businesses and researchers in a collective effort to end malnutrition in all its forms. In December 2022, WFP supported the Government, as co-convenor, to launch a national SUN Business Network with the aim of increasing the availability and affordability of safe and nutritious foods to consumers, and contributing to reduced malnourishment in the country. The platform is intended to be a centralized network that will bring together all actors, including the private sector, for improvement nutrition and aims to continuously improve nutrition by developing joint strategies and actions by 2025.

Strategic outcome 3 received funding equivalent to 47 percent (USD 0.9 million) of the total annual needs of USD 1.7 million. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and UN agencies provided 57 percent of the 2022 resources. WFP focused on technical assistance to the Government and reduced social and behaviour change communication activities due to limited funding for the nutrition program.

Activities under strategic outcome 3 were classified with a Gender and Age Marker code of 3, for the partial integration of gender and age in their implementation. Gender and age considerations guided the social and behaviour change communication activities in schools like HIV positive life skills sessions, and the psychosocial retreats for people living with HIV in all refugee camps.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening support for national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations.	3

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



**127,000** smallholder farmers across **425** cooperatives benefitted from WFP **capacity building, value chain coordination and facilitation.**



Launched the **IGNITE Food Systems Challenge** to promote innovation and **6** ventures received **USD 50,000** and **6** months of **business acceleration support.**



Piloted **Farm2go** to help cooperatives sell produce and improve value chains and **6,778** farmers from **15** cooperatives used this technology in 2022.



WFP-supported farmers sold **20,644 mt** of maize, beans, soya, potatoes and rice for **USD 7.5 million**, contributing towards SDG 2.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed to enhance productivity, nutrition awareness and market linkages for smallholder farmers engaged in the maize and beans sectors, with a focus on women, in full alignment with the Government's agriculture priorities articulated in the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (2018-2024). Taking a market-focused food-systems approach, WFP engaged with a diverse range of stakeholders, including individual farmers, cooperatives, UN agencies, the private sector and Government institutions. WFP maintained its engagement with UN agencies, notably the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN-Women as part of the Joint Programme for accelerating Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, which WFP coordinates on behalf of the participating UN agencies. WFP also actively participated in the joint Peace-building Fund programme on 'Creating peace dividends for women and youth through increased cross-border trade and strengthened food security', led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and implemented in collaboration with FAO.

WFP's support to smallholder farmers included several interconnected sub-activities that were implemented in a harmonized and coordinated food-systems approach, addressing various weaknesses such as market access, access to finance and post-harvest loss along entire value chains. In addition, WFP supported the Farm to Market Alliance, a public-private partnership that aims to "make markets work better for farmers". The market based approach provided a pathway to sustainability for a number of key initiatives across several strategic objectives of the country strategic plans, such as support to cooperatives under the home grown school feeding programme tapping into the lucrative school feeding market, and the expansion of access to markets and finance initiatives linked to the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project.

WFP continued to co-chair the maize value chain platform alongside the Ministry of Agriculture and the Private Sector Federation, in recognition of WFP's contributions to helping formalize the sub-sector through its market-based approach to agricultural development. Private sector off-takers and agro-processors reported a significant improvement in produce quality from smallholder farmers, with one key agro-processor reporting that rejections due to quality (aflatoxin content) of maize decreased to less than 5 percent, down from more than 90 percent rejections since 2017. To improve the efficiency of key value chains, WFP piloted the Farm2go application aimed to improve cooperatives' ability to manage their produce and market sales. As a result, the transactions of 6,778 farmers (42 percent female) across 15 cooperatives were digitized, generating crucial data for cooperative leaders to better manage their financial affairs.

In 2022, activities under strategic outcome 4 were 100 percent (USD 5.8 million) resourced of the total annual needs (USD 4.8 million). This was an increase compared to 2021 and 2020.



In total, approximately 127,000 smallholder farmers producing maize and beans (47 percent women) across 425 cooperatives in 28 of Rwanda's 30 districts, benefited from WFP support in 2022 through capacity building, value chain coordination and facilitation and were able to link to premium markets for their produce. This was an increase by 15 percent from 2021, where WFP supported 110,000 smallholder farmers (48 percent female) across 367 cooperatives in 28 districts, owing to additional funding in 2022. As a result, 13 WFP supported farmer organizations were able to upgrade their operations to multiply seeds instead of selling maize grain, allowing farmers to earn significant price premiums. Farmers earned more than 125 percent higher incomes per kilogram of seed produced compared to grain sales. Furthermore, 63 percent of WFP supported farmers (62 percent female) reported an increase in the production of nutritious crops as a result of trainings received from WFP and partners.

Capacity strengthening activities targeted individual farmers and their cooperatives. At the individual level, and building on support from previous years, WFP facilitated cascade training initiatives on production, post-harvest management and access to finance through savings groups. In these, WFP trained 953 lead farmers (48 percent women) selected by their fellow community members, who in turn provide training to 34,637 individual farmers (48 percent women). WFP managed to use resources more effectively through this cascade training approach, with an average cost of approximately USD 1 per farmer reached. As a result of the post-harvest handling and storage training, 96 percent of farmers reported lower post-harvest losses in 2022 similar to 2021, resulting in improved food security and income for smallholder farmers. Following adjustments based on previous surveys of training effectiveness among WFP supported farmers, awareness of aflatoxins, a key consideration for food safety and quality, continued to improve, with 70 percent of farmers surveyed demonstrating a satisfactory level of understanding, up from 55 percent in 2020 and 64 percent in 2021.

Building on WFP's successful partnership with the International Finance Corporation to provide governance and financial management training and coaching to farmer cooperatives since 2018, 130 cooperatives have benefited from reduced financial mismanagement, and increased awareness of tax requirements and compliance, in line with the Government's strategy to professionalize cooperative operations in the country. Through this initiative, WFP expanded its partnership base by collaborating with the Rwanda Revenue Authority to ensure farmers' linkage to formal food markets.

To promote climate change adaptation, WFP launched a pilot project in conservation agriculture with farmer field schools that supports 2,000 farmers (48 percent female) to practice climate-smart farming techniques such as minimum tillage, soil cover and crop diversification. Moreover, the project is strengthening government-owned systems and building local capacities by leveraging an existing network of farmer field school facilitators. The pilot builds upon existing WFP supported regional initiatives that have generated positive results for farmers who have implemented conservation agriculture techniques. SO4's access to finance pillar also helped to enhance farmer resilience, where more than 26,000 farmers (50 percent of whom are female) established 1,544 savings groups, saving approximately USD 227,000. In Rwanda, and in partnership with WFP's Innovation Accelerator, WFP is also piloting the 'SheCan initiative' to leverage savings groups, which is a crowd-sourced digital blended financing platform that allows donors and private lenders to mainly support rural women. The micro-loans were disbursed on concessional terms that are more suitable for smallholder farmers and will be used to purchase inputs.

Four farmer organizations were provided with solar-powered irrigation systems as part of the JPRWEE, allowing them to cultivate high-value vegetables during the dry season for the first time. The solar-powered irrigation systems present an alternative to manual and diesel-powered irrigation systems that are not only environmentally hazardous but are also time-consuming and costly for rural women farmers. Combined with the ever-increasing cost of fuel, the solar-powered irrigation system has provided an income respite on funds that would have been otherwise used to purchase expensive diesel. For ownership and sustainability, three members from each cooperative have been trained on basic maintenance and repair techniques and the local authorities will continue to monitor the scheme.

The IGNITE Food Systems Challenge was launched in 2022 as part of WFP's commitment to encouraging innovation, with support from WFP's regional IGNITE Innovation Hub for Eastern Africa. The challenge was a novel initiative aiming at supporting Rwandan start-ups, micro, small and medium enterprises and cooperatives to scale up their solutions to address gaps in the food system. WFP awarded USD 50,000 in equity-free funding, six months of business acceleration support, and access to WFP's strong network of partners to six selected MSMEs working in diverse parts of the food system. These included transporters, hydroponic-produced animal fodder producers, and food quality testing service providers among others.

WFP and the Mastercard Foundation embarked on a 5-year programme to strengthen food systems to promote increased value chain employment opportunities for young people in vulnerable communities. The main objective of the partnership is to enhance youth (especially young women) employment in the food system through three interrelated pillars: access to markets, improved post-harvest management and enhanced access to appropriate finance.

At outcome level, supported farmers sold 20,644 mt of maize, beans, soya, rice and Irish potatoes at a value of approximately USD 7.5 million, providing income opportunities for smallholders in the formal market. This represents a significant increase in both tonnage and value over 2021 (17,380 MT worth USD 3.9 million), along with the addition of two food commodities to the WFP suite of support. As a result, partner agro processors sourced more than 50 percent of their raw material needs locally.

All activities under SO4 received a Gender and Age Marker code of 4, which reflects the full integration of gender and age into the implementation of activities. Targeted activities were implemented to build women’s capacity in rural areas, including income-generating activities.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support, education and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	4

## 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



**Warehousing services** provided to the Government for the storing of non-food items for **emergency response**



**6 mobile storage units** provided to the Government for its **Ebola preparedness plan**

Strategic outcome 5 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. The outcome is aligned with the Government of Rwanda's objective to further strengthen its preparedness and response to disasters to minimize their impact on food security and development.

Throughout 2022, strategic outcome 5 remained mostly dormant as there was no Ebola emergency in the good part of the year. However, WFP maintained 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 and provision of shock-responsive cash transfers as part of the national social protection system. As part of capacity strengthening, WFP provided warehousing services, at a cost of USD 103,000, to the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management for the storing of non-food items for emergency response. Following the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in Uganda, further support was provided to the Ministry of Health to implement an Ebola preparedness plan through the provision of six mobile storage units (worth USD 75,000) for use as screening facilities at high-risk border entries and hospitals. The expenditures under a dormant activity were done as these funds were at risk of expiring.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Rwanda ranked 6 out of 146 countries globally in the 2022 World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report, which is the highest among Sub-Saharan African countries. Despite significant progress in women's political empowerment (7th globally), gender gaps remain in education attainment, economic participation, and opportunity.[26] On the other hand, Rwanda is among the top four countries globally performing well under political representation, with above 50 percent of women holding parliamentary and ministerial positions.[27] However, concerted efforts are still needed to address social norms and culture-based stereotypes that perpetuate gender inequality. 26 percent of households are female-headed and generally more food insecure than male-headed households (27 percent female, 18 percent male). Furthermore, only one-third of women aged 15-49 meet the minimum dietary diversity.[28]

WFP continued efforts to increase women's access to resources, equal power-sharing, and decision-making at community and household levels. The third joint post distribution monitoring results showed that men and women jointly make decisions on cash assistance in 42 percent of households, a five percent increase from September 2021. WFP used social and behaviour change communication in refugee camps and host communities to raise awareness on gender and cultural norms, family power dynamics and the importance of shared decision-making.[29] Further, WFP and Plan International conducted sessions on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition for 37,233 participants.[30]. In 2022, women made up 70 percent of WFP food and cash assistance recipients.

WFP and World Vision International constructed menstrual hygiene management (MHM) rooms in 25 schools under the home grown school feeding (HGSF) programme.[31] WFP also partnered with the University of Global Health Equity on a knowledge, attitudes and practices study of MHM in schools with sanitary rooms compared to those without. The study showed that most girls (92 percent) used MHM services at school for privacy to change sanitary materials (87.2 percent) and to access sanitary pads (65.7 percent). Girls who received menstrual hygiene information from mothers and teachers were 3.6 and 2.8 times, respectively, more likely to use the rooms. Based on recommendations from a HGSF gender assessment done in 2021, WFP conducted gender training with partners in field offices [32]. WFP and partners will further mainstream gender transformative approaches in the HGSF programme by integrating dialogues around gender norms and power dynamics involving student clubs, committees, school administrators and parents.

WFP successfully recruited female participants under the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project. WFP also established mobile daycare centres which supported female participants with children below the age of three.[33] The project provided gender training to 3,358 people (60 percent female), combined with food for asset activities, from January to September 2022. Gender action learning system training capacitated people to improve household decision-making and gender-balance and reduce gender-based violence.[34]

WFP also trained 288 farmers (82 percent female) on gender, leadership, participation, good agriculture practices, nutrition and food security under the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment. Additionally, 16,625 women farmers were trained on post-harvest handling and storage.[35]

# 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**

The protection of assisted people remained at the core of WFP programming. WFP continued to ensure that all interventions are designed and implemented in ways that promote the safety, dignity and integrity of the people it serves while creating an environment that minimized their exposure to protection risks. WFP implemented protection mechanisms through collaborations with various stakeholders, including the Government, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations. A priority for WFP was the protection of refugees as they are often exposed to risks such as sexual and gender-based violence, child abuse, neglect, sexual exploitation and abuse, and violence.

WFP focused on the safety, dignity and integrity of people assisted by embracing a 'Do No Harm' approach, considering gender, age, disability and other related factors and accountability of affected populations in all assistance activities. By engaging beneficiaries in refugee camps, host communities, and participants of resilience programmes, WFP ensured they were well informed about the support and consulted during the design of interventions. A complaints and feedback mechanism was put in place with different communication channels for beneficiaries to contact WFP and raise concerns. WFP ensured refugees and other beneficiaries had a clear understanding of the complaints and feedback mechanism and how it benefits them.

Under the refugee response, WFP worked closely with UNHCR, and cooperating partners specialized in protection through all activities to ensure refugees received adequate and timely information about WFP assistance and did not experience any safety issue. WFP and UNHCR continued to analyse complaints from refugees, consulted cooperating partners' protection reports and checked with the appeals panel to ensure that appeals and protection issues arising from the implementation of targeted assistance were addressed effectively.

WFP continued to operate a mobile day care platform to facilitate inclusion of women participants who were breastfeeding and/or had children under three years of age, with support from the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project food for asset activities. This ensured that children were not left unattended to while their mothers were participating in food for asset activities and also that mothers participated more easily. The daycare centres were operated by trained caregivers from the respective communities. Throughout the implementation of activities, WFP aimed to ensure that people, including persons with disabilities, participated in and influenced decision-making in matters related to its programmes.

WFP operated a comprehensive complaints and feedback mechanism which allowed programme participants to report complaints, satisfaction and other feedback in a safe and dignified manner. The mechanism used five communication channels; a toll-free number (hotline), help desks, suggestion boxes, email, and complaints and feedback committees run voluntarily by beneficiaries. Results of the 2022 joint post-distribution monitoring revealed that 62 percent of households knew what they were entitled to receive (up from 37 percent in 2021), and 66 percent of all respondents knew how to give feedback or make a complaint related to WFP assistance (similar to 61 percent in 2021), while 95 percent found the conditions at programme sites dignified (same as in December 2020). Feedback received from beneficiaries was captured and adapted into WFP programming, where applicable. In 2022, WFP updated its standard operating procedures for the complaints and feedback mechanisms to facilitate complaints and feedback mechanism expansion to other programmes, namely home grown school feeding and resilience programmes under strategic objective 2.

WFP further strengthened the complaints and feedback mechanism to ensure that protection cases such as gender based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse can be adequately reported and addressed by WFP and protection partners. As part of this process, WFP's 17 complaints and feedback mechanisms field monitors were trained on how to effectively handle sensitive cases reported by refugees, and the proper referral pathways.

Based on experience using the complaints and feedback mechanism, WFP furthermore started supporting the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency to strengthen the central government's national complaints management system for social protection. WFP equipped 14 Local Administrative Entities Development Agency staff with introductory knowledge on complaints management handling. The training focused on three aspects, namely complaints management system's relevance in social protection as outlined in Vision Umurenge Programme guidelines, essential concepts underpinning community feedback and response, and minimum requirements for a functioning

complaints management system. WFP supported data collection at field level to inform Local Administrative Entities Development Agency with an in-depth understanding of what is feasible for strengthening a complaints management system, understand how communities prefer to provide feedback and receive information, and how this knowledge can be best integrated in the existing mechanisms with linkages and referrals to relevant actors.

On monthly average the complaints and feedback mechanisms handled 586 in refugee camps, with the helpdesk being the most utilized communication channel, followed by the hotline. 17 cases were from the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project while 10 cases from the home grown school feeding programme. The majority of cases were related to cash based transfer, especially on receiving an insufficient balance due to changes in household size and system errors. Over 90 percent of cases received were solved within five days of reporting. WFP continued to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the complaints and feedback mechanism and strengthened partnerships with stakeholders in camps and the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project, through complaints and feedback committees, and the utilization of a customer relationship management information management system tool called SUGAR CRM. Furthermore, WFP ensured that all employees participated in gender, protection and disability inclusion awareness-raising training to enhance their understanding of adhering to protection standards in their daily work. Zero tolerance to sexual misconduct was also emphasized through awareness sessions with both WFP employees and 66 representatives from partners (20 female). Additional emphasis was made on mandatory reporting, prevention and response to both sexual and exploitation abuse, sexual harassment, and WFP's code of conduct. Thus, WFP employees and partners were in a better position to identify potential issues of concern and the proper referral and reporting mechanism.

# Environment

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

Expected increases in average temperature (1.4C since 1970),<sup>[36]</sup> heavy rains and rainfall shortages are likely to cause more frequent and more intense droughts, floods and landslides. These shocks exacerbate the immense challenge of soil erosion largely driven by unsustainable agricultural practices on hillsides resulting in an estimated average annual topsoil loss of 27 million tons.<sup>[37]</sup> In the context of chronic poverty, food insecurity and livelihood vulnerability, the climate crisis presents serious challenges for Rwanda's sustainable development. The World Bank estimates that Rwanda risks losing 5 to 7 percent of gross domestic product in multiple years by 2050 due to climate shocks (Country Climate and Development Report, 2022).

WFP supports the Government of Rwanda in addressing these challenges across programmes and has made significant progress on the implementation of an internal environmental and climate change strategy developed in 2021. In 2022, the "Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project built 298 hectares of bench terraces and 207 hectares of progressive terraces while 30 hectares were put under solar-powered irrigation and two marshlands totaling 88 hectares were drained. All sites integrated agroforestry according to national guidelines. Environment and social impact assessments were outsourced for the water management assets.

In September 2022, WFP launched a pilot in conservation agriculture in Kayonza District in Rwanda's Eastern Province. The pilot targeted 2,000 WFP-supported farmers from both SMART and Farmer to Market projects through 29 farmer field school facilitators. By engaging facilitators from the national extension system, *Twigire Muhinzi*, the pilot started building local capacity and strengthening Government-owned systems. WFP also promoted private sector-led environmentally sustainable food systems transformation through the IGNITE Food Systems Challenge. The selected ventures include Magofarm, a waste-transformation startup that uses insects to convert food waste and post-harvest losses into organic fertilizer and protein for animal feed formulation. Another venture, Uruhimi Kageyo Cooperative, utilizes hydroponics to produce fodder at economical rates for poorer households.

In addition, WFP carried out environmental and social impact assessments to examine and consider environmental and social issues. WFP further developed an environmental management system action plan in 2020 in line with the corporate environmental and social sustainability framework. In 2022, the country office made progress by discontinuing the practice of selling e-waste by auctions (recently made illegal under national law) and developed a long-term agreement for safe recycling and disposal services. So far, WFP Rwanda has recycled 1 mt of e-waste and has facilitated the recycling of 3 mt from WFP Democratic Republic of Congo through the same service provider in Rwanda.

# Extra Section



## **Fuel-efficient menus and cooking practices for improved cooking fuel efficiency in Rwanda's National School Feeding Programme**

Since 2021, the Government of Rwanda has been implementing a national school feeding programme (NSFP), covering 3.8 million pre-primary, primary and secondary students as of October 2022. As the NSFP has increased its coverage over recent years, the demand for firewood to cook the meals has also increased. In 2022, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the University of Loughborough, carried out a study to support the scale-up of the NSFP in Rwanda by providing evidence on the existing cooking practices taking place in schools across the country as well as the potential to increase fuel efficiency in schools and across the programme. This was aimed at reducing cost, the carbon footprint and environmental impact of the NSFP, while yielding other benefits such as time savings.

The role of energy required for cooking in schools has been under-researched, with little to no focus on the impact of food handling, cooking behaviour and menu items, or other more fuel-efficient menu substitutions on energy consumption. This research set out to inform strategies on how school menus in the NSFP can be made more energy efficient and economical. Different combinations of cooking practices and menus were assessed in 14 schools, across all provinces, using different fuel types. The most predominant reliance being on use of firewood, followed by a select few using briquettes and liquefied petroleum gas. Benefits of substituting part of the meal cooked with fuel against use of electricity-based cooking were also evaluated.

The study is among the first to focus on the potential for adapted menus and cooking practices within school feeding programmes to reduce fuel consumption and comprised of several elements:

- **Development of fuel-efficient recipes and menus** led by a professional chef and a nutrition specialist. The recipes were cognizant of the local cuisine and ingredients and were designed according to the Government's school feeding operational guidelines.
- **Literature review** to explore the current knowledge base on the relationship between school feeding and access to cooking fuels and technologies;
- **Institutional cooking diaries**<sup>[38]</sup> in 14<sup>[39]</sup> schools across all provinces of Rwanda, to examine existing energy use and cooking practices and assess the impact of various energy-saving measures on cost and time savings;
- **Controlled cooking tests**, to assess the suitability of efficient electric cooking for Rwanda's NSFP, focusing on cooking time, energy use, and fuel cost when using large electric pressure cookers; and
- **A school cooking model**, to explore the influence of different school characteristics, fuel-efficient menus developed for this study, and energy-saving cooking practices on a range of outputs including costs, time savings and environmental impacts.

### **Key Findings:**

The implementation of a range of fuel-efficient cooking practices (pre-soaking of beans, use of lids and dry firewood) across the study was associated with an average fuel cost reduction of 38.6 percent.



Cooking of beans was a major focus area of this research as beans are the most consumed staple in Rwandan school meals and require a significant amount of energy to prepare. The use of fuel-efficient cooking practices saw a 19 percent reduction in bean cooking time; 10 percent reduction in firewood consumption when beans were pre-soaked; and a 9 percent reduction in cooking time when pre-cooked beans were used.

Additionally, the use of briquettes, liquefied petroleum gas and electricity for electric pressure cookers as alternatives to firewood was explored. Cooking with briquettes required fewer adaptations to Rwandan cooking practices compared to liquefied petroleum gas and electricity, but the health and environmental benefits of briquettes are limited. Liquefied petroleum gas and electric pressure cookers both significantly reduced the cooking time of meals featured in this research, but public-private partnerships need to be fostered for liquefied petroleum gas and electric pressure cookers to become accessible and affordable for use in school feeding in Rwanda.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Including social protection, disaster risk management and food systems.

[2] Increased number of schools (28 more schools) under the Home-Grown School Feeding programme

[3] Influx of asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) displaced due to armed violence in the Eastern DRC since November 2022.

[4] 2019-2020 Demographic and Health Survey

[5] The strategy has been informed by evidence drawn from joint research by WFP and the Government including the NSFP survey, National Market Assessment, and a study to reduce the environmental impact of school feeding through fuel-efficient menus and cooking practices.

[6] In December 2022, the food CPI increased by 59 percent compared to December 2021, led by vegetables (91%), cereals (52%), and milk products at 30 percent increases in December 2022 compared to December 2021. Looking at specific food items in WFP-monitored markets, the prices of beans and maize grain more than doubled, with an increase of 165 percent and 136 percent, respectively in December 2022 compared to March 2022.

[7] During the second half of the year, the World Bank repeatedly ranked Rwanda among the ten countries worldwide with the highest food price inflation in its monthly Food Security Updates.

## Context and Operations

[8] <https://knoema.com/HDREPT2020/human-development-report-2021-22-statistical-update?tsid=1005120>

[9] <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/size-resident-population>

[10] <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/eicv-5-rwanda-poverty-profile-report-201617>

[11] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN), <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[12] <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/rwanda/rwanda-economic-outlook>

[13] Rwanda - Global Hunger Index (GHI) - peer-reviewed annual publication designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at the global, regional, and country levels

[14] <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000140744/download/>. Additionally, in 2021, a survey was conducted to update national statistics on nutrition and food security for people living with HIV (PLHIV) to support evidence-based decision making. Findings revealed that PLHIV had higher levels of food insecurity and malnutrition than the general population. With stunting prevalence among 24-25 children living with HIV being 46.6 percent while global acute malnutrition is 6 percent.

[15] <https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/RWA>

[16] With Rwanda ranking among the ten countries globally with the highest food price inflation from August until December 2022, according to the World Bank's Food Security Updates: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update>

[17] Rwanda | Famine Early Warning Systems Network (fews.net)

## Partnerships

[18] <https://rwanda.un.org/en/205815-united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-unsdcf-2018-2024>

## CSP Financial Overview

SO02 Available Resources is 23.64M rather than 24.675M according to ACR5

SO05 Available Resources is 6.63M rather than 6.641M according to ACR5

[19] Including Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Rutsiro, Karongi, Gasabo, Burera, and Kayanza

## Strategic outcome 01

Given funding constraints, resilience programme for refugees has did not kick off in 2022 as planned. As such, there was no data to report under ABI indicator

[20] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform. It is a flexible cloud-based digital platform that helps WFP better understand the people it serves to be able to provide them more personalised and helpful assistance.

[21] Which include relying on less preferred/less expensive food, limiting portion sizes, reducing the number of meals per day, and borrowing or relying on help to get food)

[22] In December 2022, WFP held a technical meeting with MINEMA and UNHCR to discuss options for revising the transfer value in 2023 in light of rising food prices.

[23] The main recommendations identify: 1) the need to include socio-economic data and comprehensive protection and demographic data in eligibility criteria, and 2) livelihood programming needs to go together with the targeting approach to enhance refugees' self-reliance and leverage their independence from humanitarian assistance.

## Strategic outcome 02

[24] Including the World Bank, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), KfW, and GIZ.

[25] Final Evaluation of the UN Joint Programme in Rwanda (2020-2022).pdf (unicef.org)

\*SABER Indicator: This was a light SABER conducted internally as a desk review with the support of SBP, HQ. Findings, though not official, were referred to as current status of school feeding in Rwanda as part of the ongoing School Feeding Strategy Development

## Strategic outcome 05

Throughout 2022, SO5 continued to remain mostly a dormant Strategic Outcome without need for output or outcome level data collection.

### Progress towards gender equality

[26] Bringing Rwanda's global rankings to 108th and 33rd, respectively (2022 World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report:

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022>)

[27] According to UN Rwanda Common Country Analysis 2021 (<https://rwanda.un.org/en/191073-rwanda-common-country-analysis-2021>)

[28] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2021 (<https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-analysis2022>)

[29] Men and women learn about nutrition together, which encourages men to be more involved in nutrition and domestic activities and promotes discussions among partners at household level.

[30] Including 21,093 women, 7,986 men, 3,669 adolescent boys and 4,485 girls

[31] This was complemented with training on good menstrual hygiene practices for head teachers, teachers in charge of the MHM rooms and female parent representatives using materials collaboratively developed by WFP, World Vision International, and the Ministry of Health; these trainings were then cascaded to adolescent girls.

[32] Action plans were developed which will be implemented in 2023.

[33] An evaluation to examine the impact of FFA on Gender Equity and Women Empowerment under the SMART project is ongoing.

[34] As GALS training has been implemented in all five SMART project districts since August 2022, this may contribute to reducing psychological abuse.

[35] Contributing to equal access and control of productive resources and economic opportunities, widened women's participation in leadership, and reduced women's burden of unpaid care work.

### Environment

[36] GoR. 2011. Green Growth and Climate Resilience: National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development.

[37] Rwanda Water Resources Board. 2022. The State of Soil Erosion Control in Rwanda.

With the new indicator C.4.1\* introduced in mid-2022, it was not feasible for the CO to adapt the indicator, screen MOU, FLA and CC documents, and put in place mitigation plans, all of which should be done prior to implementation as recommended in the indicator guidance. Nonetheless, the CO has invested time in capacity building for programme and M&E; teams on familiarity with the indicator and application of the screening tools with support from the RB and HQ focal points, with the aim to launch screening of all documents as well as putting in place and implementing mitigation plans (where needed) in the 2023 reporting year.

### Extra Section

Photo: Nutritious school meals being prepared with fuel-efficient cooking practices. © WFP/Aristide GATERA

[38] A methodology developed by the Modern Energy Cooking Services Programme (MECS) that captures, in detail, how food is cooked, the quantities of fuel(s) and the ingredients used, commonly used cooking practices and other aspects of daily meal preparation.

[39] 13 schools during the baseline and 14 schools during the implementation of the newly developed menus. The recruited schools were located in rural, peri-urban and urban areas to understand the diversity of cooking practices and foods across different contexts and included both day and boarding schools.

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	%			35.8	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	56,457	54,243	110,700	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	141,898	147,689	289,587	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	2.4	2.4	2.4	2021	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	929	453	1,382	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	29	35	32.4	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	13,214	3,958	17,172	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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	2022	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		30	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	151,351	146,413	97%
	female	163,919	143,174	87%
	total	315,270	289,587	92%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,805	5,640	83%
	female	7,059	5,804	82%
	total	13,864	11,444	83%
24-59 months	male	13,582	8,851	65%
	female	12,340	7,772	63%
	total	25,922	16,623	64%
5-11 years	male	60,934	53,870	88%
	female	72,032	48,712	68%
	total	132,966	102,582	77%
12-17 years	male	30,926	36,248	117%
	female	30,497	36,203	119%
	total	61,423	72,451	118%
18-59 years	male	37,041	40,696	110%
	female	38,066	42,468	112%
	total	75,107	83,164	111%
60+ years	male	2,063	1,108	54%
	female	3,925	2,215	56%
	total	5,988	3,323	55%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	178,614	171,602	96%
Refugee	131,523	114,996	87%
Returnee	5,133	2,989	58%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	31,664	32,805	103%
Malnutrition prevention programme	21,507	17,172	79%
Malnutrition treatment programme	3,365	1,382	41%
School based programmes	189,752	167,574	88%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	600	953	158%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	168,771	110,700	65%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	951	1,225	129%
Corn Soya Blend	2,097	1,188	57%
High Energy Biscuits	21	4	19%
Iodised Salt	44	4	10%
LNS	0	10	-
Maize	2,509	246	10%
Maize Meal	299	78	26%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	22	0	0%
Sugar	97	63	65%
Vegetable Oil	315	54	17%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	900	685	76%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	70	53	75%
Maize Meal	900	547	61%
Rice	1,351	1,174	87%
Sugar	0	21	-
Vegetable Oil	225	253	112%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	17,694,183	7,751,799	44%
Commodity Voucher	0	10,330	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,870,812	431,453	23%
Commodity Voucher	0	132,675	-

## 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	18,548	0
			Male	7,949	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>26,497</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	26,159
			Male	0	9,625
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,784</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,790	0
			Male	6,374	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,164</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	71,134	54,317
			Male	74,037	52,186
			<b>Total</b>	<b>145,171</b>	<b>106,503</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	6,137
			Male	0	6,649
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,786</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female	1,242	693
			Male	698	326
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,019</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,564	27,914
			Male	12,036	26,820
			<b>Total</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>54,734</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	2,792
			Male	0	2,791
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,583</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,277	4,119
			Male	5,070	3,958
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,347</b>	<b>8,077</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	411	236
			Male	394	127
			<b>Total</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>363</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,202	2,799
			Male	5,203	2,821
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>5,620</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	910
			Male	0	910
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,820</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	7,760	9,095
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>9,095</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	33,010	16,022
			Male	22,940	17,357
			<b>Total</b>	<b>55,950</b>	<b>33,379</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,575	2,870
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	17,332,621	7,751,799
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	10,330



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	10,400	0
			Male	9,600	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	397	0
			Male	223	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	10,400	0
			Male	9,600	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	1,224	0
			Male	1,176	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	1,000	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>
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	26,497	37,065	
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	5,306	7,145	
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	16,608	29,920	
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	16	17	
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	175	179	
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	94	94
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	185	185
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				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	5,274	3,934
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	5,274	8,217
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	100
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	22

### 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees and host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	18	≤1	<18	3	18		WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	21	≤1	<21	5	21		programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤1	<19	4	19		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	82	≥99	>82	97	82		WFP
Retention rate	Male	79	≥99	>79	95	79		programme monitoring
	Overall	81	≥99	>81	96	81		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	52.2	51.1		Joint survey
	Male	44	>44	>44	48.4	47.7		Joint survey
	Overall	44	>44	>44	50.8	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	4.8	21.7		Joint survey
	Male	33.6	<33.6	<33.6	6.3	24.2		Joint survey
	Overall	33.6	<33.6	<33.6	5.4	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	12.1	12.4		Joint survey
	Male	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	15.7	13.5		Joint survey
	Overall	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	13.5	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	30.9	14.9		Joint survey
	Male	13.7	<13.7	<13.7	29.5	14.6		Joint survey
	Overall	13.7	<13.7	<13.7	30.4	14.7		Joint survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.5	<7	<7	13.66	12.34	16.5	Joint survey
	Male	15.6	<5	<5	13.58	13.43	15.7	Joint survey
	Overall	16.1	<6	<6	13.6	12.93	16.1	Joint survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	33	>40	>40	9.3			Joint survey
	Male	33	>40	>40	17.1			Joint survey
	Overall	33	>40	>40	12.3	36		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	0.1	2.8	1.1	Joint survey
	Male	4.1	>4	>4	0.1	5.2	4.1	Joint survey
	Overall	2.5	>3	>3	0.1	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	15.7	25.8	30.6	Joint survey
	Male	43.3	>43.3	>43.3	18.5	36.4	43.3	Joint survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	17.1	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	>74	66.6	74	47.3	Joint survey
	Male	48.2	≥96	>61	55	61	48.2	Joint survey
	Overall	47.7	≥93	>67	60.8	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	98.2	92.2	86.9	Joint survey
	Male	77.4	<66	<77.4	97.1	89.6	77.4	Joint survey
	Overall	82.6	<73	<82.6	97.6	90.2	82.6	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.4	=0	<2	3.3	2	4.4	Joint survey
	Male	4	=0	<6	3.8	6	4	Joint survey
	Overall	4.2	=0	<4	3.6	4	4.2	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	28.3	17.8	14	Joint survey
	Male	11.2	<8	<11.2	29.5	12.6	11.2	Joint survey
	Overall	12.8	<10	<12.8	28.9	15	12.8	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	>18	>5	1.7	5	12	Joint survey
	Male	18.5	>30	>5.2	2.8	5.2	18.5	Joint survey
	Overall	14.9	>24	>5.1	2.3	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	<23	30.1	23	48.3	Joint survey
	Male	47.8	<4	<34	41.2	34	47.8	Joint survey
	Overall	48.1	<7	<29	37.1	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	<56.4	56	56.4	55.4	Joint survey
	Male	45.5	<50	<51	52	51	45.5	Joint survey
	Overall	50.9	<55	<53.5	54	53.5	50.9	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93	>93	>73.8	64	73.8	60.8	Joint survey
	Male	97	>97	>62.4	59.3	62.4	61.2	Joint survey
	Overall	60.9	>95	>67.6	62.2	67.6	60.9	Joint survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	<7	<23.6	31.8	23.6	34.2	Joint survey
	Male	3	<3	<31.1	31.7	31.1	33.6	Joint survey
	Overall	34	<5	<27.7	31.8	27.7	34	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	<2.7	4.1	2.7	5	Joint survey
	Male	0	≤0	<6.5	8.9	6.5	5.2	Joint survey
	Overall	5.1	≤0	<4.7	6	4.7	5.1	Joint survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	81.9	<77	<68	51	68	81.9	Joint survey
	Male	85.9	<74	<67	54	67	85.9	Joint survey
	Overall	83.3	<75	<68	56	68	83.3	Joint survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14	>70	>14	45	11.35	18	Joint survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&amp;treatment;</b>								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3.96	<15	<15	0	7	14	WFP
	Male	3.96	<15	<15	0	13	13.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.96	<15	<15	0	10	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	93	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	87	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	90	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	29.2	=70	>29.2	39.7	29.2	42.6	Joint survey
	Male	25.9	=70	>25.9	34.2	25.9	41.8	Joint survey
	Overall	27.6	=70	>27.6	37	27.6	42.2	Joint survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	70	>70	>70	91	92	100	WFP
	Male	72	>70	>70	86	90	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	71	>70	>70	89	91	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	91	92	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	85	90	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	88	91	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3	<15	<15	0	5	2.1	WFP
	Male	3	<15	<15	0	2	0.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<15	<15	0	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.5	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.4	<15	<15	1	1	2.1	WFP
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	0	0	0.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<15	<15	0.8	0.5	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	95	>75	>75	89	95	90.6	WFP
	Male	94	>75	>75	93	89	90.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>75	>75	91	92	90.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	55	>90	>55	82	72	92.1	WFP
	Male	55	>90	>55	57	40	92.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	55	>90	>55	70	59	92.1	WFP programme monitoring

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	0	12,298
			Male	0	17,696
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,994</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	8,575	16,403
			Male	8,925	16,402
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>32,805</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	45,083	0
			Male	43,314	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>88,397</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	57,380
			Male	0	59,720
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117,100</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,349	0
			Male	5,139	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,488</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	1,176
			Male	0	1,273
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,449</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	57,584	62,949
			Male	55,325	65,519
			<b>Total</b>	<b>112,909</b>	<b>128,468</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	53,870
			Male	0	51,759
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,629</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,447	2,733
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,870,812	431,453
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	132,675

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: 2.3 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				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	1,813,233	3,608,276
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	11,200	13,200
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	504	868
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	141	109
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed	non-food item	26	12
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	136	140
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	13	6
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	162	1,029
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	8	9
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	6	6
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	55	83
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	150	169

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	826	181
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	1,412	30
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	427.4	1,175
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	12,599	6,570
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	3,035	3,129
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	3,035	3,533
F: 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)				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	5,919	4,570
L: 2.1 Government's technical capacity for food and nutrition security analysis and the formulation of evidence-based policy and programmes is strengthened (tier 3)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	52,028	51,513
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	63	66
M: 2.4 Government and local responders benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response mechanisms (Tier 3)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	3
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	9	6



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	55,151	59,391
N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)	Number	52,988	57,061

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> GoR Capacity strengthening - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	3	>3					Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.98	<15.98	<15.98	14.05	13.56		WFP survey
	Male	13.01	<13.01	<13.01	12	11.35		WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	12.36	11.82		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	49.5	>49.5	>49.5	58.6	68.8		WFP survey
	Male	66.5	>66.5	>66.5	64.7	79.2		WFP survey
	Overall	63.2	>63.2	>63.2	63.5	77		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.3	≥29.3	>35	49.2	62.5		WFP survey
	Male	33.4	≥33.4	>32	57.5	70		WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	≥32.7	>34.5	56.1	68.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.2	<40.2	<38	36.9	34.4		WFP survey
	Male	46.4	<46.4	<45	33.9	26.7		WFP survey
	Overall	45.5	<45.5	<44.5	34.4	28.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.4	<30.4	<29	13.8	3.1		WFP survey
	Male	20.2	<20.2	<19	8.6	3.3		WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	<21.8	<21	9.5	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	>12	11.3	6.3		WFP survey
	Male	7.7	>7.7	>8.7	11.9	5		WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	>8.2	>10	11.8	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	<6.5	13.3	21.9		WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.9	<9	12	16.7		WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<8.5	12.2	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	<30.5	30.8	31.2		WFP survey
	Male	31.7	<31.7	<30.7	31.9	39.2		WFP survey
	Overall	31.7	<31.7	<30	31.7	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	<51	44.6	40.6		WFP survey
	Male	50.6	<50.6	<51	44.2	39.2		WFP survey
	Overall	50.6	<50.6	<51	44.2	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	42.3	20		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥3	5	2	8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	93	>99	>93	93.1	95		WFP survey
	Male	95	>99	>95	91.3	93		WFP survey
	Overall	94	>99	>94	92.2	94		WFP survey
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	>52	61.5	62.9	62.9	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥62	>57	62.2	56.8	56.8	WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥69	>49	62.1	59	59	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	17	=100	<17	10	17		WFP survey
	Male	19	=100	<19	14	19		WFP survey
	Overall	18	=100	<18	12	18		WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	83	=100	>83	90	83		WFP survey
	Male	81	=100	>81	86	81		WFP survey
	Overall	82	=100	>82	88	82		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	316,010		138,916	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	116	≥2,500	>60	940		555	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year					- Root Causes	
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: 3.3 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	150	0		
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	0		
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	1		
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	8,050	7,731		
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	8,100	7,974		
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	3	1		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥6	1	3	2	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030</b>				<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	300	457
		agricultural	Male	300	496
		market support activities	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>953</b>

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	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	953
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	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	0
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	51
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	237
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.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	25,000	30,067
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	125,000	155,934
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	30
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	1
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	0	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥75	97	70		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥75	97	67		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥75	97	68		WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,387,000	≥11,111,111	≥4,000,000	6,819,987	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	≥13,000	19,704	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	=50	>44	44	44	34	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	37.2	≥80	>37.2	38.6	37.2	43.5	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	16.3	≤4	<16.3	11.5	16.3	13.1	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	46.5	<33	<46.5	49.8	46.5	43.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	67.5	53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	=50	=50	32.5	47		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=50	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	=50	=50	51	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=50	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes</b>								

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	37	=50	>37	37	37	78	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	49		WFP survey
	Male	0	=50	=50	51	51		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=50	100	100		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	83.2	=100	>83.2	90	83.2	100	WFP survey
	Male	83.2	=100	>83.2	90	83.2	100	WFP survey
	Overall	83.2	=100	>83.2	90	83.2	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=90	≥99	99	99.7	99.2	WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	≥99	99	99.7	99.3	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=90	≥99	99	99.7	99.3	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93	≥90	≥93	95	92	100	WFP survey
	Male	93	≥90	≥93	95	92	100	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥90	≥93	95	92	100	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	19.8	≥95	>198	53.4	19.8	98.3	WFP survey
	Male	19.8	≥95	>198	44.7	19.8	98.2	WFP survey
	Overall	19.8	≥95	>19.8	49.1	19.8	98.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, host community - <b>Location:</b> Rwanda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	63	=100	=80	80	70	63	WFP programme monitoring

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Potato harvest at the rehabilitated Bitenga marshland in Rutsiro district, Rwanda

**World Food Programme**

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# 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 2022 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

# Annual Country Report

## Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	24,523,759	11,221,478	17,579,743	13,031,075
		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.	1,218,540	0	0	0
		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	11,090,193	11,048,521	23,637,531	10,375,031
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,037,023	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	145,261	0
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>36,832,491</b>	<b>22,269,999</b>	<b>42,399,557</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	1,451,760	585,648	2,033,744	382,239
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,451,760</b>	<b>585,648</b>	<b>2,033,744</b>	<b>382,239</b>
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	4,102,902	3,841,797	6,626,240	2,640,263
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,258	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,102,902</b>	<b>3,841,797</b>	<b>6,641,498</b>	<b>2,640,263</b>
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	155,032	103,355
<b>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)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155,032</b>	<b>103,355</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,205,964	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,205,964</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		42,387,153	26,697,444	55,435,795	26,531,963
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		3,837,655	3,136,972	6,435,254	3,440,710
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		46,224,808	29,834,416	61,871,049	29,972,673
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		3,004,613	1,939,237	1,420,975	1,420,975
	<b>Grand Total</b>		49,229,420	31,773,653	63,292,024	31,393,648



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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

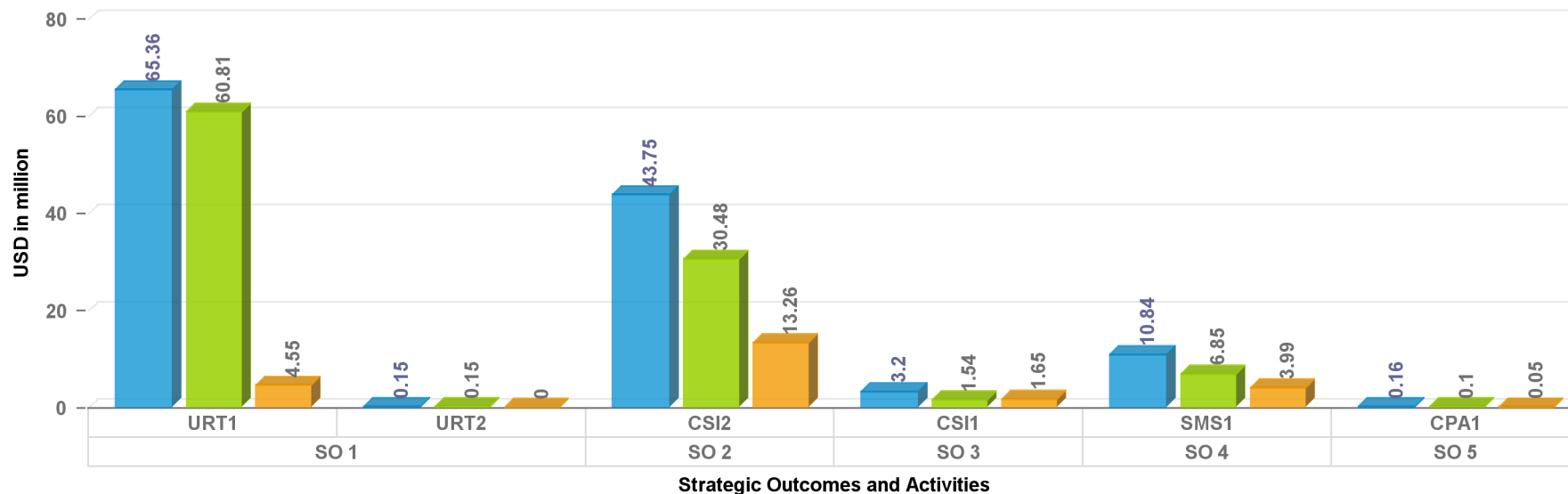
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

# Annual Country Report

## Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	104,662,246	63,999,577	1,359,516	65,359,093	60,810,425	4,548,668
		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.	5,984,989	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	40,864,035	43,747,454	0	43,747,454	30,484,954	13,262,500

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# Annual Country Report

## Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	1,037,023	0	1,037,023	0	1,037,023
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	145,261	0	145,261	0	145,261
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>151,511,269</b>	<b>109,079,314</b>	<b>1,359,516</b>	<b>110,438,830</b>	<b>91,445,378</b>	<b>18,993,452</b>
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	9,703,697	3,195,167	0	3,195,167	1,543,662	1,651,505
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,703,697</b>	<b>3,195,167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,195,167</b>	<b>1,543,662</b>	<b>1,651,505</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	14,699,468	10,837,026	0	10,837,026	6,851,050	3,985,977
		Non Activity Specific	0	15,258	0	15,258	0	15,258
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>14,699,468</b>	<b>10,852,285</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,852,285</b>	<b>6,851,050</b>	<b>4,001,235</b>
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	155,032	0	155,032	103,355	51,677
<b>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)</b>			<b>1,169,233</b>	<b>155,032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155,032</b>	<b>103,355</b>	<b>51,677</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,205,964	0	4,205,964	0	4,205,964
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,205,964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,205,964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,205,964</b>

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 2022 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	177,083,668	127,487,761	1,359,516	128,847,277	99,943,445	28,903,832
		<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>	13,967,517	13,319,833	146,534	13,466,367	10,471,824	2,994,544
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	191,051,184	140,807,594	1,506,050	142,313,644	110,415,268	31,898,376
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	12,337,001	7,805,829		7,805,829	7,805,829	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	203,388,185	148,613,424	1,506,050	150,119,474	118,221,098	31,898,376

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### 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