



World Food
Programme

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Rwanda

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Key messages

- 1) WFP supported 339,000 vulnerable individuals despite funding constraints.
- 2) Strengthened national capacity for disaster preparedness and social protection, advancing resilience.
- 3) Launched innovative solutions for sustainable food systems and supported key national policies.

Rwanda is a small, landlocked, and densely populated country with around 13.2 million people^[1], of which 52 percent are women, 65 percent are under the age of 30, and 72 percent live in rural areas. In 2024, it hosted around 135,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Burundi. Rwanda experiences shocks and stressors, including effects of regional conflicts, a changing climate with increases in floods, droughts, and landslides; volatility from public health crises^[2]; and economic stress from food price inflation and currency exchange rate volatility which continue to undermine food and nutrition security.^[3] More than two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture-based livelihoods;^[4] agriculture contributes 27 percent to Rwanda's gross domestic product. Stunting rates for children under five remain high at 33 percent^[5], while poverty and extreme poverty are at 38 percent and 16 percent, respectively.^[6] Addressing these challenges requires efforts across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, working with refugees and host communities, building national capacities in social protection systems and safety nets, and multi-stakeholder strategies for tackling the underlying drivers of food insecurity.

In 2024, WFP Rwanda was resourced at 87 percent of annual requirements, 6 percent lower than 2023. This excludes USD 11.3 million in multi-year contributions earmarked for 2025 onwards. WFP reached 338,842 people (51 percent female), a 10 percent increase compared to 2023 due to new projects launched in 2024. These included refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, smallholder farmers, schoolchildren, and crisis-affected communities. WFP provided direct support through a combination of 2,929 MT of in-kind food and USD 8.5 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) to improve food security and nutrition, marking a 38 and 21 percent decline from 2023, respectively. The decline is mainly due to 108 schools shifting to the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), now receiving only capacity-strengthening support from WFP. WFP assistance also reached 13,211 people living with disabilities. The average duration of assistance for targeted refugees was seven days per week, receiving rations at 75 percent of their entitlements, covering all planned feeding days. Approximately 170,000 people received support to improve their food security and nutrition through capacity-strengthening activities, including social and behavior change communication, agricultural development, gender and nutrition-sensitive training, agricultural inputs, and community-led poverty reduction initiatives. This contributes to the Government's national goals as well as progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

WFP strengthened the capacity of key national institutions across sectors, reaching 3,583 government and partner staff with training, simulations, South-South learning, and other activities. WFP supported national and local stakeholders in crisis preparedness and response by strengthening existing disaster management capacities and structures. This contributed to more effective and shock-responsive social protection, as well as improved emergency preparedness and response actions. Key contributions included an anticipatory action feasibility study to inform the design and delivery of anticipatory action in Rwanda. This led to the development and validation of a roadmap to guide the implementation of anticipatory action systems. An inter-cluster coordination mechanism was adopted to lead the development of an anticipatory action plan for floods and landslides.

WFP also supported the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) in organizing a national conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management policy to foster dialogue among stakeholders. Through this, WFP contributed to enhancing Rwanda's capacity for anticipatory action and establishing a transformative approach to disaster management that prioritizes resilience and proactive preparedness. Support included advice on a Disaster Risk Financing strategy and the introduction of artificial intelligence and machine learning. In collaboration with the Ministry of ICT and Innovation and MINEMA, WFP hosted an emergency telecommunications national capacity development workshop to discuss emergency telecommunications preparedness and infrastructure readiness and the establishment of a national coordination mechanism for emergency telecommunications.

Aligned with and complementing the NSFP, WFP supported over 73,847 students in 32 public schools and the five refugee camps in 2024 with diversified school meals, which contributed to human capital development through enhanced education, food security, nutritional status, and health outcomes. Additionally, the National School Feeding Strategy, along with the Financing Strategy jointly developed by WFP, the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance (MINECOFIN), was approved, reflecting Rwanda's commitment to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the NSFP. Leveraging a multi-partite agreement with MINEDUC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM) and the National Child Development Agency, WFP focused on supporting the finalization of the NSFP procurement model, aimed at cost savings and more nutritious meals, and strengthening market linkages for smallholder farmers to the school feeding market. WFP, in collaboration with MINICOM and the Rwanda Standards Board launched a campaign highlighting the importance of food safety in the school feeding program supply chain. WFP was named Partner of the Year for its contribution to standardization, ensuring food safety and quality in Rwanda. Furthermore, WFP secured multi-year funding for the continuation of capacity strengthening activities for the NSFP. WFP also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Local Government to support value chain development aligned with the NSFP. Ongoing capacity-strengthening support, with a focus on local procurement, was provided to the four districts where 108 schools transitioned from WFP support to the NSFP in 2023.

As part of the efforts to fight malnutrition, WFP continued to support the Government in strengthening the capacity of healthcare professionals and improving national nutrition surveillance systems under the joint UN programme on nutrition. As a key partner in advancing the food systems transformation, WFP participated in the Africa Food Systems Forum hosted in Kigali, contributing through discussions on home-grown school meals, climate adaptation, food systems, and nutrition, as well as engaging in advocacy across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Furthermore, WFP advocated adopting a food systems approach in the fifth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation to foster multi-sector collaboration.^[7] WFP remained a key stakeholder in enhancing national food systems as co-chair of the Maize Value Chain Platform, along with MINAGRI and the Private Sector Federation.

WFP launched the third phase of the IGNITE Food Systems Challenge in collaboration with its regional innovation hub and Impact Hub Kigali, aiming to support innovative ideas for sustainable food systems with a focus on refugee livelihoods. As part of this, selected ventures were trained in good agricultural practices, strengthening key value chains, and reducing post-harvest losses, contributing to increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets.

WFP co-chaired and financially supported the Regenerative and Conservation Agriculture Coalition, which aims to coordinate stakeholders in advocating, researching, and scaling up climate-resilient practices to support government efforts. In 2024, the coalition expanded from 14 to 25 institutions.^[8] WFP also contributed over USD 12 million to the economy through local food procurement, CBT, transport, warehousing, cooperating partners, financial service providers, and other contractors. This compares to USD 80 million in 2023. Additionally, 91 percent of all food commodities were purchased locally.

From 25 to 29 November 2024, the country office hosted seven WFP Executive Board members. Their visit provided an opportunity to showcase WFP's contribution to achieving Rwanda's Vision 2050, the 2030 Agenda, and the National Strategies for Transformation through the implementation of integrated programmes spanning both humanitarian and development interventions. This was made possible thanks to contributions^[9] from various donors.

338,842

Total beneficiaries in 2024



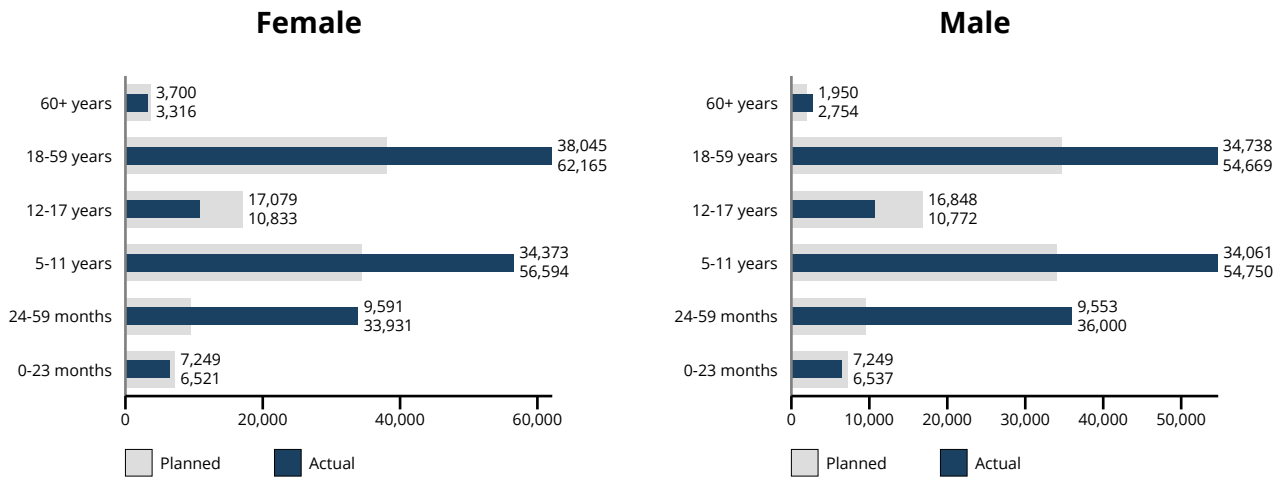
51% female



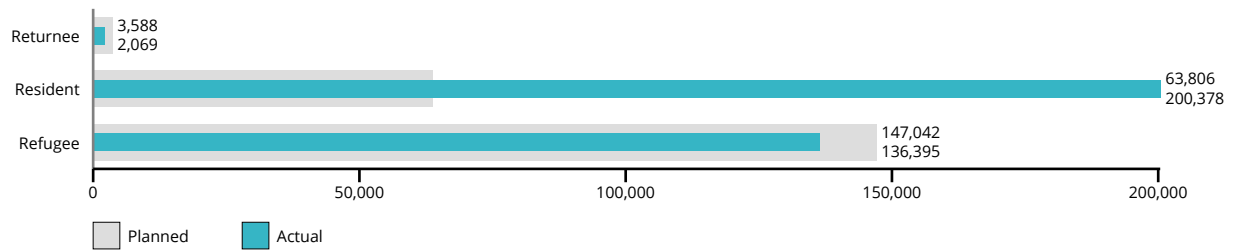
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 13,211 (52% Female, 48% Male)

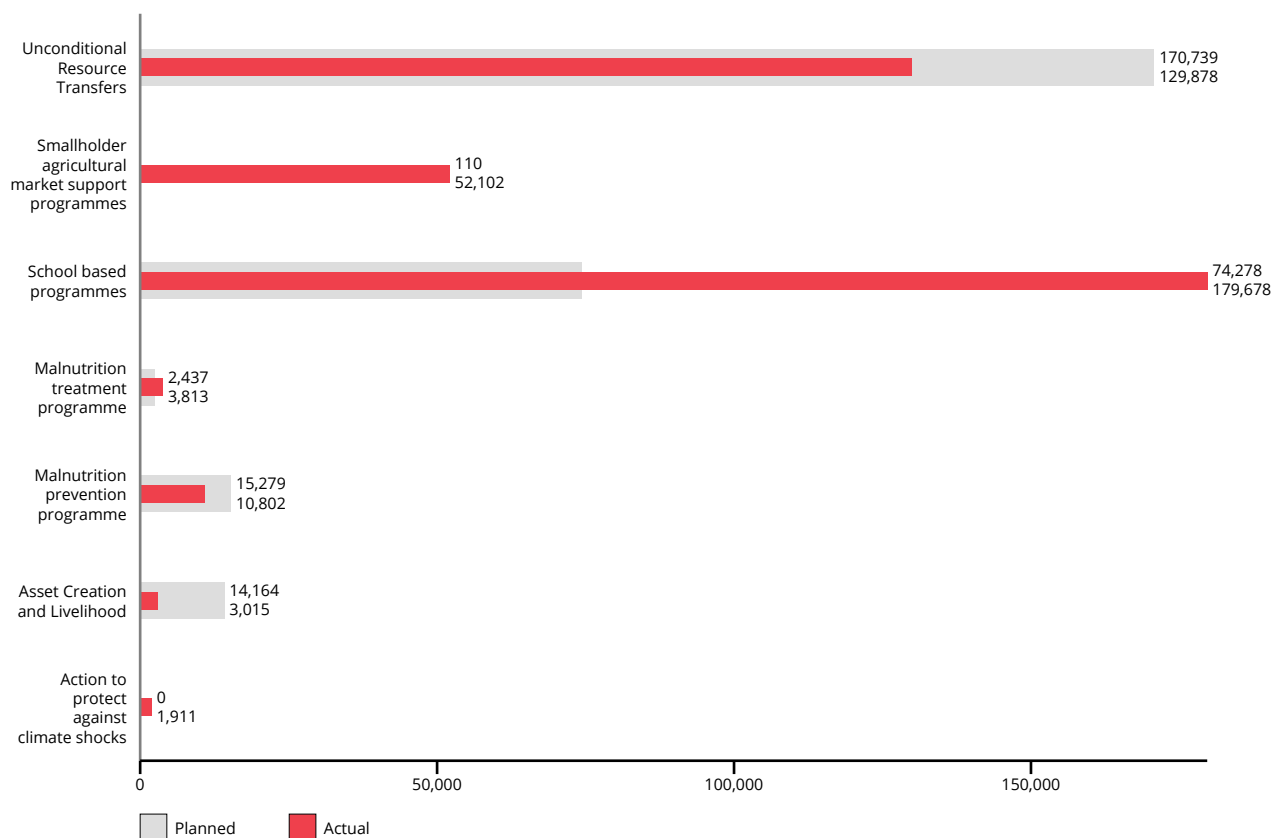
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



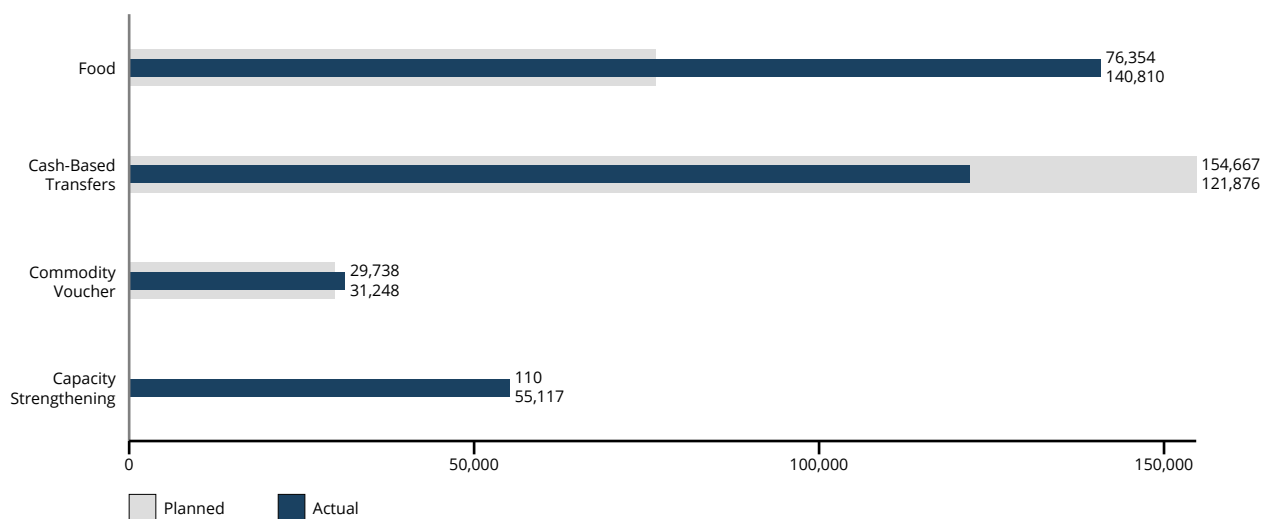
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



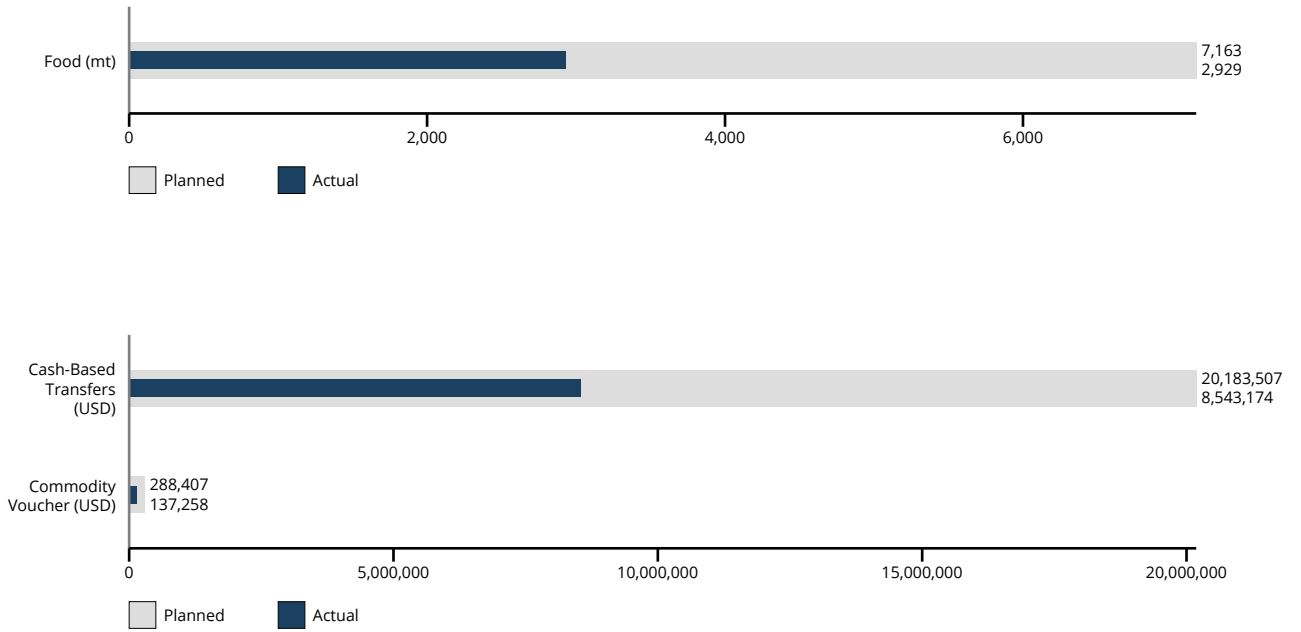
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



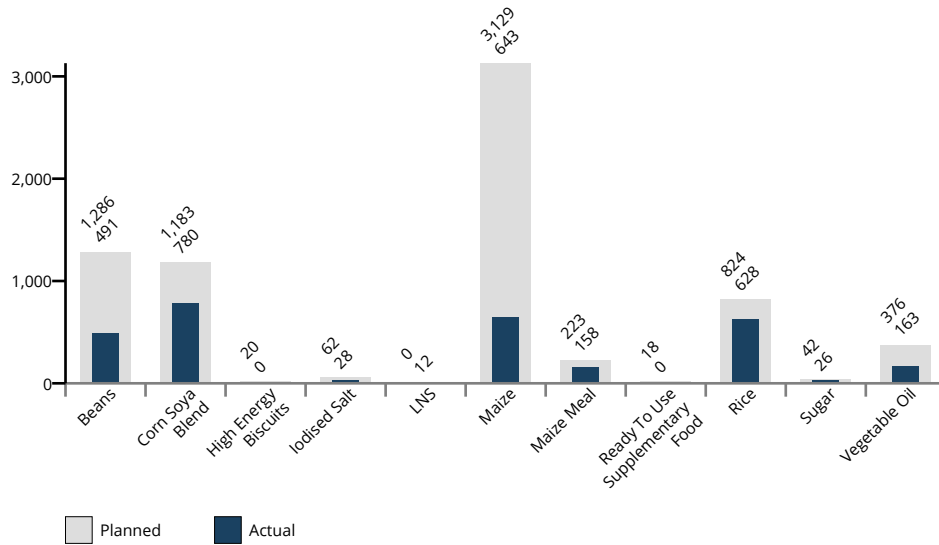
Beneficiaries by Modality



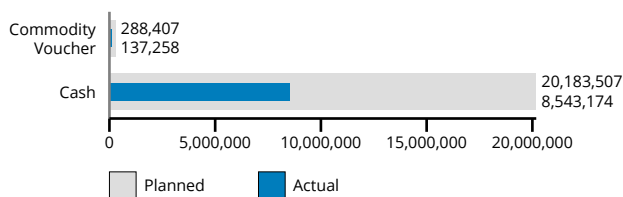
Total Transfers by Modality



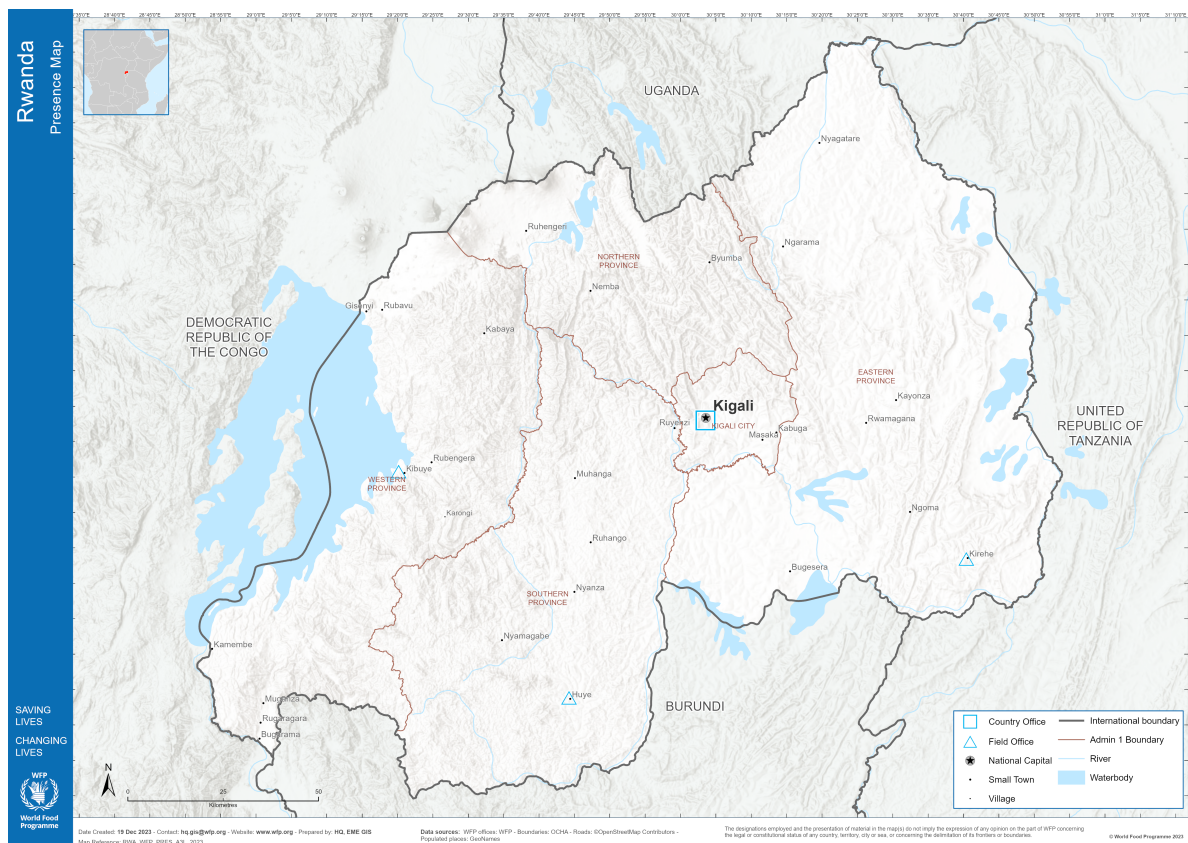
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



As per its Vision 2050, Rwanda aspires to reach middle-income country status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050. To achieve this, the Government and development partners continue efforts to reduce poverty; improve education, skills development, nutrition, and healthcare; and promote economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas and for the most vulnerable groups. Priorities and interventions are guided by Vision 2050 and multi-year national development strategies, including sector-specific strategies for food and nutrition security.^[10]

Challenges remain in reaching the most vulnerable with effectiveness and efficiency: Rwanda ranks 165 of 191 countries on the Human Development Index, and 112 out of 185 in vulnerability to climate change, according to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative's latest Country Index for 2023. Nonetheless, the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index of the World Economic Forum ranked Rwanda 39th globally and second in Africa for bridging gender gaps, owing to gender mainstreaming policies that have been instrumental in advancing women's participation across sectors.^[11]

Rwanda's dual classification as a least developed and landlocked developing country makes it more exposed to external shocks such as commodity price fluctuations, natural disasters, and global economic downturns. These shocks affect livelihoods, particularly in rural communities dependent on agriculture, impeding the country's efforts to address food and nutrition insecurity and further reduce the already poor purchasing power of the average household. In 2024, health concerns like Mpox and Marburg Virus Disease posed threats to public health systems. This highlights the need to strengthen Rwanda's capacity to mitigate risks and protect vulnerable populations.

Food security remains a complex and multifaceted issue in Rwanda. While the country has made strides in improving food availability and reducing hunger, challenges related to climate change and malnutrition persist. Stunting remains a public health concern at 33 percent, above the public health severity threshold of 30 percent and far from the 2029 national target of 15 percent. In the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Rwanda ranked 101 out of 127 countries.^[12] Despite these challenges, Rwanda's GDP has grown steadily in recent years, demonstrating the country's commitment to economic development. According to the 2024 African Development Bank macroeconomic report, Rwanda is one of Africa's fastest-growing economies, with an average GDP growth rate of 7.7 percent for the 2024-2025 period.^[13]

The 2024 CFSVA showed food security improved from 79 percent in 2021 to 83 percent in 2024, driven by higher food production, imports, and exports.^[14] Overall, 17 percent of households are food insecure, with the highest prevalence in Kigali (16 percent) and the Western Province (25 percent). Access to food at the household level remains a challenge due to high food prices and low incomes. While food consumption and dietary diversity have improved, animal protein

intake is still low, and climatic shocks continue to impact households.[15] Although there is a slight improvement in stunting, some districts have seen stagnation, while others have experienced deterioration.

In 2024, Rwanda hosted 135,000 refugees and asylum seekers mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Burundi, with the majority (92 percent) residing in camps and transit sites. Furthermore, there is an emerging trend of asylum seekers arriving from Sudan and the Horn of Africa, as well as Burundian refugees from Tanzania. While the refugee crisis remained protracted due to continued conflict in the DRC, which has led to a steady influx of refugees into Rwanda, putting strain on local resources and increasing humanitarian needs, the situation in Burundi was stable. However, only 30 Burundians repatriated voluntarily in 2024, compared to 30,000 in 2022 and 325 in 2023. WFP also supported the reintegration of an average of 300 returnees per month to Rwanda through CBT.

The Government's 'Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024' supported livelihood strategies aimed at increasing refugee self-reliance and reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance. Yet both refugees and asylum seekers in Rwanda continue to face numerous challenges that prevent them from reaching self-sufficiency, primarily owing to limited land, livelihood and income-generating opportunities. The Government, in partnership with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)^[16] and WFP, is working to update its strategic plan and support the graduation of refugees from humanitarian assistance.

Based on the 2019-2024 achievements and lessons learned, as well as consultations with key stakeholders, including the Government, WFP's next country strategic plan (CSP 2025-2029) will contribute to the Government's priorities outlined in the second National Strategy for Transformation, particularly reducing stunting and malnutrition, improving the quality of education, and creating decent and productive jobs. The CSP considers addressing social norms and structural barriers throughout the portfolio and is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2025-2029).

OPERATIONS

WFP seeks to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2, Zero Hunger, and 17, Partnerships for the Goals, through five strategic outcomes outlined in the CSP 2019-2024. WFP provides life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure people and supports Government capacity strengthening.^[17]

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP, in collaboration with MINEMA^[18] and UNHCR, aims to address the immediate food and nutrition needs of refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and crisis-affected Rwandan populations, while also promoting refugee self-reliance and host community integration through innovative solutions and opportunities.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focuses on strengthening national social protection and school feeding, contributing to human capital development and the country's ability to better prepare for, respond to and cope with shocks in partnership with multiple ministries and government agencies.^[19]

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP works with NCD and RBC to support the Government to reduce all forms of malnutrition through capacity strengthening and technical assistance to national programmes.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP complements the Government's vision for transforming and commercializing agriculture by enhancing food security through sustainable and resilient food systems, as well as enhancing smallholder farmers' incomes through market-based value chain support in partnership with MINAGRI, FAO, and^[20] IFAD^[21].

Strategic Outcome 5 positions WFP to provide supply chain services to the Government and partners in the event of a crisis, including through food quality management, inspection, and audit.

Risk management

Despite challenges such as the outbreak of Mpox and Marburg virus diseases in 2024, food price volatility and insufficient funding for the refugee operation, WFP was able to sustain its response in Rwanda, increasing partnerships, advocacy and fundraising by engaging traditional and new donors to mobilize resources.

While overall inflation fell in 2024 compared to 2023, the cost of essential goods, particularly food commodities, remained volatile. WFP's weekly price monitoring continued to show food price fluctuations in and around refugee camps, affecting refugees' purchasing power. WFP's reduced cash rations for targeted refugees remained below the average food costs for most of 2024, covering only 75 percent of entitlements.

To enhance cooperating partners' (CPs') capacity and manage third-party risks, WFP implemented spot checks, conducted performance evaluations, and provided training. Inquiries and complaints received through different channels were followed up with relevant authorities and partners as appropriate. In 2024, WFP conducted spot checks

on three CPs to ensure accountability, assess compliance with standards and programme quality, monitor progress, and improve decision-making.^[22]

Other risks included the influx of refugees from the DRC due to increased tensions and the aforementioned health emergencies. WFP responded by implementing preparedness measures, including the development of a concept of operations for a possible large-scale cross-border influx and by providing five mobile storage units to support the government's health crisis preparedness and response efforts.

Guided by its risk register, WFP assessed and monitored various strategic, operational, and fiduciary risks for its activities in Rwanda and identified mitigation measures. WFP conducted dedicated fraud risk assessments of high-risk process areas under its cash-based transfer and in-kind programme activities, supply chain operations, human resources, and administration, ensuring that resources are used effectively and that WFP remains accountable to its stakeholders. Account management provisions were revised accordingly.

Lessons learned

As the Rwanda Country Office transitions to its next country strategic plan (CSP) 2025-2029, it continues shifting from an implementor to a key government partner, strengthening Rwanda's national systems while continuing impactful operations. Building on the success of the current CSP (2019-2024), WFP has empowered the government to strengthen policy frameworks and coordination mechanisms in areas such as shock-responsive social protection, school feeding, and food systems.

Aligned with recommendations of the CSP evaluation, WFP continues to advance governmental capacity through innovative approaches, including leveraging digital tools for disaster risk management and sustainable food systems, and improving market access for smallholder farmers, especially youth and women. WFP also provides technical assistance to strengthen coordination for national programmes like school feeding, scale tested innovations such as SheCan and the IGNITE Food Systems Challenge, and support evidence-based decision-making. This includes the incorporation of recommendations from reports like the home-grown school feeding midterm evaluation, and the baseline study for the Shora Neza programme which informed the revision of targeting criteria for participants.

By addressing challenges like climate vulnerabilities, refugee self-reliance, and access to nutritious diets, WFP aligns with Rwanda's development priorities while maintaining its operational presence, ensuring a catalytic role in sustainable development.

Country office story

From dependence to self-reliance: How WFP empowers refugees



© WFP/John Paul Sesonga
Speciose retailing potatoes with the capital she raised through a savings group

"My name is Speciose Nyiramana, I'm a Congolese refugee, and a mother who knows too well the struggle of daily survival. After fleeing my war-torn homeland, I arrived in Rwanda with nothing but uncertainty. But amidst the challenges, I found an unexpected source of hope -- a Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) called 'Twisungane,' which means 'let's help each other'. This VSLA operates in Mahama refugee camp, Kirehe district. As a mother of five, I once faced the challenge of meeting my family's basic needs on a daily basis. However, my involvement in the 'Twisungane' VSLA, a group of 30 resilient refugees, has been a turning point. This VSLA has enabled me to get a starting capital for a small business of retailing potatoes, which allows me to provide for my family. Through this programme, I was able to access start-up capital, which I used to establish a small business retailing potatoes. This not only enhanced my family's livelihood but also fostered a sense of hope for the future. This VSLA has accumulated RWF 2.5 million, which will be disbursed as loans to individuals to launch small businesses or enhance existing ones like mine."

As the need for humanitarian aid continues to grow, the World Food Programme (WFP) recognizes the importance of providing not just immediate relief but sustainable solutions that foster self-reliance and empower refugees.

The implementation of VSLAs, in partnership with Plan International, emerges as a pathway to long-term resilience for refugees in Rwanda. Currently, WFP has supported the establishment and capacity building of 70 VSLAs that are operating across refugee camps in Rwanda, thanks to the support from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO). This has offered a supportive environment for the members to save over RWF 50 million, allowing them to access small loans, and build financial resilience. The VSLAs with sufficient management capacity have received financial support amounting to RWF 12,460,800 to back their operations. Some VLSAs decided to engage in agriculture and livestock businesses, while others saw the assistance as fund capital to expand their capacity. WFP is striving to break the cycle of dependence while also promoting meaningful contributions

to community resilience.

Andrea Bagnoli, Country Director and Representative of WFP in Rwanda, says: "The benefits of VSLAs extend beyond individual refugees, they create employment opportunities and contribute to the local economy. This fosters a more sustainable and integrated environment for both refugees and host communities, thus promoting social cohesion." WFP's commitment to fostering self-reliance of refugees through VSLAs, greatly contributes to the Government of Rwanda's efforts to promote socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities, enhancing their access to economic opportunities on a sustainable basis. This enables refugees to not only survive but thrive.

Her success story serves as a testament to the importance of investing in long-term solutions for refugees' livelihoods in terms of food security, nutrition, and household income.

Programme performance

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



WFP provided general food assistance through cash and in-kind to **129,878** camp-based **refugees and asylum seekers**.



WFP supported the Government's **health response** to outbreaks of the Mpox and Marburg virus diseases.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP aimed to address the food and nutrition needs of refugees in camps, asylum seekers, Rwandan returnees, and vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Rwanda, in collaboration with MINEMA and UNHCR. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.1 (access to food), 131,870 people (51 percent female) were supported through in-kind food and nutrition assistance and/or cash-based transfers (CBT). In 2024, Rwanda hosted 135,000 refugees and asylum seekers, 92 percent of whom lived in camps and transit sites, entirely relying on WFP assistance for food and nutrition.

WFP worked closely with MINEMA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) to strengthen government storage capacities, improving preparedness for flood- and landslide-affected populations. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP supported national health preparedness efforts in response to Mpox and Marburg Virus Disease outbreaks. Furthermore, WFP fostered self-reliance by introducing innovative solutions for refugees through partnerships with entrepreneurs offering business solutions to refugee communities.

SO1 received 71 percent of the annual funding requirements, 14 percent less than in 2023. Although the protracted nature of the refugee crisis in Rwanda continues to pose resource constraints, WFP was able to provide stable CBT rations throughout 2024. Despite the reduced food assistance, WFP maintained support for nutrition and school feeding programmes, which continued to benefit the most vulnerable groups.

Refugee Response

WFP provided general food assistance (GFA) to 129,878 camp-based refugees and asylum seekers (52 percent female) in Mahama, Kigeme, Kiziba, Mugombwa, and Nyabiheke camps, as well as the Nkamira transit center. This is nearly unchanged from 2023 (128,203). WFP provided general food assistance primarily through CBT. WFP's cash assistance contributed to the local economy in and around refugee camps, with USD 8.5 million directly injected into the local economy in 2024, and USD 82.1 million since the modality's inception in Rwanda in 2014.

To improve nutrition outcomes in refugee camps, WFP implemented a comprehensive nutrition package, including prevention interventions^[23] for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-23 months. Aligned with the critical 1,000-day window to prevent stunting, the programme achieved a 99 percent adherence rate in 2024, maintaining the level from 2023 and up from 85 percent in 2022. WFP managed malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and people with HIV and/or tuberculosis, achieving a moderate acute malnutrition recovery rate of 93 percent in 2024, compared to 94 percent in 2023 and 90 percent in 2022. Complementary social and behaviour change communication activities encouraged adoption of positive nutrition behaviors among refugees, with participants appreciating their transformative impact. Nutrition education promoted diverse, nutritious diets through individual and 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 to diversify diets. In collaboration with MINEMA and UNHCR, WFP also provided three months' worth of CBT to 1,918 Rwandan returnees to help reintegration into their communities.

Due to underfunding, WFP continued reduced rations for all eligible refugees in Rwanda in 2024 following the targeting strategy^[24]: highly vulnerable refugees received RWF 8,500 (USD 6.77) per person per month, and moderately vulnerable refugees RWF 4,250 (USD 3.39). While 2024 was characterized by fluctuations in commodities prices like maize and beans, there was a relative decrease in food prices compared to 2023. This resulted from a good harvest of maize and beans, key refugee staples in season A 2024, along with lower inflation than in the previous year. As a result,

the average cost of the food basket decreased from RWF 13,600 in 2023 to RWF 11,336 in 2024. The CBT amounts thus increased from 63 to 75 percent of respective entitlements.

The 2024 monitoring results highlighted that 57 percent of refugee households had insufficient economic capacity to meet essential needs, down from 58 percent in 2023, and 21 percent had the economic resources to meet all their basic needs, up from 16 percent in 2023.

Monitoring results showed that after a continuous deterioration since December 2020, household food consumption has noticeably improved for the first time in June 2024. The share of households with acceptable levels of food consumption increased from 51 percent in 2023 to 67 percent in 2024 across eligibility groups, a trend attributed to increased availability of major commodities like maize grains and beans during season A 2024, decline in market prices and drop in inflation. However, this increase is not translated into improvement in the adoption of food based coping strategies which increased from 12 percent in 2023 to 14 percent in 2024. In addition, the refugees' understanding of entitlements and targeting approaches decreased from 81 percent in June 2023 to 74 percent in June 2024, reflecting the need for continued extensive information campaigns.

To improve children's concentration and reduce school absenteeism, WFP provided school meals to 41,847 children, comprising 34,482 refugee children and 7,355 host community children attending the same schools. Aligned with the national school feeding program, WFP provided parent contributions worth RWF 15 (USD 0.01) per child per day via cash-to-schools in four camps: Kigeme, Mugombwa, Mahama and Nyabiheke and in-kind hot meals in Kiziba camp not yet covered by the national program. The dropout rate decreased to 1 percent in the 2023/2024 school year, compared to 2 percent in 2021/2022.

Since November 2022, insecurity in eastern DRC has led to a significant influx of refugees into Rwanda. Between January and December 2024, more than 10,000 asylum seekers had arrived. Unregistered individuals receive in-kind food assistance before transitioning to cash-based transfers once registered. Since June 2024, Rwanda has seen an emerging trend of new asylum seekers from Burundi (joining family members in Rwanda due to the possibility of camp closures in Tanzania) and Sudan (fleeing the civil war). Around 780 Burundians and Sudanese had arrived at Mahama refugee camp in Eastern Rwanda in 2024, where WFP provides them with in-kind food assistance. Nutritional support continued for the most vulnerable groups of asylum seekers, including children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and individuals with HIV or TB. As of December 2024, 308 children were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition, and 23 children with severe acute malnutrition.

UNHCR and MINEMA continued to support the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees in Mahama camp, with a total of 30,812 refugees repatriating to Burundi since the process began in mid-2020. Despite efforts by the Rwandan and Burundian governments, including joint visits to encourage return, voluntary repatriations remained low in 2024, with only 30 refugees repatriating compared to 325 in 2023, far below the planned 3,200. WFP provided hot meals at departure centers to repatriating refugees.

Aligned with the self-reliance agenda and the goal of transitioning refugees from humanitarian assistance, WFP Rwanda launched the third edition of the IGNITE Challenge, an initiative to foster entrepreneurship and investment in ventures that empower refugees and improve their livelihoods. The project supports the growth of innovative startups, micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) offering commercially viable solutions to address gaps in refugee camps and enhance livelihoods. Seven ventures, including two led by refugees, have been selected for the acceleration phase, designed to enhance their growth and impact in refugee communities.

WFP also conducted a feasibility study to expand the blended finance SheCan initiative to include refugees, particularly women, in economic activities. This initiative aims to expand access to microfinance loans and grants, thereby promoting self-reliance and meaningful contributions to the local economy.

In late 2024, WFP partnered with Practical Action to co-fund the "Farm to Market for Refugee Youth" project. This innovative initiative focuses on enhancing agricultural and livelihoods productivity, with a targeted reach of 20,000 youth refugees engaged in agriculture and livelihoods activities. Given limited funding for refugee livelihoods, WFP will continue fundraising efforts to sustain this collaboration throughout the full two-year project cycle. This partnership highlights WFP's commitment to address the multifaceted challenges affecting refugees, particularly in promoting self-reliance and offers an opportunity to generate evidence and insights to inform future refugee inclusion programming.

As global demand for humanitarian aid rises, long-term strategies and financial support are essential to reduce humanitarian needs and foster self-reliance, community ownership, empowerment, and resilience, enabling refugees to engage in economic activities and earn a sustainable income.

Based on lessons learnt from the UNHCR-WFP targeting programme launched in 2020, which highlighted that socio-demographic and protection criteria alone are insufficient to determine a household's vulnerability status, WFP joined UNHCR and MINEMA to conduct a social-economic household survey in Nyabiheke refugee camp. The survey, which began in September 2024, will guide the implementation of targeted relief and livelihood programs. Depending

on resource availability, it will be scaled up to all camps to refine the targeting approach based on enhanced refugee profiling, ensuring best use of limited humanitarian resources.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

In preparation for heavy rainfall in Rwanda's northern, western, and southern provinces, WFP supported the Government by providing disaster preparedness training and five large tents to MINEMA and MINAGRI to increase storage capacity.^[25] Furthermore, the Ministry of Health confirmed the outbreaks of Mpox and the Marburg Virus Disease in 2024, prompting the Government to implement containment measures. Measures included isolation protocols, contact tracing, limited gatherings and increased surveillance in affected areas. WFP collaborated with WHO to provide essential medical supplies as well as logistical support to the Government for their transportation to different locations.

Gender and age were integrated effectively into the activities under this Strategic Outcome, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker Code 4 score.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP provided **daily nutritious meals** to more than **32,000** children in **32** schools across **3** districts.



WFP contributed to strengthening national **disaster risk management** systems in Rwanda alongside partners.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on strengthening national capacities to scale up evidence-based and disaster risk-informed long-term safety net programmes. To achieve this, WFP worked in partnership with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC), and the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA).

WFP invested in both direct programmes such as asset creation and capacity strengthening across institutions to build long-term systems that enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. These efforts aimed to improve access to nutritious food for vulnerable populations and strengthen their resilience to weather-related shocks, which worsen food insecurity. Furthermore, WFP expanded school feeding partnerships by signing an agreement with the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) to strengthen the value chains for the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP).

Strategic Outcome 2 received more than 100 percent of the required funding, including a multi-year contribution from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme and European Commission for Anticipatory Action, to be used in 2025. These funds enabled the full implementation of the HGSF programme, disaster risk management initiatives, and select shock-responsive social protection and resilient livelihood activities. WFP continued mobilizing resources for provide technical assistance to the Government for strengthening government-led shock-responsive social protection and disaster management systems.

School Feeding Programme

In its third year of implementation with universal coverage, the Rwanda NSFP continued to provide daily school meals to over **4 million children nationwide**, with extensive technical assistance from WFP. To ensure NSFP's long-term sustainability, the Government of Rwanda approved a National School Feeding Strategy and a Financing Strategy, jointly developed by WFP, MINEDUC, and MINECOFIN. These strategies aim to secure full and sustainable funding for the NSFP over the next decade. As part of the financing strategy, MINEDUC launched the "Dusangire Lunch"[26] campaign together with Mobile Money Rwanda and Umwalimu SACCO[27]. This initiative allows parents, communities, and anyone with a Mobile Money account to contribute electronically to school feeding efforts. Since its launch in June 2024, approximately USD 250,000 has been raised. Furthermore, WFP supported the Government in implementing the NSFP's revised procurement model to enhance cost-efficiency during the 2023/2024 school year, with further refinements planned for the 2024/2025 school year. WFP's technical assistance was made possible through funding from USAID.

WFP collaborated with MINEDUC, MINAGRI, and MINALOC to convene a national-level procurement review meeting. The meeting leveraged a surplus rice harvest, enabling centralized procurement from Rwandan smallholder farmers for the first term of the 2024/2025 school year. Furthermore, WFP supported school feeding secondments to MINEDUC, MINAGRI, NCDA and RBC to ensure robust multi-sectoral coordination of the NSFP, as well as capacity strengthening and skills transfer in four former WFP-supported districts^[28], aiming to improve sustainability and ensure the retention of skills and lessons learned.

After the Eastern Africa School Meals Coalition (SMC) network launched in Kigali in 2023, WFP supported the Government of Rwanda in organizing its first Community of Practice meeting in October 2024. The meeting brought together 26 participants from nine member countries^[29] for peer-to-peer learning and experience sharing on school feeding.

In 2024, WFP provided daily nutritious meals to more than 32,000 children in 32 schools across Burera, Gasabo, and Kayanza districts supported under the HGSF programme, with funding from the USDA McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. The daily hot meal, aligned with NSFP policy and menu, alternates between fortified rice and wholegrain maize meal, served with fortified oil, salt, and beans. WFP continued to promote

and exemplify intentional linkages between schools and smallholder farmers, procuring 249 MT of mixed beans from smallholder farmers and 146.7 MT of fortified maize meal locally produced with maize from smallholder farmers using USDA and Novo Nordisk Foundation funding. Additionally, schools in formerly WFP-supported districts received fortified oil for seven feeding days, benefiting 87,521 students.[30]

To supplement in-kind food commodities, WFP continued to provide cash to schools three days per week in the 2023/2024 school year. The 32 HGSF schools purchased a total of 117.39 MT of fresh fruits, 154.875 MT of fresh vegetables, and 12.865 MT of animal-source protein, mostly dried fish, with USD 137,000 spent on fresh foods. These commodities were procured locally, including from smallholder farmers, and provide crucial nutrients to improve the diets of school children. Additionally, WFP held farmer-to-school linkage sessions in the four districts where former WFP-supported schools transitioned to the NSFP in 2023. These sessions brought together 172 smallholder farmer cooperatives and 511 schools. In the 2024/2025 school year, WFP plans to reduce cash support for schools to two days per week. This adjustment seeks to strengthen the sustainability of school transitions to the Government programme and to encourage greater parent contributions.

For the 2024/2025 school year, the Government raised the annual school feeding budget to RWF 94 billion (USD 72.4 million), up from RWF 89.9 billion (USD 69.2 million) in 2023/2024. After 108 schools transitioned into the NSFP in 2023, WFP continued providing technical assistance and capacity strengthening at national and district level. This support focused on key NSFP implementation areas, including procurement and food safety and quality, to enhance efficiency and ensure students receive high-quality meals that support their health and educational outcomes. At MINEDUC's request, and with USDA and USAID funding, WFP supported the development and launch of a nationwide food safety and quality campaign. The messages were broadcast on both radio and television ahead of the 2024/2025 school year and are intended to ensure that schools procure, receive, prepare, and serve good-quality meals.

WFP collaborated with World Vision International (WVI) and Gardens for Health International (GHI) to implement complementary interventions in literacy, nutrition, health, and hygiene, enhancing both literacy instruction and nutrition awareness. In Partnership WVI, approximately 444 teachers (306 female, 138 male) were trained on using English as medium of instruction, and 126 school administrators (40 female, 86 male) received teacher coaching sessions. A Reading Buddy system engaged 16,416 children (7,743 boys, 8,673 girls), including 173 children (110 boys, 63 girls) with mental, visual, or hearing disabilities. Additionally, 13,096 community members (7,466 female, 5,640 male) were sensitized on literacy's importance to foster community awareness, encourage parental involvement, and reduce barriers to education. In collaboration with GHI, school gardens were established across 32 schools under the HGSF, and nutrition education sessions were conducted, reaching 23,358 people[31]. Around 3,550 fruit and 2,810 agroforestry trees, including avocado, mango, passion fruit, tree tomatoes, and papaya species were planted across 32 schools. WFP and GHI continued to work with school and districts to integrate nutritional education activities into districts' Imihigo[32] to ensure sustainable transition.

Asset Creation Activities

Under food assistance for assets, in the final stretch of the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project, which completed in June 2024 after four years, WFP supported livelihood activities of vulnerable households in five districts[33]. This comprehensive initiative aimed to boost agricultural productivity, build community resilience and equip farmers to tackle economic and environmental challenges. By providing them with essential resources, the SMART project strengthened farmer's ability to adapt and address uncertainties, thus preparing them for a more sustainable and resilient future. The impact evaluation report will be published in 2025.

In 2024, under the SMART project, WFP provided agricultural cooperatives with essential equipment to improve productivity. These included 105 irrigation flexible pipes, 4 maize shelling machines, 500 plastic sheeting, 10 spraying pumps, and 1,147 watering cans. These tools are essential in improving land preparation, crop management, water efficiency and post-harvest handling. The maize shelling machines are particularly beneficial, enabling farmers to save time, increase productivity, and improve the quality of their produce, while plastic sheeting improves drying processes for better marketability.

Following the formal handover of project assets to the community in June 2024, WFP conducted training sessions on financial literacy, asset use and maintenance for 96 (38 female, 58 male) participants, including lead farmers, farmer promoters, cooperative representatives and local authorities from the five districts. The trainings equipped participants with necessary skills for maintaining and sustaining these assets, ensuring long-term utilization, and enhancing agricultural productivity within the community. Trained individuals are expected to cascade the knowledge and skills gained to other farmers in their communities, fostering broader impact and sustainability.

In close collaboration with district authorities and Rwanda Agriculture Board, WFP distributed 1,200 livestock[34] to 1,200 recipients (592 female, 608 male). The integration of livestock into farming systems increased the availability of organic manure, which is essential for improving soil health and supporting best agricultural practices. This initiative not only provided immediate nutritional and economic benefits to the recipients but also contributed to long-term

agricultural sustainability by enriching the soil and improving crop yields.

To advance climate resilience, WFP expanded the integration of conservation agriculture to Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru districts. The approach promotes sustainable farming, reduces land and soil degradation, and helps farmers cope with climate shocks. In total, 1,815 smallholder farmers (1,116 female, 699 male) reported considerable yield increases as compared to conventional farming, savings on production costs and less time spent tilling the land.

Social Protection and Disaster Management

WFP continued its strong partnership with MINEMA to strengthen the national disaster risk management system. In November 2024, WFP supported the dissemination of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy during a Policy Dialogue workshop, supported by WFP. In collaboration with MINECOFIN and other partners, WFP began developing Rwanda’s first Disaster Risk Financing Strategy. Once finalized, the strategy will help the Government access diverse disaster risk financing mechanisms, including climate risk insurance and the Global Shield. The strategy, currently under development, builds on diagnostic study conducted by the World Bank.

To enhance emergency telecommunications preparedness, WFP and the global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster supported the validation of the National Emergency Telecoms Plan at a workshop convened by the International Telecommunication Union in Kigali in March. Following this, WFP, together with the Global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, the Ministry of ICT and MINEMA, conducted a four-day national capacity-building training in Musanze in August on emergency telecommunications and the establishment of a national ICT coordination mechanism. This training which involved 32 participants from the government, the private sector and humanitarian organizations concluded with the development of a roadmap for national actors to take forward.

In 2024, WFP advanced Anticipatory Action (AA) in Rwanda, improving disaster preparedness and strengthening resilience among vulnerable populations. A key milestone was a feasibility study on four major hazards, informing a comprehensive risk assessment across all 30 districts with gender-disaggregated data. WFP played a pivotal role in establishing a government-led AA Technical Working Group (TWG) in collaboration with MINEMA, creating a platform for stakeholders to share insights, resources, and best practices. WFP provided capacity strengthening through targeted training to empower DRM actors within the AA TWG, e.g. on trigger development for floods and landslides. Furthermore, WFP enhanced collaboration among key agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rwanda Red Cross, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and successfully secured funding from the European Commission for the Great Lakes Disaster Preparedness Project to strengthen AA systems.

To bridge social protection and DRM, WFP launched an artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning project to help MINEMA enhance disaster management efficiency and resilience. WFP also seconded an expert to MINEMA, helping to strengthen its AI expertise. Leveraging WFP’s Innovation Accelerator, an initial landscape mission was conducted, with a guide developed to assist MINEMA selecting use cases to be piloted in 2025. Additionally, WFP, in collaboration with the World Bank and GIZ provided financial support for a delegation of four officials from MINEMA, MINALOC, LODA, and RISA to attend the global "AI for Social Protection Conference" in Thailand. The Rwanda team was selected to present a case study and received feedback from attendees, which will inform future programming and strengthen the integration of AI into Rwanda’s DRM and social protection systems.

To maximize the impact of limited social protection funding, WFP partnered with LODA to expand climate-sensitive public works (CS-PWs) in two disaster-prone districts^{[35][36]}, benefiting 7,787 people enrolled in CS-PWs by increasing household incomes. This built on the existing project funded by the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, further strengthening vulnerable people’s resilience through targeted public works. Additionally, WFP supported LODA with the capacity strengthening of local Government staff to enable them to integrate climate mitigation and adaption indicators during the implementation of CS-PWs and enhance mainstreaming of shock-response component in district plans.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP supported the **monitoring of** health, growth and development of **children** at the community level through nearly **69,000** child scorecard tools.



Nutrition campaigns reached over **11,000** community members.

WFP provided capacity-strengthening support to national programmes aimed at improving nutrition among children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women and women of reproductive age, with a focus on reducing all forms of malnutrition, particularly stunting. These efforts aligned with Rwanda's first National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024), which sought to reduce childhood stunting from 33 percent to 19 percent by 2024. WFP contributed to developing the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), which prioritizes reducing stunting to 15 percent by 2029 as a key pillar of human capital development.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) received 83 percent of the annual funding needs, with 43 percent of contributions allocated for release in 2025. These resources include multi-year contribution from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and UN agencies. Due to low funding, WFP prioritized technical assistance to the Government and scaled down social and behavior change (SBC) activities.

WFP collaborated with the Government, UN agencies and other development partners to implement activities. As a member of the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), WFP collaborated with FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN Women, and WHO to coordinate nutrition support for the Government of Rwanda. WFP together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO implemented a joint nutrition programme focused on strengthening the Government's capacity, systems, and coordination mechanisms. As part of the joint UN team on HIV/AIDS, WFP implements HIV activities in line with the UNAIDS division of labor.

Under policy development, WFP also provided technical support to the National Child Development Agency (NCDA) for the revision and update of the National Food and Nutrition Policy, which was endorsed in March 2024. The revised policy strengthens the national framework for addressing food security and malnutrition, ensuring alignment with global best practices and national priorities. A two-year multisectoral plan that WFP contributed to was launched in 2023 by NCDA with the aim of accelerating the reduction of stunting, particularly in Ngororero and Rutsiro districts. WFP in 2024 aligned its activities and contributed significantly to the priority areas of the plan, including support to the implementation of the child scorecard in Ngororero and Rutsiro districts, which was one of the three broad priority activities under the plan.

Nutrition-sensitive approaches

Under the SDC-funded joint UN programme, which aims to effectively combat stunting in the districts of Ngororero and Rutsiro in western Rwanda, WFP worked with FAO and UNICEF to create an enabling environment that enhances nutrition services, empowers communities, and supports households in achieving improved nutrition outcomes. To improve health and nutrition service delivery, including monitoring of nutrition indicators, WFP, together with other partners, carried out a screening for over 1.6 million children under five years across all 30 Rwandan districts during the maternal and child health week. Screening data shows Rwanda is on track to meet the NST2 target of reducing stunting to 15 percent by 2029, though further policy and programmatic efforts are needed. However, additional efforts are needed in terms of policy and actions to be able to achieve the set target. Stunting stands at 20 percent, just 1 percentage points above the 2024 target of 19 percent evidence that sustained progress is being made with rates reducing from 37.9 in 2015 to 33.1 in 2020.

Furthermore, WFP supported NCDA in printing and distributing 68,793 child scorecard tools, including 63,043 household child scorecards, 3,616 community registers, 1,808 village dashboards, 270 cell dashboards, 52 sector dashboards, and 4 district dashboards to Rutsiro and Ngororero districts. The equipment is intended to support the community health workers to monitor the health, growth, and development of children at the community level for early detection of malnutrition and/or malnutrition risk for prevention and timely management.

To boost nutrition awareness at the community level and promote optimal feeding practices, 178 local leaders (42 percent women) from Ngororero and Rutsiro districts were trained as nutrition influencers. The trained leaders will support influencing key nutrition-related behavior practices such as growing and consuming nutritious diets, focusing on pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, infants, and young children. Under the 'Hehe n'ingwingira'^[37] campaign, WFP reached over 11,000 people (52 percent women), promoting dietary diversity and malnutrition prevention with a focus on locally available foods. Data gathered in 2024 indicates some improvements in nutrition.^[38]

WFP and other partners supported NCDA and the executive committee of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) Rwanda to develop a strategy (2024-2026). Currently undergoing validation by different stakeholders, the strategy aims to enhance the role of sustainable and inclusive business practices for improved nutrition in Rwanda. It builds upon past successes and aligns with Rwanda's broader food security and nutrition goals. Private sector participation in nutrition is critical in achieving food security and nutrition goals. It plays a key role in mobilizing resources, driving innovation, and scaling impactful solutions, such as encouraging the production and distribution of nutritious foods, improving supply chains, and expanding market access for nutritious products.

WFP, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation developed an SBC strategy aimed at promoting healthy eating through diet diversification, using schools as the main entry point. Formative research highlighted that high knowledge of nutritional best practices is not applied to household nutrition. The study assessed the psychological, sociological, and environmental drivers and barriers affecting the adoption of diverse diets among school-aged children and adolescents. Recommendations focus on increasing nutrient-dense foods in meals by involving men and empowering women in household food decisions, with children and communities as agents of change.

Nutrition for PLHIV

Through the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework, WFP continued to support the Rwanda Biomedical Center to promote positive life skills among adolescents in schools, focused on HIV prevention. In 2024, WFP provided positive life skills sessions for school-going adolescents in Kayonza and Nyagatare districts, reaching 5,830 school-going adolescents (47 percent girls). The sessions aimed to foster awareness and promote healthy behaviors among young people, with an emphasis on HIV prevention education. The sessions equipped adolescents with critical knowledge and skills to reduce the risk of HIV transmission, empowering them to make informed decisions about their health and well-being.

Gender and age were integrated effectively into the activities under this Strategic Outcome, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker Code 3 score.

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 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP supported **160,500 smallholder farmers** producing maize, beans and Irish potato across **425 cooperatives**.



WFP facilitated **6 market linkages** of cooperatives with private buyers that resulted in sales of **27,238 MT** for a value of **USD 6,822,778**.

Under Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4), WFP strengthened local food systems by linking food production to consumption, promoting healthy diets, creating sustainable livelihoods, and building resilient communities, with a focus on smallholder farmers. Key interventions included efforts to enhance smallholder farmers' productivity, strengthen market linkages, improve youth employment and women economic empowerment, and contributed to Rwanda's policy environment. WFP interventions were aligned with Rwanda's agricultural priorities in the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA4, 2018-2024), and with Rwanda's goal of achieving a healthy and sustainable food system by 2030.

Throughout 2024, WFP collaborated with cooperatives, individual farmers, Farmer Service Centers (FSCs), UN agencies (including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women), government institutions, and the private sector.

In 2024, WFP helped design and plan the implementation of the new Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA5) outlining national priorities for food systems transformation. Furthermore, in collaboration with FAO and IFAD, WFP supported the National Food Systems Convenor (MINAGRI) to host three food systems dialogues which brought together diverse stakeholders including farmers, health advocates and others to determine priority areas for implementation of the new PSTA5. WFP, as a partner in the food systems transformation, participated in these dialogues, providing an opportunity to showcase its commitment to supporting the government policies and planning.

With USD 8.3 million, SO4 was resourced at more than 100 percent of the annual needs, 10 percent higher compared to 2023. Approximately 25 percent of this funding is from multi-year contributions earmarked for the coming fiscal years.

WFP supported 160,500 smallholder farmers (49 percent women, 51 percent men, 34 percent youth) producing maize, beans, and Irish potatoes across 425 cooperatives and 50 FSCs in 28 districts. Support included capacity building, value chain coordination, and linkages to premium markets. This represents a 17 percent increase from 2023, when WFP supported 137,000 smallholder farmers through 425 cooperatives. Sixty-seven percent of the targeted smallholder farmers reported increased production of nutritious crops.

Market Linkages for Smallholder Farmers

The Farm-to-Market-Alliance (**FtMA**), a public-private partnership, enhances market access and creates sustainable linkages for smallholder farmers. This market-oriented approach has been instrumental in advancing several initiatives, such as supporting cooperatives under the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, leveraging opportunities within the school feeding market, expanding access to markets and financial services, promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and fostering asset creation to build resilient communities. WFP facilitated six market linkages with private buyers, resulting in sales of 27,238 MT of maize and beans aggregated by FtMA cooperatives for a value of USD 6,822,778. Three cooperatives supplied beans to local schools through the HGSF programme, creating direct market linkages that benefited both farmers and the education sector. A critical element of these initiatives was the focus on gender empowerment by promoting women's participation in the governance structure of cooperatives and as agripreneurs.^[39]

WFP continued engagements with 425 cooperatives to improve governance and agricultural practices, as well as access to inputs, markets, and financial services, reaching 160,498 smallholder farmers (78,368 women, 54,266 youth). Capacity-building initiatives conducted alongside the government were central to WFP's interventions and were carried out with 626 lead farmers trained on GAP, post-harvest management, and nutrition, who in turn cascaded the trainings to 27,729 individual farmers. As a result, 97 percent of trained farmers reported reduced post-harvest losses (2023: 8 percent, 2024: 6 percent), an increase in marketable surplus, and an 8 percent increase in aflatoxin awareness. Furthermore, WFP facilitated district-based contracting sessions reaching over 120,000 smallholders. These sessions brought together participants from cooperatives, off-takers, and financial institutions to strengthen market linkages

with farmers and farmer organizations.^[40]

To support national climate-resilience objectives and strengthen the government's capacity to support farmers in adapting to climate change and mitigating soil degradation, WFP trained 74 government extension agents and 120 cooperative leaders and lead farmers in conservation agriculture (CA) and other good agronomic practices, who then shared the skills and knowledge with over 6,000 smallholder farmers. Since the introduction of CA in 2022, farmers have increasingly adopted it, recognizing the benefits of reduced workload and improved income. Yield data for the 2024A^[41] season were collected from 150 Farmer Field School demonstration plots in Karongi, Rutsiro, Nyamagabe, and Nyaruguru, comparing CA with conventional agriculture. Findings highlighted significant productivity increases: 28 percent for maize, 54 percent for beans, and 37 percent for potatoes. To further support the scale-up of CA practices, WFP helped establish the Regenerative and Conservation Agriculture Coalition, a coordination platform that contributed to the integration of CA into PSTA5.

The **joint UN programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JRWEE)**, implemented by WFP, FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, aims to improve the livelihoods, rights, and resilience of women with high levels of poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, as well as women with special needs such as disabilities, gender-based violence victims, and poor female household heads. In 2024, WFP reached 9,101 individuals (80 percent women) with training in climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest handling, and financial services. Participants benefited from market access initiatives and infrastructure, including two selling points constructed in Ngoma and Nyaruguru districts, which provided decent workspaces and income prospects for approximately 10,000 women. The programme provides intentional gender actions such as Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS).^[42]

The **Sustainable Agriculture and Market Linkages Project (SAPMP)**, a KOICA-funded project (2021-2024), sought to enhance agricultural productivity and marketability across seven sites in three provinces and Kigali. The project reached 9,335 cooperative members (44 percent women) and achieved notable progress in improving yields and market access for smallholder farmers. The project's closing ceremony is scheduled for February 2025.

Innovations for more inclusive and resilient Food Systems

The **SheCan** project is an innovative initiative focused on expanding financial inclusion for micro-entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers, with a particular focus on women. The project takes a blended finance approach, bringing together donors, philanthropists, private lenders, and impact investors. In 2024, 1,881 farmers (51 percent women) received affordable microloans to support their agricultural businesses. The initiative reduced costs for savings groups and waived collateral requirements, enhancing farmers' access to services, with 16 percent of recipients mentioning that it was their first loan from a formal financial institution. Loan repayments have been steady, with the group model demonstrating excellent financial responsibility and a remarkable zero percent default rate. A project review of SheCan recipients revealed a 7 percent increase in agricultural production by the end of the pilot in March 2024, compared to baseline data in 2022. Building on this, SheCan is launching an 18-month expansion to increase its impact and reach in 2025.^[43]

Shora Neza: In partnership with the Mastercard Foundation's Young Africa Works Strategy^[44], WFP aims to strengthen food systems and promote increased value chain employment opportunities for over 46,000 youth in vulnerable communities by 2027. The project focuses on attractive non-traditional value chains, creating opportunities beyond agriculture for more dynamic and resilient food systems. In 2024, WFP reached approximately 22,516 (52 percent female) young people employed in 48 value chains. Interventions included coaching and access to financial services with nearly USD 200,000 in loans disbursed to 177 participants (113 men, 64 women). Furthermore, 1,016 young entrepreneurs engaged in different value chains were linked to 174 value chain players, including processors, off-takers, and exporters. These linkages have generated a total of USD 71,000, with 39 percent serving as a new source of income for recipients.

WFP Rwanda Bridge is a concessional lending facility developed with the United Nations Capital Development Fund to support Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in key food value chains in the "missing middle" category^[45]. This facility helps de-risk financial institutions through credit guarantees, enabling ventures with job-creation potential and impact on food security to access affordable financing. The first portfolio guarantee agreement was signed with a local microfinance bank in June 2024. Furthermore, the **IGNITE Food Systems Challenge** continued to foster innovation among Rwandan MSMEs, start-ups, and cooperatives. Seven ventures serving refugee communities and two led by refugees received up to USD 25,000 each and tailored support as part of WFP's commitment to innovation. This has positioned WFP as a leader in driving transformative change across the humanitarian-development nexus for refugee livelihoods.

All activities received a Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Activities were implemented to build rural women's capacity in income-generating activities, including access to finance and formal markets.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP provided **warehousing services** to the Government for **395.785 MT** of food commodities.



MINAGRI received **5** Mobile Storage Units from WFP for **national food reserves**.

Strategic outcome 5 was introduced in 2019 due to the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It aims to provide adequate, timely, cost-efficient, and agile supply chain services and expertise to respond to emergency crises. This outcome aligns with the Government's goal of strengthening disaster preparedness to safeguard food security and development.

In 2024, WFP maintained a strong position to support the Government in the event of shocks or crises through existing national disaster management structures. As part of capacity strengthening, WFP provided warehousing services for 395.785 MT of food commodities to the Ministry of Emergency Management and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), as well as quality and safety services. WFP also provided 5 storage units to MINAGRI for national food reserves and supported the Ministry of Health during the outbreaks of Mpox and the Marburg Virus Disease alongside partners.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Rwanda is globally recognized for its strides in women's political empowerment. It has consistently ranked among the top countries with women holding 61 percent of parliamentary seats and 50 percent ministerial positions. However, there remains a significant gap in rural women's economic empowerment, with Rwanda ranking at 86 out of 146 countries assessed.[46] Gender inequality pervades the agricultural sector and despite women accounting for 77 percent of the agriculture workforce, women continue to experience unequal access to resources, opportunities and decision-making power.

In 2024, WFP continued efforts to improve women's access to resources, equal power-sharing, and decision-making at community and household levels. Community mobilization outreach activities, such as debates, campaigns, parents' evenings, peer learning, dialogues, and cooking demonstrations. These activities were carried out in both refugee camps and host communities as part of social and behavior change communication for nutrition (SBCC-N) interventions, targeting both parents and adolescents. This initiative emphasized the importance of men's engagement in gender equality discussions, particularly promoting positive masculinity and challenging negative gender norms such as patriarchal social structure that led to unequal social power relations between men and women, boys and girls, hence exacerbating disparities in unpaid care burden that hinders women's economic engagement and freedom of movement. Through activities such as peer learning, nutrition clubs, father-to-father support groups, and sports, WFP aimed to engage men in non-violent activities, encouraging their role in nutrition promotion while preventing GBV. The participation of men in different activities such as home visits and maintenance of kitchen gardens was a good forum to promote gender integration while also challenging gender stereotypes that may disadvantage women and girls by making them solely responsible for household food and nutrition. These dialogues have had a significant impact since they not only increase awareness but also promote shared responsibilities among parents; for instance, men are encouraged to support breastfeeding mothers by providing nutritious food and assisting with childcare. As a result, men's participation in nutrition-related activities increased to 39 percent in 2024 compared to 37 percent in 2023 and 34 percent in 2022, making this an excellent platform for promoting gender equality and challenging gender stereotypes. Despite these advances, challenges remain, including entrenched gender norms that prevent equitable participation in household responsibilities and limited access to affordable nutritious foods. To address these challenges, the need for continued community engagement through regular follow-up dialogues is required, with a call to reach more community members and foster inclusivity in order to create long-lasting change.

Through the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP, in partnership with World Vision International, provided training of trainers (ToT) on good menstrual hygiene practices for head teachers and teachers in charge of the Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) room, reaching 96 people (71 female, 25 male) using materials collaboratively developed by WFP, World Vision, and the Ministry of Health; these trainings were then cascaded to 4,979 girls from Grades 4 to 6. The girls are now familiar with services offered in the Menstrual Hygiene Management rooms at the schools and to whom they can address for help and advice. Also, 3,365 boys were sensitized on menstrual health so that they consider this as a normal aspect of life. The programme also supported schools to celebrate International Menstrual Hygiene Management Week through intensive awareness sessions and provision of MHM supplies.

In March 2024, WFP concluded the SheCan Pilot, demonstrating how addressing structural inequalities can effectively prevent gender-based violence. Structural barriers, such as cultural norms around land ownership and limited financial literacy, often exclude women from financial systems, leaving them economically dependent and vulnerable to exploitation, key drivers of gender-based violence. The initiative leveraged the PlusPlus crowdfunding platform to provide loan capital at below-market rates and no-collateral from individual lenders. This capital was then disbursed to a local financial service provider in Rwanda, CleCam. With this additional capital, CleCam was able to expand its agri-finance loan portfolio for local farmers' savings groups, providing them with funds in a timely manner for the agricultural season. SheCan made financial services accessible, even in rural areas. Additionally, training on rights to natural resources, including land, empowered women to gain control over productive assets, reducing their economic dependence on male family members. Notably, women now lead 33 percent of farmer support groups, challenging

traditional power dynamics that often perpetuate gender-based violence. Building on this success, WFP plans to scale up the initiative in 24 districts across Rwanda as well as refugee camps, focusing on gender-transformative strategies. The next phase will include setting higher targets for women's participation by intentionally selecting cooperatives with a greater percentage of women, allocating resources for men-engaged initiatives, and driving transformative changes within cooperatives. The scale-up is scheduled to launch in early 2025.

Under the Shora Neza project, a Rapid Gender Analysis was conducted with project people assisted to explore the barriers and opportunities for young women's economic empowerment. This analysis, which included six youth dialogues with 71 participants (36 women), revealed challenges such as social and cultural barriers and limited access to land. These findings align with the Shora Neza Baseline report, which highlights low participation rates of young women, currently less than 50 percent at both Farmer Service Centers (FSC) and individual farmer levels. In response, a comprehensive gender action plan is being developed to tackle these challenges and enhance the involvement of young women. Key interventions included intentional targeting of young women in the second half of 2024, the creation of tailored support packages addressing their specific needs, and initiatives to amplify their agency and voice. Additional planned measures include establishing FSC champions, 60 percent of whom will be young women, and collaborating with institutions dedicated to women's empowerment. These efforts aim to significantly increase the participation of young women, paving the way for more equitable economic opportunities as the programme progresses toward the youth-in-work stage.

Through the Joint UN Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, over 9,000 women received training in climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest handling, and financial services. Besides this, the programme provides intentional gender actions such as Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS), "men engage" programming, and "theatre for development" that responds to household challenges like gender-based violence and unpaid care.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP's commitment towards protection and accountability to affected populations remains unwavering to the well-being and safety, dignity, respect, and rights of the communities we serve. Protection remained a priority for WFP operations in Rwanda, particularly for the most vulnerable, such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities who are often exposed to protection risks such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child abuse, neglect, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and violence. WFP continued to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) throughout its activities, engaging recipients through consultations during the design of interventions and ensuring they are well informed about WFP assistance. Results from the 2024 Joint Post-Distribution Monitoring indicate a decrease in the level of knowledge among refugees regarding the targeting approach to assistance, reflecting a need for WFP and UNHCR to continue extensive information campaigns. Ninety-seven percent confirmed that they have been treated with respect by WFP and partner staff, and 98 percent consider the conditions at WFP programme sites dignified. However, 6 percent of households identified various challenges hindering their access to entitlement, including lack of general information on the targeting approach and appeal mechanism, especially by new refugees. Plans are ongoing to strengthen sensitizations with UNHCR.

In 2024, 68 participants (31 female) from WFP and cooperating partner staff were trained on GBV-safe referral and child protection training. The training equipped participants with essential skills for making safe referrals in cases of GBV and child protection. They also gained a comprehensive understanding of the basics of GBV and child protection, along with the ability to apply the Psychological First Aid approach [47] when communicating with children in distress and survivors of GBV.

To ensure accountability, WFP continued to raise awareness on the use of the community feedback mechanism (CFM). Various communication channels, including a hotline, helpdesk, suggestion boxes, and CFM committees, were used to allow assisted people to anonymously report misconduct, voice complaints, and provide feedback on assistance; this enabled WFP and partners to provide adequate feedback to refugees in a safe and dignified manner. In refugee camps, 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 issues. In 2024, WFP conducted community consultations to understand people's concerns, which resulted in actions such as the development of protection posters highlighting refugee rights and appropriate conduct by WFP and partner employees.

The average number of CFM cases received per month was 624, with 437 of these (70 percent) coming from women. Twelve sensitive cases received were referred to protection actors in camp, including UNHCR and Plan International for follow-up and resolution. The refugee operation accounted for 97 percent, while the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programme accounted for 2 percent. The helpdesk was the most frequently utilized communication channel, followed by the hotline. Over 90 percent of cases received were quickly resolved, and only 10 percent required alternative solutions, as this involved third parties such as banks.

In 2024, the CFM was extended to the Joint Programme of Rural Women Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), following its extension to HGFSF in 2022. The CFM ensures that communities are well informed about the programme, allowing them to express concerns, flag problems, suggest changes, and contribute to decision-making. To achieve this, WFP conducted community consultations through five focus group discussions (FGDs) with 194 people (154 women), 14 percent of whom are persons with disabilities. Based on consultations, three CFM channels were identified for the JP-RWEE programme. These include i) the toll-free hotline, ii) group committees, and iii) a mobile help desk operated by cooperating partners (CPs) once in the field. Furthermore, WFP is currently developing a Standards Operating Procedure (SOP) and information provision package that will be used during the official rollout, and community sensitization will take place in the first quarter of 2025.

WFP continued to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of AAP and protection by engaging communities and strengthening partnerships with stakeholders through CFM committees.

WFP further strengthened its CFM to ensure that protection cases such as gender-based violence (GBV) and SEA are adequately reported and addressed by WFP and its partners. As part of this process, 79 CFM committee members (40

percent female) from all five camps and the Nkamira transit center were trained on accountability to affected populations (AAP), protection mainstreaming principles, and the CFM process in camps, including their roles and responsibilities in reporting sensitive cases such as GBV and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), as well as proper referral pathways. Furthermore, eleven CFM field monitors (6 female) received psycho-social training for dealing with emotional distress in order to improve their well-being and ensure they are equipped with skills to handle sensitive cases such as GBV and PSEA distress. This resulted in increased capacity to support refugees and asylum seekers.

Furthermore, WFP continued to enhance disability inclusion across its programmes. In November 2024, Rwanda, as the first country to be included in the Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECF), undertook a baseline assessment to guide its recertification effort, with support from WFP Headquarters and the Regional Bureau. This assessment will inform the development of a comprehensive gender equality and disability inclusion action plan that is aligned with the country strategic plan 2025-2029.

WFP collaborated with the National Union of Disability Organizations in Rwanda (NUDOR) to facilitate a training for 53 employees (32 female, 21 male) from its country and field offices. The sessions focused on contextual disability inclusion and practical approaches to ensuring accessibility and inclusion across programmes and operations. This will also inform WFP's disability inclusion action plan. On the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, NUDOR facilitated a panel discussion for women with disabilities with WFP employees on personal and professional challenges, as well as recommendations for WFP to enhance inclusive programming and advocacy.

The zero tolerance to sexual misconduct was also discussed through Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness sessions with both WFP staff and partner staff, with an emphasis on mandatory reporting, prevention and response to SEA, sexual harassment, and the WFP code of conduct. Thus, WFP staff and partners are able to detect possible issues of concern, as well as the appropriate referral and reporting mechanism.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Rwanda faces various environmental challenges, including soil degradation and erosion, deforestation, climate change-related issues such as floods, biodiversity loss, water pollution, and access, all of which have an impact on food security. The country's hilly terrain, combined with issues like soil degradation and deforestation, makes it especially vulnerable to environmental hazards such as landslides and floods. Climate change has worsened these hazards by introducing irregular weather patterns, including increased rainfall intensity in the central north and south and prolonged dry spells in the east and southeast.

Despite these challenges, Rwanda has been proactive in seeking solutions, such as the tree planting programme. This has resulted in more than 30 percent of the national territory being covered by forest^[48] and in the development of the Rwanda National Circular Economy "Action Plan and Roadmap" by the Ministry of Environment in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that recognizes the importance of a healthy ecosystem for future generations.

WFP continued efforts to promote inclusive, climate-smart agriculture by expanding conservation techniques and conducting demonstration plots and trainings tailored to improve the resilience of agriculture to climate changes while boosting productivity. Conservation agriculture has proven to be an effective technique for promoting climate resilience and increasing productivity. This is evidenced by the increased adoption among farmers and increased productivity on conservation agriculture (CA) plots compared to non-CA. For instance, a yield data analysis conducted in Karongi, Rutsiro, Nyamagabe, and Nyaruguru comparing CA with non-CA plots indicated increases in key crops of 28 percent for maize, 54 percent for beans, and 37 percent for potatoes.

As part of the School Feeding Financing Strategy supported by WFP and recently approved by the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), a roadmap for phasing out the use of biomass in schools was developed to accompany the strategy. In line with this, WFP, in partnership with MINEDUC and Solid Africa, piloted the use of centralized cooking in the National School Feeding Programme. WFP also supported a South-South learning exchange visit with MINEDUC and Rwanda Polytechnic [49] to Brazil, where one of the key components of the discussions was the use of clean and renewable energy, including liquid petroleum gas and electricity, in Brazil's school feeding programme. The School Feeding Technical Working Group, chaired by MINEDUC and co-chaired by WFP, resolved to establish a clean cooking task force. Previously, WFP introduced the use of energy-efficient stoves, which has benefited communities by reducing the quantity of firewood required for cooking school meals and seeks to reduce air pollution and deforestation. Furthermore, to examine and mitigate any environmental and social issues, WFP screened one field-level agreement signed in 2024 for respective risks.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since 2020, WFP Rwanda has been implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS) as required by WFP's global Environmental Policy. The EMS is a corporate framework with the objective of improving environmental sustainability performance, through the identification, management, and reduction of environmental impacts resulting from its operations.

WFP has taken steps to improve sustainable energy management in its operations and therefore reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. With support from the regional environment team, WFP identified sites with larger energy needs and conducted third party on-site energy audits in 2023. Through the energy audits, WFP is using an evidence-based approach to define priority sites targeted for decarbonization and necessary energy improvements. The assessment report of the audits received in February 2024 identified opportunities for energy efficiency measures

and renewable energy and have further provided high-level design of renewable energy systems with integrated cost-benefit analyses. Remote energy meters have been connected to track real time energy consumption and create solid energy profiles. Recommendations on renewable energy and a power-factor correction system remain to be implemented.

WFP is committed to taking responsibility for its environmental footprint and has focused on managing this through the implementation of an Environmental Management System. As part of this effort, WFP conducted an annual Environmental Footprint Inventory, to account for greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and waste management, so as to establish a baseline, identify areas of high impact, and therefore prioritize environmental interventions in WFP operations. Furthermore, electrical equipment and electronics were disposed of through an e-waste recycling company to increase the recycling rates of different waste streams. Official agreements have been established with qualified and licensed recyclers to recycle electronic waste and fleet waste. In 2024, 1,059 items of e-waste from WFP Rwanda were recycled through the contracted e-waste recycler in Kigali, and approximately 150 used tyres will be recycled through a recently onboarded tyre recycler. To broaden its recycling scope, WFP is in the process of identifying local, qualified plastic recyclers, to recycle plastic waste generated from its operations.

As part of its supply chain operations, WFP partnered with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority to dispose of food when required, implemented an e-tendering system to reduce the submission of hard copies, and outsourced transport services with combined delivery points for fuel efficiency and route optimization.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP, in collaboration with the government and other partners, continued efforts to establish and sustain effective integration of nutrition into programmes aimed at improving diets and addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition by boosting access to, consumption of, and demand for healthy, nutritious foods that meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations. To enhance nutrition integration, WFP invested in people through training, implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, and strengthening systems.

Programme Integration

Through social and behavior change communication for nutrition interventions targeting both camp-based refugees and surrounding host communities, WFP and its partners supported refugees to improve their nutrition status and to strengthen their self-reliance. The package included nutrition awareness through interpersonal and mass campaigns, community mobilizations, cooking demonstrations, parent dialogues, debates, mother-to-mother and father-to-father support groups, and one-on-one counseling. Additionally, innovative approaches such as savings groups and other livelihood activities, including small animal rearing, serve to increase their economic opportunities as well as their food and nutrition security. Savings groups provide a platform for refugees to pool their financial resources, encouraging savings and enabling them to invest in income-generating activities. Small animal rearing, such as chicken, pig, rabbit, or goat farming, provides refugees and surrounding host communities with a source of income as well as access to fresh and nutritious food.

WFP continues to provide technical assistance to the Government of Rwanda on the implementation of the national school feeding programme. Ensuring the meals provided not only retain the children in school but also contribute to meeting their nutritional requirements, preventing malnutrition and contributing to national targets. The Government has been supported to develop nutritious menus for the national school feeding programme placing emphasis on quantity and diversity using local commodities like maize meal, vegetables, fruits, milk, and dried fish.

People Integration

WFP continued to support the Government of Rwanda to improve the quality of the school meal programme, contributing to meeting the nutritional requirements of the schoolchildren. In 2024, WFP trained 1,443 key school stakeholders (43 percent women) on food safety and quality (FSQ) compliance and standards in the national school meal programme. The new knowledge and/or skills is expected to help them conduct routine quality inspections, ensuring schools procure, prepare, and serve nutritious and safe meals to students, contributing to their health and well-being. Furthermore, WFP supported the development and harmonization of six standards on nutrition and foods for special dietary uses, which were approved at the national and East Africa Community (EAC) level.

Nutrition integration is recognized by the Government as a strategic and effective way to achieve its NST2 targets, particularly on stunting reduction. The ongoing efforts in capacity strengthening activities demonstrated a strategic alignment with the Government's vision, particularly in mainstreaming nutrition as a crosscutting theme. This integration reflects a commitment to promoting holistic nutrition and underscores the positive impact on communities' well-being, especially young children.

Through its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB), WFP continued capacity strengthening efforts to enhance food safety and quality standards across various stakeholders. This included regular training sessions aimed at improving the management of nutrition commodities and ensuring their nutritional value, food safety, and quality while preventing food losses. Overall, WFP strengthened the capacity of people, including district directors and sector officers in charge of health and education, members of school feeding committees at district and sector levels, professionals from government institutions, headteachers, accountants, storekeepers, and school cooks. Additionally, WFP carried out regular food inspections and audits at the warehouses of WFP and partners, as well as food processing premises of WFP suppliers, to ensure that they meet WFP standards and supply high-quality and safe food.

Under HGSP, WFP works with Gardens for Health International (GHI) on nutrition education at both school and community levels, including through the establishment of school gardens. Nutrition training covers topics such as nutrition-sensitive garden upkeep, as well as a focus on healthy diets, balanced meals, and cooking demonstrations.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education and GHI to train over 376 stakeholders using a cascading trainer-of-trainers model to improve the quality and consistency of the school feeding programme and compliance with the national School Feeding Operational Guidelines. The trainings have equipped school feeding stakeholders to plan, procure, store, and prepare nutritious school meals.

WFP also provided nutrition awareness trainings, including early childhood development-based cooking demonstrations, growth monitoring and promotion sessions, and community nutrition discussions, to 9,256 people (6,834 female, 2,422 male) as part of asset creation and livelihood project interventions.

Partnerships

In Rwanda, WFP counts on strong partnerships with the government, development partners, private sector, and civil society organizations. These contributed valuable inputs to the design of the 2025-2029 country strategic plan (CSP) through comprehensive stakeholder consultations held in February 2024.

In 2024, WFP developed a Partnerships and Resourcing Strategy in support of its next CSP and successfully diversified its funding base through new projects and partners. This includes funding for innovative approaches from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) for conflict-sensitive anticipatory action in the Great Lakes region, from France for artificial intelligence in disaster risk management, and from Denmark to strengthen local food systems around schools as well as disaster risk management through anticipatory action and climate risk insurance. The Delegation of the European Union to Rwanda, USAID Rwanda, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) furthermore supported the 2024 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis.

Multilateral and flexible contributions enabled WFP to ensure continuity of critical initiatives across its portfolio. Additional funding from existing partners for ongoing initiatives underlined the strong partnerships, such as with Germany for humanitarian and development activities, with Japan and the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) for the refugee operation, with New Zealand for the Farm-to-Market-Alliance, and with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) through the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). WFP also submitted a successful proposal for a third and final phase of USDA's McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. The award agreement was signed in September 2024 and will enable WFP to continue supporting the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) for five more years with a focus on strengthening national and sub-national structures for improved programme sustainability. 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.

Through the UN Partner Portal, WFP identified and contracted ten cooperating partners, including seven international and three local organizations. The National Union of Disability Organizations in Rwanda (NUDOR) furthermore supported WFP through sensitization and training on disability inclusion to further strengthen its capacities for the implementation of the next CSP.

In November, WFP furthermore welcomed a visit by its Executive Board to Rwanda, where the participants observed contributions to the Government's development priorities and had the opportunity to meet and discuss these with key stakeholders throughout the country.

Focus on localization

As part of WFP's commitments under the Grand Bargain to localize initiatives, WFP is working with 37 partners in Rwanda: ten Government agencies, fifteen non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - three of which were local NGOs, and twelve UN agencies. Community consultations also informed the development of WFP's country strategic plan 2025-2029.

Approximately USD 4.1 million (11 percent of 2024 resources) was transferred to cooperating partners to implement activities outlined in field level agreements. Furthermore, 425 rural cooperatives benefitted from WFP's support to smallholder farmers. WFP's partners played an important role in joint advocacy for food and nutrition security, in delivering food and nutrition assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, in implementing home-grown school feeding, resilience and social protection as well as support to smallholder farmers.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued leading the UN Program Management Team in designing the 2025-2029 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) aligned with the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) and closely worked with other UN agencies on the refugee operation, health emergency preparedness and response, nutrition, and the sustainable transformation of food systems.

WFP continued implementing the joint UN programme on nutrition with FAO, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) funded by SDC, as well as the joint UN programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment with FAO, IFAD and UN Women funded by the Gates Foundation and the Government of Sweden.^[50] Building on the comparative advantages of each agency, these programmes contribute to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the UNSDCF.

Together with FAO and IFAD, WFP was able to support MINAGRI in leading food system dialogues in Rwanda, and to strengthen post-harvest management thanks to a contribution through the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund's food systems window. Furthermore, WFP successfully applied for an allocation from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, along with FAO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Rwanda Red Cross, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and others, to enhance anticipatory action in the face of increased weather-related shocks. The project's implementation began towards the end of 2024.

Close collaboration also continued with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) on the refugee response, including joint communication and resource mobilization efforts as well as assessments. Together with WHO and UNICEF, WFP also supported the Ministry of Health and Rwanda Medical Services in their response and preparedness for health crises.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP Rwanda was resourced at USD 54.5 million. Actual available funds were USD 43.2 million, representing 87 percent of annual requirements. This included USD 26.9 million carried forward from 2023, and USD 11.3 million (23 percent of 2024 contributions) in multi-year contributions earmarked for 2025 onwards. Most of the contributions received were direct grants from donors.

Expenditures amounted to USD 26.8 million, and USD 27.7 million will be carried over to 2025. This includes multi-year contributions and contributions confirmed in late 2024. WFP also revised its country budget as a result of an extension of the existing country strategic plan (until February 2025).

Needs were unevenly resourced, and donor restrictions accompanied contributions, with most resources being received at the strategic outcome 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 23 percent of resources for 2024 were carried forward from 2023. These were related to multi-year contributions, such as those allocated to support the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) in three districts as well as capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain projects. Two percent of contributions were flexible multilateral contributions, while the vast majority (92.5 percent) were earmarked by activity, sub-activity, and beneficiary type.

Strategic Outcome 1 was resourced with USD 20.2 million, representing 71 percent of total annual needs. The available funds included USD 4.7 million carried forward from 2023. Expenditure amounted to USD 12.9 million, and USD 7.3 million (36 percent of 2024 resources) will be carried over into 2025 from multi-year contributions and contributions confirmed in late 2024. Thanks to an additional contribution of USD 9 million from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the transfer proportion for the refugee cash assistance was increased from 62.5 percent to 75 percent of entitlements, aiming to realize regional harmonization of transfers. Timely reception of the contributions allowed the continuity of activities and avoidance of pipeline breaks.

Strategic Outcome 2 was resourced at more than 100 percent of the annual needs. This included USD 8.2 million carried forward from 2023, and USD 6.9 million from multi-year contributions that will be carried over into 2025 and beyond, such as two multi-year contributions for the HGSF programme by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) earmarked at the output level. Additional flexible funding to the HGSF allowed WFP to complement bilateral in-kind donations with locally and regionally produced commodities. WFP continued its resource mobilization efforts, particularly for social protection and disaster risk management activities.

Strategic Outcome 3 was resourced with USD 1.3 million, representing 83 percent of total annual needs. The available funds included USD 1.0 million carried forward from 2023. Expenditure was USD 0.3 million. A total of USD 1.0 million will be carried over into 2025 from a multi-year contribution by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) as well as funding from other UN agencies. SDC funding constituted 96 percent of the total amount received. The funding situation to support the national nutrition programme remained critical, requiring WFP to implement social and behavior change communication activities at a reduced scale and to focus on providing technical assistance to the Government.

With USD 8.3 million, Strategic Outcome 4 was resourced more than 100 percent of the annual needs. The available funds included USD 5.0 million carried forward from 2023. Expenditure was USD 3.1 million, and USD 5.2 million (63 percent of resources available in 2024) will be carried over into 2025 from multi-year contributions, mainly from KOICA, New Zealand and the Mastercard Foundation. Additional funding included other UN funds and agencies for the Joint UN Programme for Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE). These funds support flagship programmes that contribute to more resilient local food systems, including support for youth jobs in food value chains, smallholder livelihoods, access to finance, climate resilience, and women's empowerment.





















Overall, WFP Rwanda received contributions from six donor countries, including two first-time donors. Private donors contributed over USD 4.8 million in 2024, which is USD 3.4 million less compared to 2023 (USD 8.2 million).

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
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	35,815,260	19,855,940	33,040,583	18,804,805
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	107,743	0
SO01: Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	28,513,094	12,925,741	20,243,175	12,931,991
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	26,990,421	12,925,741	20,208,718	12,897,601
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.	1,522,673	0	34,458	34,390
SO02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	7,302,165	6,930,199	12,689,664	5,872,814
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	7,302,165	6,930,199	12,689,664	5,872,814
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,545,059	699,461	1,282,727	256,831

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	1,545,059	699,461	1,282,727	256,831
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	1,545,059	699,461	1,282,727	256,831
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	5,628,514	5,125,468	8,281,831	3,091,267
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	5,628,514	5,125,468	8,281,831	3,091,267
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	5,628,514	5,125,468	8,281,831	3,091,267
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	0	0	98,336	2,009
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	98,336	2,009
Activity 06: Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population	0	0	98,336	2,009
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,530,474	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 42,988,833	 25,680,869	 46,233,951	 22,154,912
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,683,077	 3,613,761	 6,884,662	 3,295,218
Total Direct Costs	 46,671,910	 29,294,629	 53,118,613	 25,450,130
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,033,674	 1,904,151	 1,341,913	 1,341,913
Grand Total	 49,705,584	 31,198,780	 54,460,526	 26,792,043

Data Notes

Overview

[1] National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. 2022. Fifth Population and Housing Census – 2022.

[2] Such as COVID-19, Mpox and the 2024 Marburg Virus outbreak

[3] Significant in a country dependent on food imports to meet domestic needs

[4] 50 percent subsistence and 42 percent commercial agriculture

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

[6] EICV 5 (2016-2017)

[7] And the inclusion of conservation agriculture

[8] Including civil society, the private sector, academia, and development partners.

[9] Such as refugee operations, school feeding programmes, support for smallholder farmers, and innovations in strengthening national capacity.

Operational context

[10] https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2024.pdf

[11] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/> with scores including data from 2019-2023

[12] <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/africa-dominates-list-worlds-20-fastest-growing-economies-2024-african-development-bank-says-macroeconomic-report-68751>

[13] Of maize, dry beans, and cooking bananas due to favourable rainfall

[14] Protein intake: Households with acceptable or adequate food consumption typically consume meat and milk once per week. These households also consume oil more frequently, about five out of seven days. In contrast, borderline and poor households do not consume meat and consume oil less frequently, with borderline households consuming it three days a week and poor households only once a week. Climate shock like droughts, irregular rains, and floods impact the livelihoods, production and prices due to relocations of people from high-risk zones.

[15] Such as the agriculture, health, education, social protection, private investment water and sanitation and disaster management.

[16] by contributing to policy frameworks and coordination mechanisms, resilient food systems, disaster risk management, social protection, and school feeding programmes; the CSP 2019-2024 was extended until 28 February 2025 to ensure alignment with NST2 and the UNSDCF.

[17] Ministry in charge of Emergency Management

[18] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

[19] MINEMA, Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), National Child Development Agency (NCDA), Rwanda Standards Board (RSB), Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA)

[20] Food and Agriculture Organization

[21] International Fund for Agricultural Development

[22] Focused on finance, risk management, procurement and human resources

Strategic outcome 01

Output 6: FFA-Refugees' self-reliance: Not implemented in 2024.

Activity 5, Output 7: the target beneficiaries (tier 1) didn't experience crisis or shocks requiring WFP intervention in 2024. Hence reported zero values

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

[24] https://wfp-unhcr-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/RWD_targeting-2-pager.pdf

[25] Further key achievements included the establishment of functional sector working groups, creation of hazard-specific action plans, reviewed contingency and preparedness plans, the development of costed displacement response plans, and increased stakeholder engagement to ensure strengthened multi-stakeholder collaboration, anticipatory action readiness, and coordinated efforts in disaster response.

Strategic outcome 02

LCSI and ECMEN data was not collected in 2023, hence the missing values

[26] Let Us Share Lunch

[27] UMWALIMU SACCO is a Savings and Credit Cooperative for the Rwandan Teachers mandated to empower the members towards uplifting their social-economic welfare and to contribute to socio-economic development of the community in which they live.

[28] Including Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Rutsiro and Karongi

[29] Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda

[30] Fortified oil was provided to schools in Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Rutsiro, and Karongi districts for seven days. This was an adhoc distribution, which has contributed to a total reach of more than 110,000 school children.

[31] Including parents, students, teachers, and local government officials

[32] A performance-based contract system used by the Rwandan government to improve service delivery and ensure accountability

[33] The SMART project was implemented across five districts: Karongi, Rutsiro, Nyaruguru, Nyamagabe, and Kayanza.

[34] Pigs and goats

[35] Nyabihu and Nyamagabe

[36] such as heavy rains, landslides, floods and mudslides

Strategic outcome 03

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support indicator: the missing value should be zero for 2023

[37] "No stunting ever"

[38] The 2024 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) indicates that women dietary diversity increased from 20 percent in 2021 to 41 percent in 2024 for Rutsiro district, and from 11 percent to 43 percent for Ngororero district. A similar trend was observed for the minimum acceptable diet among children under five years in Ngororero district, with an increase from 32 percent in 2021 to 51 percent in 2024 but with a marginal decrease for Rutsiro district, from 52 percent to 48 percent. A significant stunting reduction has been reported from the two districts, from 48 and 43 percent in 2021 to 43 and 35 percent in 2024 for Rutsiro and Ngororero, respectively.

Strategic outcome 04

[39] Ensuring that women farmers had equal opportunities for empowerment and active participation in the agricultural and economic activities.

[40] Participants included Africa Improved Foods (AIF), East Africa Exchange (EAX), One Acre Fund, MINIMEX, Rwanda Grain and Cereal Corporation Ltd (RGCC), Best in Rwanda Group Ltd (BRG), and EA Agro Ltd, among other buyers.

[41] September- February

[42] men engage" programming, and "theatre for development" that responds to household challenges like based gender-based violence and unpaid care work.

[43] This phase will focus on enhancing financial literacy, diversifying financial products, and integrating digital solutions, while expanding regionally and strengthening partnerships with current and new financial service providers.

[44] <https://mastercardfdn.org/our-strategy/young-africa-works/>

[45] Enterprises that are too large for microfinance yet too small or perceived as too risky for traditional commercial lending

Strategic outcome 05

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided indicator was collected, however the data collection was done remotely, with an 80 percent non-response rate, and hence there was no sufficient evidence/analysis for representative data.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Indicators were introduced in 2024 hence the missing values for 2023. For 2024, the indicators were not collected as their introduction came after the country office (CO) finalized the data collection tools and methodology. The CO collected data based on the old gender indicators which have been deactivated.

[46] <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/>

Protection and accountability to affected people

[47] <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/psychological-first-aid>

For 2023 missing data, the data is as follows:

- Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR): Missing

- Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services: Overall= 100%, Males=48%, Females= 52%

- Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR): Missing

- Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP): Overall= 100%, Males=100%, Females= 100%

Environmental sustainability

[48] According to the Rwanda forest mapping report, the forest cover increased by 20.7 percent from 2009 to 2019.

[49] the manufacturers of stoves for the National School Feeding Programme

Nutrition integration

Nutrition-sensitive score: This indicator was new in 2023, and no data was collected. The follow up value was then collected in 2024 for revised indicator and according to Indicator compendium of June 2024, the baseline of the first year of reporting is N/A for this indicator, hence no data for baseline. CC.5.1 Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification [REVISED]

The 2023 follow up values as reported in 2023 ACR are as follow: overall =61.79 % (59.17 percent for males and 64.31 for Females). However, these figures don't appear in the system for 2024 reporting

Partnerships

[50] The data collected during the 2024 annual monitoring (December 2024) for JPRWEE indicates improvements in agricultural production and nutrition for women, enhanced access to financial resources, increased participation of women in leadership roles, and greater autonomy over their income.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	104,399	165,482	159%
	female	110,037	173,360	158%
	total	214,436	338,842	158%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	7,249	6,537	90%
	female	7,249	6,521	90%
	total	14,498	13,058	90%
24-59 months	male	9,553	36,000	377%
	female	9,591	33,931	354%
	total	19,144	69,931	365%
5-11 years	male	34,061	54,750	161%
	female	34,373	56,594	165%
	total	68,434	111,344	163%
12-17 years	male	16,848	10,772	64%
	female	17,079	10,833	63%
	total	33,927	21,605	64%
18-59 years	male	34,738	54,669	157%
	female	38,045	62,165	163%
	total	72,783	116,834	161%
60+ years	male	1,950	2,754	141%
	female	3,700	3,316	90%
	total	5,650	6,070	107%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	147,042	136,395	93%
Resident	63,806	200,378	314%
Returnee	3,588	2,069	58%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	1,911	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	14,164	3,015	21%
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,279	10,802	70%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,437	3,813	156%
School based programmes	74,278	179,678	241%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	110	52,102	47365%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	170,739	129,878	76%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,063	285	27%
Corn Soya Blend	1,183	780	66%
High Energy Biscuits	20	0	0%
Iodised Salt	44	11	26%
LNS	0	12	-
Maize	3,129	643	21%
Maize Meal	0	7	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	18	0	0%
Rice	489	258	53%
Sugar	42	26	63%
Vegetable Oil	320	106	33%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	223	206	92%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	18	17	93%
Maize Meal	223	151	68%
Rice	335	370	111%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	56	57	102%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	20,183,507	8,543,174	42%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	288,407	137,258	48%

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						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Refugees and returnees (Tier 1) receive unconditional cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	76,877	67,220	
			Male	73,862	62,658	
			Total	150,739	129,878	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	76,877	67,220	
			Male	73,862	62,658	
			Total	150,739	129,878	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,841	1,294.91	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	16,594,566	8,471,306	
CSP Output 05: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,600	3,166	
			Male	2,600	3,192	
			Total	5,200	6,358	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	20,064	18,099	
			Male	19,276	17,390	
			Total	39,340	35,489	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	145	121.8	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	82,018	71,869	
CSP Output 06: 1.6 Refugees' (Tier 3) self-reliance is improved by an enabled environment providing better opportunities for livelihoods and economic inclusion						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	6,939		
			Male	7,225		
			Total	14,164		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,058,246		
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: 1.2 Moderate acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and PNW/Gs (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	252 243 495	876 670 1,546
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	18	7.32

CSP Output 03: 1.3 Refugee children aged 6-23 months and PNW/Gs and HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	847 475 1,322	1,511 852 2,363
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	3,841 3,691 7,532	2,808 2,698 5,506
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	4,347 4,347	3,089 3,089
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,032	703.86
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	51	34.99

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.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 07: 1.7 Targeted food insecure Rwandan populations (Tier 1) affected by shocks and/or other crises, receive nutritious food or cash-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	11,000 9,000 20,000	

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,400 9,600 20,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	272	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	448,677	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	82	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	14	14

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: 1.4 Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive nutrition-sensitive messaging and advocacy to improve their nutrition status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	30,000	26,500
			Individual	150	118

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee population - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.6	<10	<10	8	6.6	Joint survey
	Male	33.6	<10	<10	14	6	Joint survey
	Overall	33.6	<10	<10	10.24	6.5	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<10	<10	6	10.8	Joint survey
	Male	8.6	<10	<10	7	13.4	Joint survey
	Overall	8.6	<10	<10	6.31	11.4	Joint survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13.7	<10	<15	22	22.2	Joint survey
	Male	13.7	<10	<15	20	21.5	Joint survey
	Overall	13.7	<10	<15	21.39	22	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>70	>65	64	60.4	Joint survey
	Male	44	>70	>65	59	59.1	Joint survey
	Overall	44	>70	>65	62.06	60.1	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees and host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	10.3	>12	>12	5.8		WFP survey
	Male	10.9	>12	>12	5.4		WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	>12	>12	5.1		WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	92	>99	>99	94.4		WFP survey
	Male	91	>99	>99	93.7		WFP survey
	Overall	92	>99	>99	94.5		WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97	≥99	≥99	99.6	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥99	≥99	98.1	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥99	≥99	98.8	99	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees operation - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	90	>95	>95	98		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.6	<10	<10	6	6.6	Joint survey
	Male	33.6	<10	<10	10	6	Joint survey
	Overall	33.6	<10	<10	8	6.5	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<10	<10	5	10.8	Joint survey
	Male	8.6	<10	<10	7	13.4	Joint survey
	Overall	8.6	<10	<10	6	11.4	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13.7	<10	<10	20	22.2	Joint survey
	Male	13.7	<10	<10	18	21.5	Joint survey
	Overall	13.7	<10	<10	19	22	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>70	>70	69	60.4	Joint survey
	Male	44	>70	>70	65	59.1	Joint survey
	Overall	44	>70	>70	68	60.1	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.5	<7	<7	13.6	12.51	Joint survey
	Male	15.6	<5	<5	13.87	12.05	Joint survey
	Overall	16.1	<6	<6	13.7	12.4	Joint survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	33	>40	>40	60.5	42	Joint survey
	Male	33	>40	>40	70.8	42	Joint survey
	Overall	33	>40	>40	64.5	42	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93	>93	>93	70.7	52.1	Joint survey
	Male	97	>97	>97	72.7	48.5	Joint survey
	Overall	60.9	>95	>95	71.5	50.3	Joint survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	<7	<7	25.4	39.4	Joint survey
	Male	3	<3	<3	24.8	40.7	Joint survey
	Overall	34	<5	<5	25.1	40.05	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	3.9	8.5	Joint survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	2.6	10.7	Joint survey
	Overall	5.1	=0	=0	3.4	9.6	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	Joint survey
	Male	4.1	>4	>4	1	1.4	Joint survey
	Overall	2.5	>3	>3	0	1.1	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	>18	>18	6	1	Joint survey
	Male	18.5	>30	>30	9	1.4	Joint survey
	Overall	14.9	>24	>24	7	1.1	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	<8	94	93.9	Joint survey
	Male	77.4	<66	<66	90	93	Joint survey
	Overall	82.6	<73	<73	92	93.5	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.3	≥90	≥90	65	44	Joint survey
	Male	48.2	≥96	≥96	66	41	Joint survey
	Overall	47.7	≥93	≥93	65	42.8	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.3	<10	<10	32	45	Joint survey
	Male	47.8	<4	<4	33	47.6	Joint survey
	Overall	48.1	<7	<7	32	46	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.4	=0	=0	3	11.1	Joint survey
	Male	4	=0	=0	2	11.4	Joint survey
	Overall	4.2	=0	=0	2	11.2	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	23	25.7	Joint survey
	Male	43.3	>43.3	>443.3	32	25.4	Joint survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	27	25.6	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	<60	56	18.1	Joint survey
	Male	45.5	<50	<50	52	17.5	Joint survey
	Overall	50.9	<55	<55	54	17.8	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<12	<12	21	18.1	Joint survey
	Male	11.2	<8	<8	15	17.5	Joint survey
	Overall	12.8	<10	<10	19	17.8	Joint survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	14	>70	>70	8.1	7.1	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	99	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	70	>70	>70	94.8	73	WFP survey
	Male	72	>70	>70	94	78	WFP survey
	Overall	71	>70	>70	94	76	WFP survey

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	99	98.7	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99	99.3	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	99	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	64.3	>90	>90	54.3	74	Joint survey
	Male	69.2	>90	>90	57.7	72.7	Joint survey
	Overall	66.7	>90	>90	55.9	73.3	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	57.2	>80	>80	30.9	23.4	Joint survey
	Male	54.2	>80	>80	25.7	24	Joint survey
	Overall	55.7	>80	>80	28.4	23.7	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	38	≥50	≥50	1.4	2.1	Joint survey
	Male	36.4	≥50	≥50	0.7	2.2	Joint survey
	Overall	37.2	≥50	≥50	1.1	2.1	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	39.5	>70	>70	17.4	18.8	Joint survey
	Male	40.5	>70	>70	17.7	19.1	Joint survey
	Overall	40	>70	>70	17.6	18.9	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.4	<15	<15	4.1	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	6.6	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<15	<15	5.1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.3	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.4	<15	<15	1.6	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	1.3	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<15	<15	1.5	2.9	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95	>75	>75	94.3	93.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	>75	>75	91.7	95.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>75	>75	93.3	94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	55	>90	>90	94.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	>90	>90	94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	>90	>90	94		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
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Output Results

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

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 11: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total		1,538 1,477 3,015
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male Total		49 47 96
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male Total		1,116 699 1,815

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 13: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,995 1,994 3,989	10,908 10,908 21,816
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	13,132 12,617 25,749	58,007 58,008 116,015
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	854	801.17
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	288,407	137,258

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 09: 2.1 Government's technical capacity for food and nutrition security analysis and the formulation of evidence-based policy and programmes is strengthened (tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	4

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	205	118
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	2
CSP Output 10: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	5	6

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	20	78
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	45	34
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	5	2

CSP Output 11: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	1,250	1,200
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1F: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(female)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	600	612
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1M: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(male)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	625	504

CSP Output 12: 2.3 Government and local responders benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response mechanisms (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	33.33

CSP Output 12: 2.4 Government and local responders benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response mechanisms (Tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	2

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	0
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed		Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed		Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	20	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	205	528

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	9	8
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	2

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 13: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	32	32
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Maize meal)	School feeding (on-site)	%		100
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		100
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	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)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	17	17
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	15,127	15,186
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	14,611	15,547

N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	29,738	32,003
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	32	32
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	60	60

CSP Output 13: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,000	0

CSP Output 14: 2.6 Pre-school and school children (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide a nationally-owned nutrition-sensitive school meals programme

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	32	36
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	12
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	125	104
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	134	194
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	398	538
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	11	16

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: GoR Capacity Strengthening - **Location:** Rwanda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	>1	>1	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GoR Capacity strengthening - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female		>1,972,751.81	>1,972,751.81	1,901,012		Secondary data
	Male		>1,925,967.19	>1,925,967.19	1,855,929		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>3,898,719	>3,898,719	3,756,942	3,898,719	Secondary data
Target Group: GoR capacity strengthening - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female		>3,750	>3,750	3,275		Secondary data
	Male		>3,750	>3,750	4,512		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>3,750	>7,500	7,787		Secondary data
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.98	<10	<10	9		WFP survey
	Male	13.01	<10	<10	7.8		WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<10	<10	8.17		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	49.5	>49.5	>49.5	68.8		WFP survey
	Male	66.5	>66.5	>66.5	79.2		WFP survey
	Overall	63.2	>63.2	>63.2	77		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.3	≥65	≥65	73.1	45.3	WFP survey
	Male	33.4	≥65	≥65	82.3	45.3	WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	≥65	≥65	79.9	45.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.2	<30	<30	23.1	41.1	WFP survey
	Male	46.4	<30	<30	16	41.1	WFP survey
	Overall	45.5	<30	<30	17.8	41.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.4	<5	<5	3.8	13.7	WFP survey
	Male	20.2	<5	<5	1.7	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	<5	<5	2.3	13.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.1	<50	<50	33.7	8.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<50	<50	35.1	8.9	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	<50	<50	34.8	8.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	31.5	<10	<10	9.4	32	WFP survey
	Male	31.7	<10	<10	4.8	32	WFP survey
	Overall	31.7	<10	<10	5.9	32	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50.5	<30	<30	17.8	49.7	WFP survey
	Male	50.6	<30	<30	20.1	49.7	WFP survey
	Overall	50.6	<30	<30	19.6	49.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.9	>10	>10	39	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	>10	>10	40	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	>10	>10	39.7	9.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	116	≥2,500	≥2,500	7,075	289.85	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>3	>3	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	10	>12	>12	4.8	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	>12	>12	5.4	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	>12	>12	5.1	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	93	>99	>99	94.4	92	WFP survey
	Male	95	>99	>99	93.7	91	WFP survey
	Overall	94	>99	>99	94.05	92	WFP survey
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	57	≥77	≥77	55	58.2	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥62	≥62	56.4	59.5	WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥69	≥69	55.7	59.2	WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	83	=100	=100	89	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	=100	=100	87	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82	=100	=100	88	87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	24,000	≥555,555	≥555,555	10,211,279	297,802.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local population - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>5	>2	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0		>3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>4	>2	3		WFP programme monitoring

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	>4	>4	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Children - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	=3	=3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	=3	=3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	=3	=3	3		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	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 18: 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)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	5	1	
			Number	1	1	
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 15: 3.1 Rwandans (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened private sector capacity and enhanced collaboration with Government to contribute to improved diets and nutrition						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	180	178	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	100	1,502	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	4	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2	
CSP Output 16: 3.2 Women and men caregivers, PNW/Gs, school-aged children and adolescents (Tier 1) receive nutrition and HIV-related social behaviour change communication and advocacy to promote good nutrition and HIV practices and help to prevent malnutrition and HIV infection						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1	

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual Individual	10,000 5,000	5,830 11,000
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CSP Output 17: 3.3 The national nutrition surveillance system is strengthened with innovative tools that improve the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes and the tracking of child growth (Tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	30	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	300	172
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		>1	0		Secondary data
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	4	3	Secondary data
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	>1	2		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female		≥41	≥41	40		Secondary data
	Male		≥40	≥40	40		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	40		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 19: 4.1 Smallholder farmers (Tier 1), especially women, have improved access to equipment, technical support, and financial services, allowing them to increase their marketable surplus					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	15,000	27,272
			Male	15,000	28,386
			Total	30,000	55,658

Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 19: 4.1 Smallholder farmers (Tier 1), especially women, have improved access to equipment, technical support, and financial services, allowing them to increase their marketable surplus					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,262	2,000
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	504	2,004
CSP Output 20: 4.2 Farmer organizations (Tier 2) receive technical support to increase crop quality, reduce losses through improved post-harvest handling/storage, and improve their access to high-value markets					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	28	30
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	25	31
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	35
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	6
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	81

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		4
CSP Output 20: Farmer organizations (Tier 2) receive technical support to increase crop quality, reduce losses through improved post-harvest handling/storage, and improve their access to high-value markets					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	65,000	94,904
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	65,000	82,590
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	450	425
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	600	1,000
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	400	445
CSP Output 21: Food value chain actors, including public and private buyers, are supported and coordinated in order to increase the participation of smallholder farmers.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	420	81
CSP Output 22: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	1,600	9,101
CSP Output 23: 4.5 Consumers in Rwanda benefit from more efficient national supply chain and retail systems in order to improve their FNS (Tier 3)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		57

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	16	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		6
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	16	16
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		4

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	8	<8	<8	8.9	8	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		=86	=86	77		WFP survey
	Male		=85	=85	72		WFP survey
	Overall	86	=86	=86	74	86	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	5,884	≥50,000	≥50,000	27,478	18,732	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥50	≥50	68.3	68	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	65.4	68	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	66.5	68	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,387,000	>11,111,111	>11,111,111	17,078,057	8,963,659	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	>350,000	>350,000	370,000		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	0	Secondary data

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					Crisis Response
Other Output					
Activity 06: Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 24: 5.1 People affected by crises benefit from WFP services to humanitarian agencies and government enabling timely delivery of lifesaving food and non-food items					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.1: Number of completed engineering works related to building constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	SC/Logistics Services	Number	15	18

Outcome Results							
Activity 06: Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	>1	1		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	40	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	40	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	52	=52	=52	52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	48		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	=100	=100	99.02	98.12	Joint survey
	Male	99.3	=100	=100	98.95	98.93	Joint survey
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	99	98.31	Joint survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93	≥95	≥95	98.95	97.52	Joint survey
	Male	93	≥95	≥95	96.68	93.98	Joint survey
	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	98.26	96.68	Joint survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	83.2	=100	=90	96.76	80.24	Joint survey
	Male	83.2	=100	=90	91.78	63.66	Joint survey
	Overall	83.2	=100	=90	94.16	76.3	Joint survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	95	>95	>99	100		Joint survey
	Male	95	>95	>99	100		Joint survey
	Overall	95	>95	>99	100		Joint survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	19.8	≥95	>53.4	86.27	86.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≥95	>44.7	61.94	61.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.8	≥95	>49.1	80.44	80.44	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>50	>50	7.69		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8.5	=10	=10	9		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	64.17	=82	=82	69.84		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.98	=78	=78	64.76		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63.4	=80	=80	67.38		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	63.4	=100	=100	95.48	63.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.98	=100	=100	94.95	64.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.17	=100	=100	95.22	64.17	WFP programme monitoring

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Mukandayisenga Clementine is a member of a farmer group in Kayonza district that sells fresh produce to a local school for healthy, nutritious meals.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

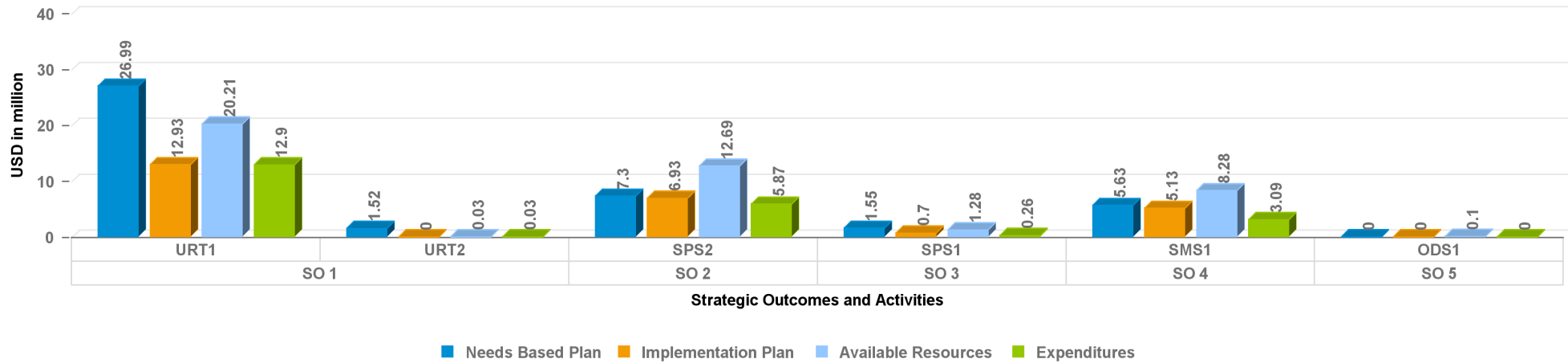
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 1	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.
SO 2	SPS2	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes
SO 3	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations
SO 4	SMS1	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors
SO 5	ODS1	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	5,628,514	5,125,468	8,281,831	3,091,267
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			5,628,514	5,125,468	8,281,831	3,091,267
2.2	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	1,545,059	699,461	1,282,727	256,831
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,545,059	699,461	1,282,727	256,831

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	107,743	0
	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	26,990,421	12,925,741	20,208,718	12,897,601
	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	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.	1,522,673	0	34,458	34,390
	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	7,302,165	6,930,199	12,689,664	5,872,814
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			35,815,260	19,855,940	33,040,583	18,804,805

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	98,336	2,009
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			0	0	98,336	2,009
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,530,474	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,530,474	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			42,988,833	25,680,869	46,233,951	22,154,912
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,683,077	3,613,761	6,884,662	3,295,218
Total Direct Costs			46,671,910	29,294,629	53,118,613	25,450,130
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,033,674	1,904,151	1,341,913	1,341,913
Grand Total			49,705,584	31,198,780	54,460,526	26,792,043



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

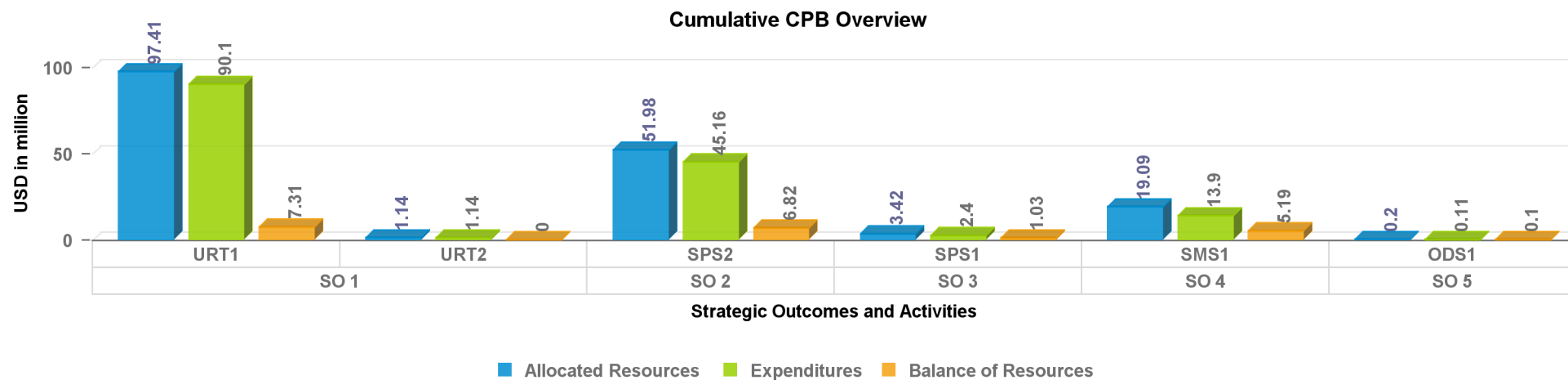
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 1	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.
SO 2	SPS2	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes
SO 3	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations
SO 4	SMS1	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors
SO 5	ODS1	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	156,298,077	94,516,051	2,893,380	97,409,431	90,098,314	7,311,117
		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.	8,875,657	1,136,700	0	1,136,700	1,136,632	68
		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	57,084,397	51,979,799	0	51,979,799	45,162,949	6,816,850
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	107,743	0	107,743	0	107,743
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			222,258,131	147,740,293	2,893,380	150,633,673	136,397,895	14,235,778
2.2	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	13,110,839	3,424,379	0	3,424,379	2,398,483	1,025,896
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,110,839	3,424,379	0	3,424,379	2,398,483	1,025,896
2.3	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	27,815,922	19,086,147	0	19,086,147	13,895,583	5,190,564
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			27,815,922	19,086,147	0	19,086,147	13,895,583	5,190,564
17.16	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	201,691	0	201,691	105,364	96,327
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,169,233	201,691	0	201,691	105,364	96,327

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Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,530,474	0	3,530,474	0	3,530,474
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,530,474	0	3,530,474	0	3,530,474
Total Direct Operational Cost			264,354,126	173,982,984	2,893,380	176,876,364	152,797,325	24,079,039
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			21,482,021	20,055,728	348,117	20,403,845	16,814,401	3,589,444
Total Direct Costs			285,836,147	194,038,712	3,241,497	197,280,209	169,611,726	27,668,483
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,498,023	10,789,298		10,789,298	10,789,298	0
Grand Total			304,334,171	204,828,010	3,241,497	208,069,507	180,401,024	27,668,483

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures