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Rwanda

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- 1) WFP supported 321,212 individuals despite funding constraints.
- 2) Strengthened national capacity for disaster preparedness and school feeding, supporting key national policies and priorities.
- 3) Advanced innovative solutions for preparedness, nutrition analysis, and food systems.

Rwanda is a dynamic, youthful nation that has positioned itself as a regional leader for refugee inclusion [1] and innovation. With a population of approximately 14.1 million, 64 percent are under the age of 30, the country benefits from a strong demographic profile [2]. Agriculture remains central to livelihoods, engaging over two-thirds of the population and contributing 27 percent to the Gross Domestic Product [3], though about half of farmers still practice subsistence farming.

However, significant challenges persist. Poverty affects 27.4 percent [4] of the population; child stunting stands at 27 percent [5], and 17 percent are food insecure [6]. Rwanda also hosts around 135,000 refugees from neighbouring countries. 2025 was an especially challenging year for food and nutrition security. Reductions in humanitarian support for refugees led to ration reductions, compounded by climate shocks, regional instability, price fluctuations, and public health crises, all of which threaten food and nutrition security. Despite these challenges, Rwanda and partners are advancing on investments in school feeding, and commitment to refugee self-reliance demonstrate its determination to achieve sustainable development.

In 2025, despite funding constraints that led to ration reductions, WFP Rwanda continued providing vital assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, and returnees through cash and food transfers; increased smallholder farmers' income through market linkages, financial inclusion, conservation agriculture, and post-harvest management; and provided technical assistance to government partners on school feeding, disaster risk reduction, and anticipatory actions to improve food security and reduce future humanitarian needs. In total, WFP reached 321,212 people (54 percent female), including 12,623 people living with disabilities, a 5 percent decrease compared to 2024 due to funds decline and projects completion. WFP provided direct support through a combination of 3,058 MT of in-kind food and USD 6 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) for humanitarian assistance and school feeding, marking a 4 percent increase and 29 percent decrease respectively for food and cash compared to 2024. Decline in CBT was largely due to providing 50 percent of entitlements for refugees from April to December due to funding constraints. Overall, WFP Rwanda received 70.0 percent of annual requirements, 17 points lower than 2024[7].

Beyond food assistance, WFP's capacity-strengthening activities in Rwanda reached approximately 585,993 people including national and local government officials, partners staff and community members. These interventions combined social and behaviour change programming, agricultural development and inputs, gender- and nutrition-sensitive training, and community-led poverty-reduction initiatives, all of which contribute to improved food and nutrition security, while advancing national development priorities and progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

WFP strengthened institutional capacity across sectors through trainings, simulations, and South-South exchanges. Key achievements include anticipatory action sessions that informed the design of Rwanda's first roadmap for anticipatory action, the adoption of an inter-cluster coordination mechanism to guide responses to floods and landslides. WFP facilitated national dialogue on disaster risk reduction and management, provided technical advice on disaster risk financing, and introduced innovative tools such as artificial intelligence and machine learning to strengthen preparedness.

In partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Meteo Rwanda, Rwanda Water Board, Rwanda Space Agency, Rwanda Information Security Authority and other stakeholders, WFP advanced emergency telecommunications readiness, supported the establishment of a national coordination mechanism, and ensured necessary infrastructure is in place to respond effectively to crises. Together, these efforts reflect a transformative approach to disaster management in Rwanda, prioritizing resilience, proactive preparedness, and long-term sustainability.

WFP continued to strengthen Rwanda's National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), which reached nearly 4.5 million children daily in 2025. Through technical and capacity support, WFP enhanced coordination, local procurement and clean cooking solutions. WFP provided a holistic package of interventions combining health, nutrition, agriculture, and school meals and expanded coverage to 40 new schools in addition to 32 already-supported, while promoting sustainability through a hybrid food provision model where WFP provides food to the schools jointly with the Government for a more sustainable approach. Intentional linkages with smallholder farmers and local markets ensured procurement of fortified staples and fresh foods, improving dietary diversity and nutrition outcomes. WFP also advanced national ownership and multisectoral coordination, co-chairing the School Feeding Steering Committee and supporting Rwanda's active participation in regional and global school meals platforms. These efforts reinforced Rwanda's leadership in school feeding policy and practice, embedding sustainability and resilience, and inclusive growth at the centre of the programme.

To advance national nutrition priorities, WFP provided capacity strengthening, analytics, and technical guidance across the nutrition life cycle. Activities included a review of the national behaviour change strategies, innovative analyses such as the Modelling and Mapping of Micronutrient Intake to inform sustainable food systems transformation and the cost of-of-the-diet (CotD) analysis. Through the One UN Joint Nutrition Project, WFP contributed to reductions in stunting and improvements in diet quality in targeted districts while strengthening community level monitoring. Engagement with the private sector through the SUN Business Network (SBN) expanded nutritious value chains, and food safety training under the school feeding programme reinforced the dual goals of education and nutrition.

In 2025, WFP reinforced its role as a key partner in Rwanda's food systems transformation, agricultural development and innovation. Highlights included organizing the first National Conservation Agriculture Symposium, which generated practical recommendations for scaling conservation practices and spurred commitments to expand them across districts; supporting Rwanda's engagement in the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection to advance pilot initiatives; and hosting the IGNITE Food Systems Challenge demo day to showcase early-stage solutions, encourage partnerships, and advocate for pilot funding for promising startups. WFP also launched a Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)-funded project to empower youth and women through vocational training and improved market access in Gatsibo, convened multi-agency collaboration on climate action that resulted in coordinated workplans and joint commitments, and co-hosted a Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) side event at the Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS)[8] and 21st CAADP, which highlighted youth entrepreneurs developing solutions to reduce post-harvest losses.

To strengthen Rwanda's public health emergency response capacity, WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, handed over approximately 630 units of cold chain equipment to the Ministry of Health. This equipment will ensure safe storage and distribution of vaccines and essential medicines, improving timely access for communities during health emergencies.

Aligned with Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation II (2024-2029) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2025-2029), WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Rwanda (2026-2029) was endorsed and approved by the Executive Board on 19 November 2025. Building on the achievements and lessons of the 2019-2025 CSP, which bridged humanitarian and development efforts, the new plan focuses on supporting the Government in building resilient and inclusive food systems, advancing human capital development, and ensuring targeted support for the most vulnerable populations.

321,212

Total beneficiaries in 2025



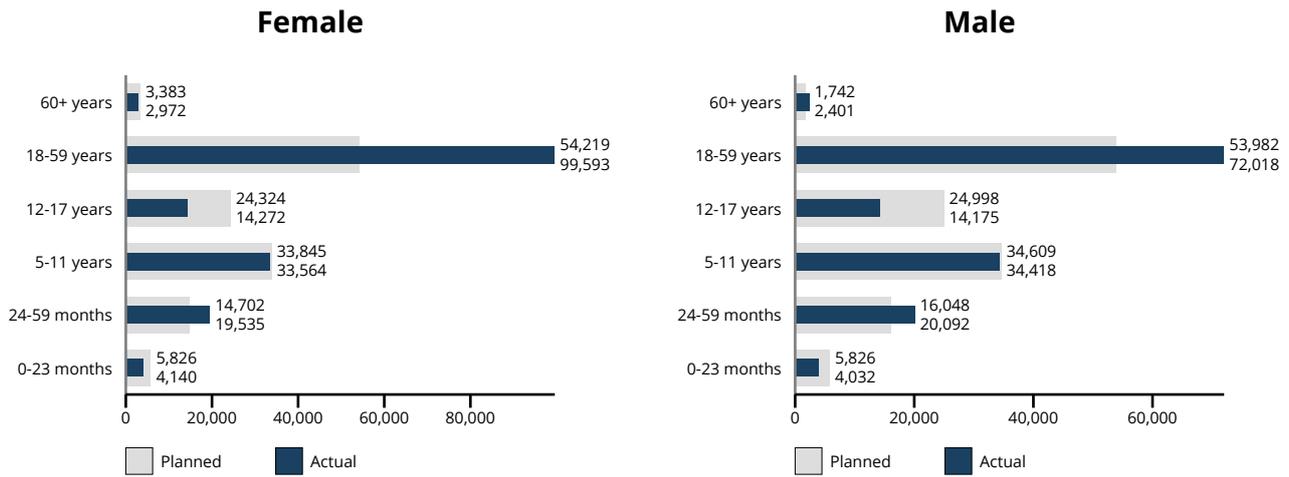
54% female



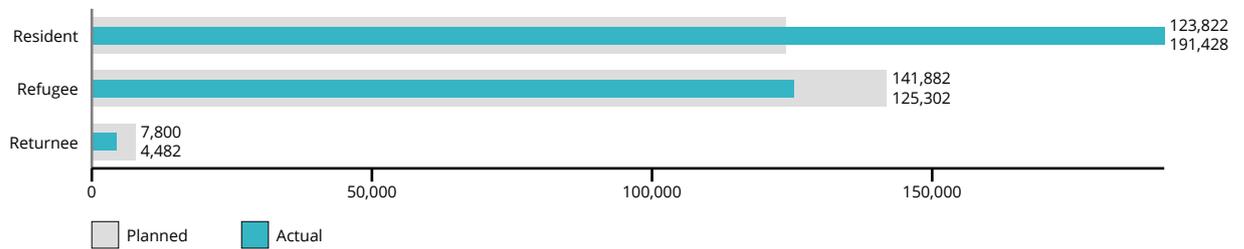
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 12,623 (52% Female, 48% Male)

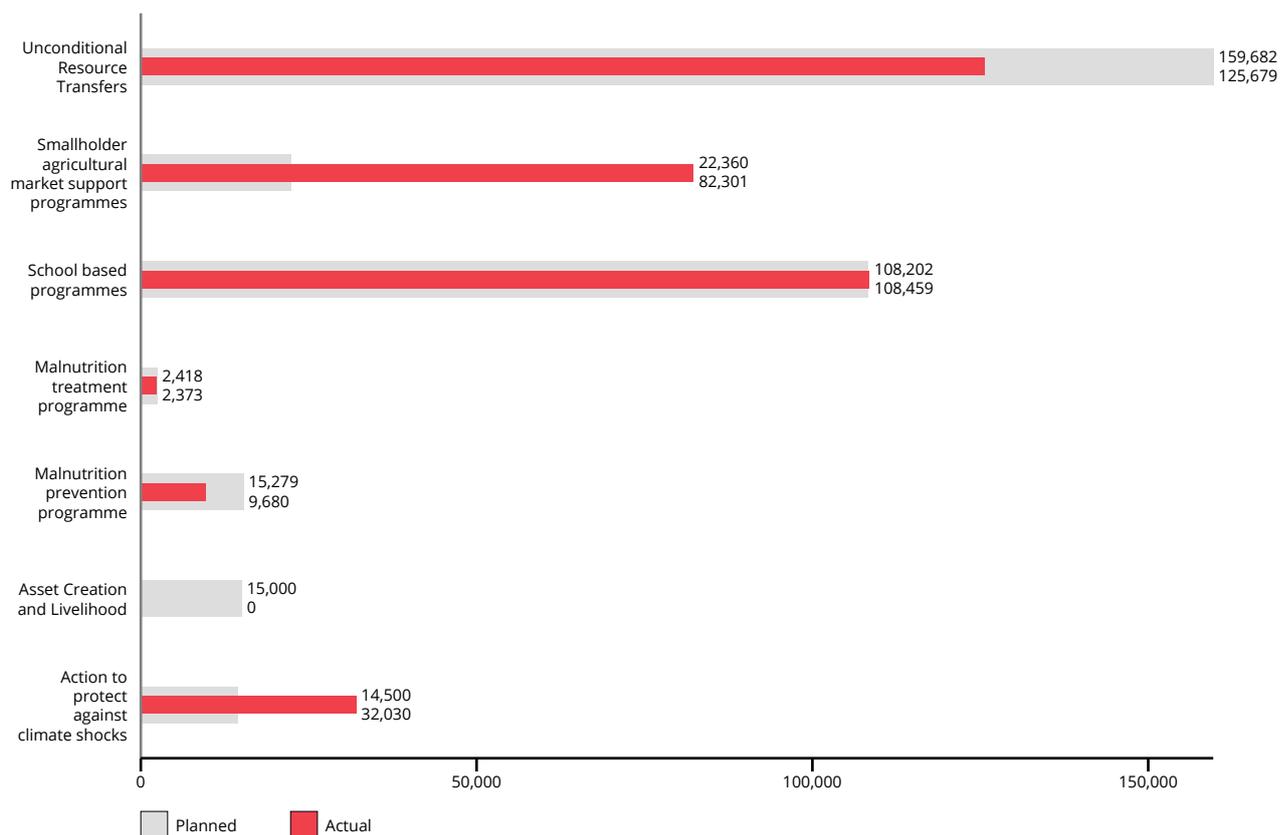
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



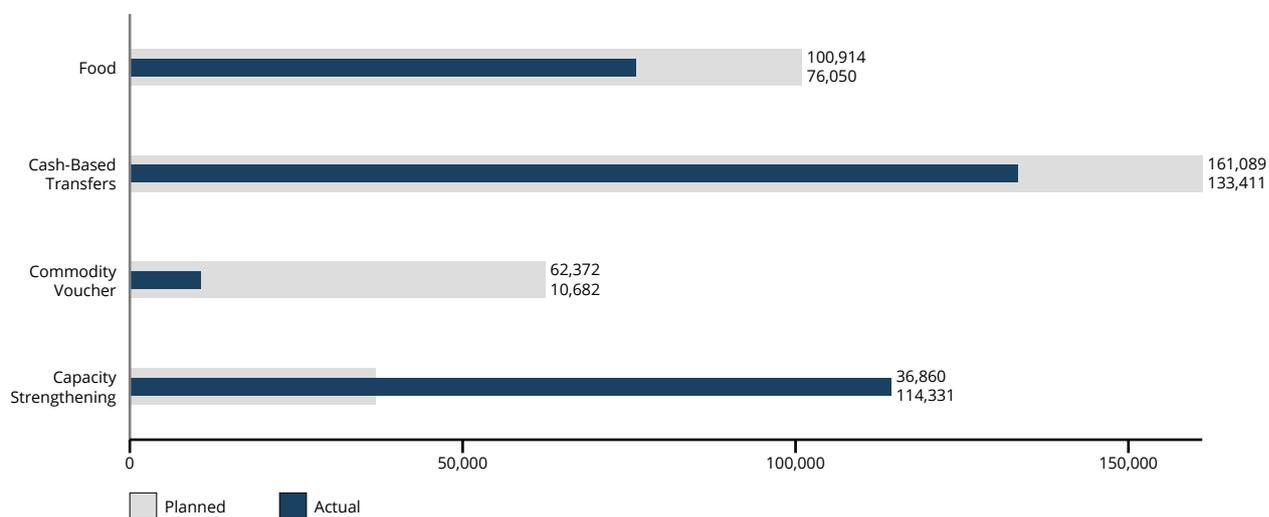
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



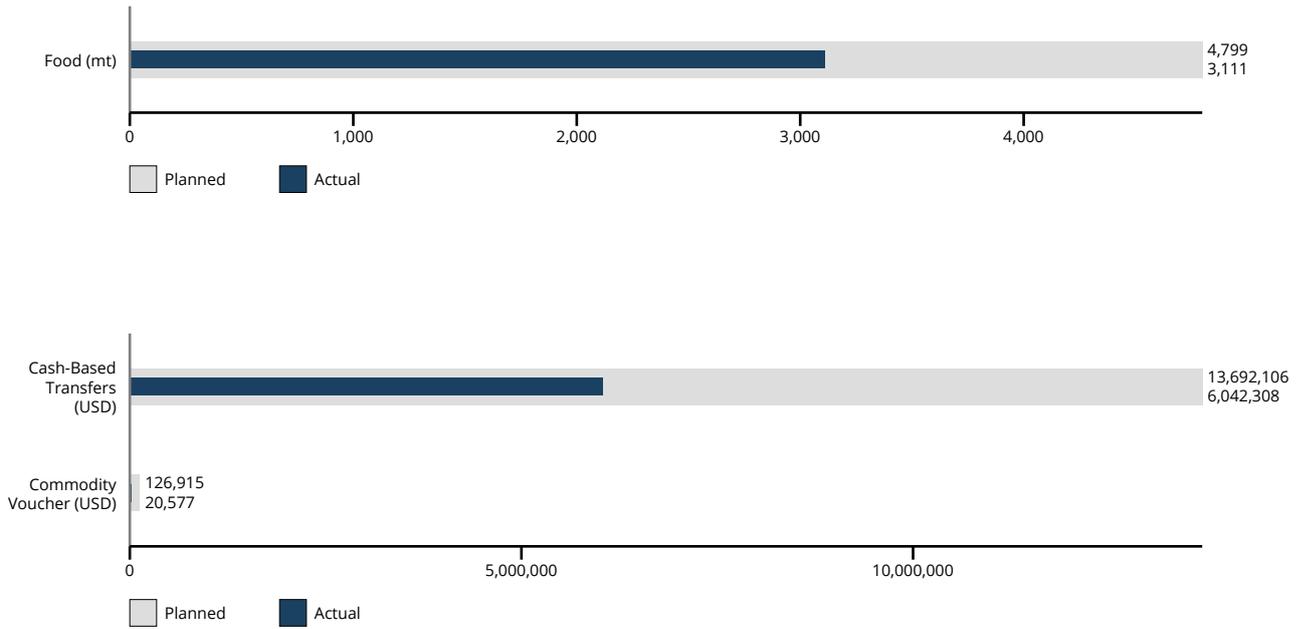
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



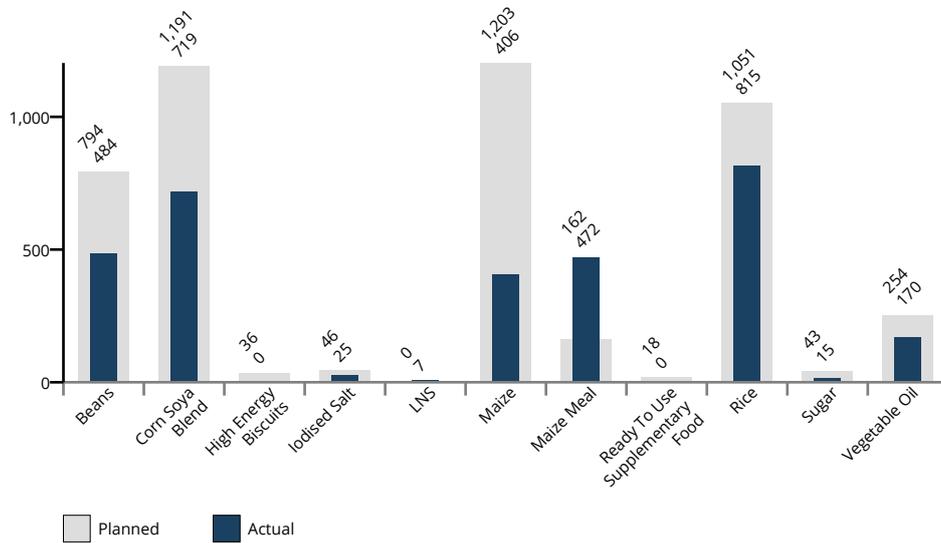
Beneficiaries by Modality



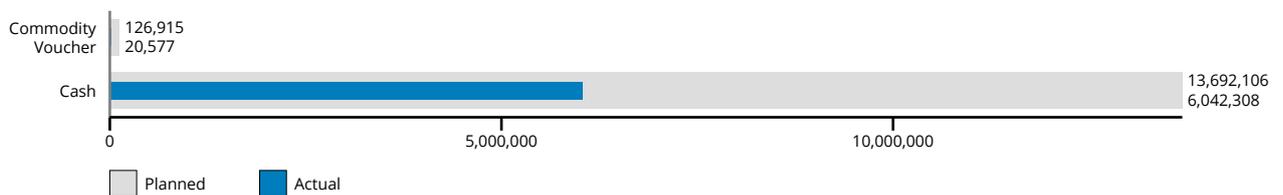
Total Transfers by Modality



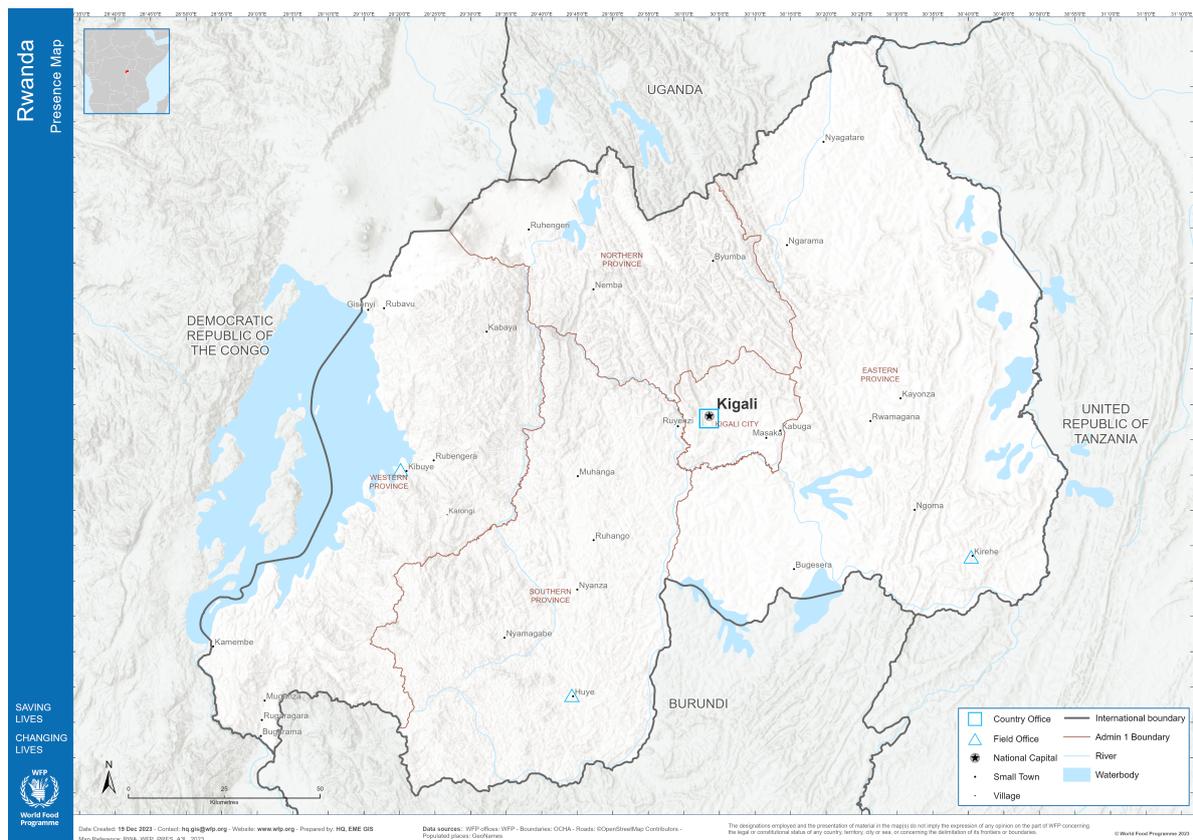
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Rwanda is making steady progress toward its Vision 2050 goals, with recent indicators highlighting advances in social inclusion, poverty reduction and gender equality[9]. The Government, together with development partners is also advancing priorities such as education and skills development, strengthened nutrition and health services, and expanded economic opportunities, with particular focus on rural areas and vulnerable populations. These priorities are guided by Vision 2050, multi-year national development strategies such as the National Strategy for Transformation(NSTII) and sector-specific plans for food and nutrition security. Rwanda's economy continued to perform well in 2025, recording year-on-year growth of 7.8 percent in the first half, following an average growth rate of 8.4 percent between 2022 and 2024[10]. The expansion was largely driven by robust investment activity and sustained growth in the services sector. Ranked 39th globally on the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index and second in Africa for closing gender gaps, Rwanda is also the fifth-best country in Africa for women, underscoring strong gender mainstreaming efforts. With ambitions to reach middle-income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050, Rwanda's current momentum provides a solid foundation for achieving these long-term goals.

Rwanda has made notable progress in food security, nutrition, and poverty reduction, yet important challenges remain in addressing persistent gaps particularly for the most vulnerable. The country ranks in the medium-human-development category(159 of 193) on the Human Development Index[11], it is highly exposed to climate change[12], and it is vulnerable to external shocks such as commodity price fluctuations, natural disasters, and global economic downturns. Job creation and productivity have not kept pace with population growth[13], indicating the need for more productive employment to drive inclusive economic transformation. These shocks disproportionately affect rural livelihoods, undermining efforts to improve food and nutrition security and household purchasing power. The 2024 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis(CFSVA)[14] shows food security improved from 79 percent in 2021 to 83 percent in 2024, driven by increased food production, imports, and exports; yet 17 percent of households remain food insecure, with the Western Province(25 percent) being the most affected. High food prices and low incomes continue to constrain access, while limited animal protein intake limit reduction in stunting and recurrent climatic shocks undermine household resilience. Stunting has declined slightly at the national level, but progress is uneven, and 11 out of 30 districts still has very high stunting rate of more than 30 percent due to geographic and climate-related disruptions to local food systems[15].

Poverty rates fell substantially between 2017-2024[16], with overall poverty declining by 12.4 percentage points and extreme poverty by 5.9 percent. Despite this progress, disparities persist with 16 out of 30 districts reporting poverty

levels below the national average of 27.4 percent, while 10 districts, mainly in the Western and Southern provinces, continue to face higher poverty levels. Together, these dynamics highlight a dual reality: strong economic expansion and improved food security alongside structural vulnerabilities, climate risks, and uneven social progress.

In 2025, Rwanda hosted 135,000 refugees and asylum seekers across five camps, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo(DRC) and Burundi. In recent years, Rwanda has seen an emerging trend of additional asylum seekers arriving from Sudan, Burundi and the Horn of Africa. Conflict, political instability, climate change, and economic hardship push many to seek refuge in Rwanda. Since mid-2025, Rwanda has experienced an increase in the number of returnees, with 6,030 individuals received during the year and higher arrivals anticipated in 2026. WFP supported the return by providing hot meals at the reception centers and cash-based transfers to an average of 500 returnees per month helping them rebuild their livelihoods. About 300 Burundians repatriated voluntarily in 2025, though this number was lower compared to previous years. Since 2016, the Government of Rwanda has made progress in integrating refugees into the national economy, but limited land and livelihood opportunities continue to constrain refugees' self-sufficiency. To address this, the Ministry of Emergency Management(MINEMA), WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees(UNHCR) and other partners launched the Refugee Sustainable Graduation Strategy(2025-2030), which aims to enable at least 50 percent of refugee households to achieve self-reliance by 2030.

Throughout 2019-2025, WFP, working closely with the Government of Rwanda and partners, supported the translation of policy commitments into tangible systems and investments that strengthen national ownership and resilience. Key achievements included scaling up the National School Feeding Programme to reach universal coverage and developing a financing strategy; reinforcing links between nutrition, education and local procurement; supporting the development of a national disaster risk-management strategy and its financing framework to bolster climate resilience; generating evidence through surveys such as the CFSVA and Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey(SENS) to inform decision-making; and promoting AI and data driven tools to improve planning, early warning and service delivery. Building on these foundations, WFP will continue to partner with the Government under the 2025-2029 CSP, scaling up capacity strengthening, policy support and programmatic innovation to advance resilient, inclusive food systems and human capital development.

OPERATIONS

The 2019-2025 CSP contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal(SDG) 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17:Partnerships for the Goals through five strategic outcomes[17].

Strategic outcome 1:In collaboration with MINEMA and UNHCR, WFP addressed the immediate food and nutrition needs of refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and crisis-affected Rwandan populations[18].

Strategic Outcome 2:WFP strengthened national social protection systems and school feeding programmes, contributing to human capital development and enhancing Rwanda's ability to prepare for, respond to, and cope with shocks, in partnership with multiple ministries and government agencies.

Strategic Outcome 3:Working with NCDA[19] and RBC[20], WFP supported the Government in reducing all forms of malnutrition through capacity strengthening and technical assistance to national programmes.

Strategic Outcome 4:WFP complemented the Government's vision of transforming and commercializing agriculture by enhancing food security through sustainable and resilient food systems. WFP also supported smallholder farmers to increase incomes through market-based value chain initiatives, in partnership with MINAGRI[21], FAO[22], and IFAD[23].

Strategic Outcome 5: WFP positioned itself to provide supply chain services to the Government and partners during crises, delivering food quality management, inspection, and audit.

Risk management

WFP Rwanda's operations in 2025 were strained by volatile food prices and insufficient funding for the protracted refugee response. Insecurity in eastern DRC triggered an influx of approximately 7,000 asylum seekers and returnees, further stretching limited resources. Severe funding shortfalls forced WFP to implement ration cuts from April through August. A survey conducted during this period indicated declines in refugee households' food consumption scores [24] and increases in harmful coping strategies [25]. Persistent food inflation during and after the ration reductions further undermined refugees' access to nutrient adequate diets and increased the risk of malnutrition.

Despite these pressures, WFP sustained its response in Rwanda, increasing advocacy and fundraising with both traditional and new donors, and securing additional funding to partially restore rations and adjust transfer values amid rising prices. To improve programme quality and manage third-party risks, WFP strengthened cooperating partner (CP) oversight through spot checks covering eight CPs in 2025, performance evaluations, targeted training, and follow-up on feedback and complaints.

The country office (CO) hosted a Finance and Cooperating Partners' Management (CPM) oversight mission and an internal audit which recommended updating Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA), conducting risk-informed spot checks, and enhancing CP onboarding. In response, the CO convened a CPM and risk management workshop to review procedures and build staff and partner capacity, and ensured consistent follow up on identified priorities [26].

WFP completed an integrated cross-cutting context analysis and risk assessment, mapping existing and emerging risks with a focus on groups most likely to be left behind. WFP launched its first annual cash verification exercise to confirm beneficiary presence, identity, and payment instrument ownership [27], developed a concept of operations for potential cross-border influxes[28]. WFP continued to serve as both a humanitarian actor and technical partner to MINEMA, enabling coordinated reception, verification, and onward assistance for displaced people.

Lessons learned

WFP supported a Malaysia-Rwanda Disaster Risk Management (DRM) study tour held in early 2025, building on a 2023 exchanges when a Rwandan delegation visited Malaysia. The South-South Cooperation (SSTC) initiative brought together fifteen Malaysian experts who engaged with about 15 Rwandan government institutions, non-government organizations, and academic partners to promote learning and strengthen national capacities in disaster preparedness, early warning, and resilience.

The tour facilitated rich exchanges on policy, operations, and community-based approaches, allowing both countries to reflect on lessons learned and contextualize practical solutions. Participants explored Malaysia's DRM architecture, including early warning technologies, emergency operations centers, disaster insurance schemes, and local preparedness approaches.

The mission reaffirmed the importance of institutional strengthening, infrastructure resilience, effective early warning systems, and inclusive community engagement as core foundations for reducing disaster risks. It also highlighted the value of south-to-south cooperation as a mechanism for accelerating progress and fostering peer-to-peer learning across regions.

Looking ahead, both countries committed to formalizing cooperation agreements to guide future exchanges and technical collaboration. By applying the insights gained from this study tour, Rwanda can continue advancing its disaster risk management capabilities ultimately contributing to safer, more resilient communities and supporting national development priorities.

Country office story

Young entrepreneurs are turning disability into possibility

Nestled against the Virunga volcanic chain and fertile soils in northern Rwanda lies Musanze, a lush province where 91 percent of the population depend on agriculture for survival. Angelique, 30, and Uwiringiyimana Moise, 34 are entrepreneurs living in the town of Nyange. Living with disabilities, they are rewriting the narrative proving disability is not a limitation, but a source of resilience and initiative.

Many persons with disabilities face limited access to finance, training, and opportunities due to inaccessible infrastructure, stigma, and limited inclusive education. In 2023, roughly 20 percent of working-age people with disabilities in Rwanda were in the labor force, compared to 60 percent for people without disability putting them at a higher risk of food insecurity.

Angelique, a mother of two, was born without one arm. For many years, she struggled with self-doubt. "I used to believe I had nothing to contribute," she recalls. She also struggled to provide for her family due to limited job opportunities. Moise, a father of two, lives with visual impairment. Growing up, he faced discrimination, and people often underestimated his capabilities because of his disability: many people assumed he could not work, earn, or manage a business.

Isolated, the two young parents lacked the support networks they needed to tap into their potential. However, in 2023, a programme implemented by WFP in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation sowed seeds of hope for Moise, Angelique, and other young people like them. The Shora Neza ("invest well" in Kinyarwanda) programme helps young people find jobs in agriculture, focusing on access to finance.

Shora Neza includes the SheCan facility, which Moise and Angelique joined in 2025. This component has enrolled over 6,800 participants-75 percent of whom are women into 250 Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) in nine districts across Rwanda, which allows members to save safely, borrow affordably, and build trust and credit histories. SheCan provides financial literacy and entrepreneurship training, intentionally including persons with disabilities by hosting sessions locally so those with reduced mobility can attend. The facilitators are trusted community members who use oral, participatory and practical methods rather than written materials- enabling Moise to understand budgeting and profit calculations without relying on books.

"We use adapted tools like storytelling, real-life examples and games to reinforce learning concepts," says Erick Hitimana from World Relief Rwanda, WFP's partner delivering trainings in Musanze. Moise, Angelique and their fellow participants also learned how to use digital technology-accessible to visually impaired persons via a voice command feature-to connect them to community support networks, local markets and cooperatives. The programme also creates space for household dialogues, which allows families to openly discuss gender roles and responsibilities, leading to more equitable and supportive families.

From self-doubt to self-reliance

Angelique's prospects changed when she joined a Youth Savings Group in July 2025. She learned how to save regularly, manage money, and make a business plan. Through WFP's training, Angelique gained basic accounting skills and confidence to borrow from her group and invest.

When she received her first small loan, Angelique started a maize-roasting business that quickly grew in value and now generates a steady profit every month. Her enterprise supports her family and serves local customers, showing how access to finance can unlock opportunity.

Beyond income, the biggest change has been in her mindset. Years of discouragement began to fade as she saw her business succeed. As a young woman with a disability, Angelique used to struggle to get a loan at a traditional bank. But thanks to her growing confidence, and successful advocacy by the SheCan project with financial institutions, she was also able to get another loan with a formal bank.

"Today, I contribute to my family and my community with confidence," Angelique says. She dreams of becoming one of the most successful businesswomen in Nyange, and a role model for other women with disabilities.

SheCan empowers women to actively participate in and lead VSLAs. These groups are helping rural women build stronger financial futures and drive sustainable development across their communities.

From stigma to a storefront

In June 2025, Moise joined the Ubumwe Youth Savings Group. With his first loan of RWF 30,000 (USD 20), he began selling eggs. The small business grew, and within months, Moise received an additional loan of RWF 75,000 (USD 60) for expanding his business. Today, Moise proudly expanded into a small alimentation, selling tea, milk, bread, eggs and some drinks in a house he rented near his residence. He employs a young colleague to help with all transaction processes demonstrating that disability inclusion can create jobs for everyone.

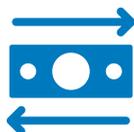
Today, Moise is the president of his savings group, having gained respect from other members thanks to his determination and success. "I learned that my disability does not define my ability to work," he says. "My mindset changed, and my life followed." Moise dreams of owning a large shop and becoming a well-known entrepreneur in his community.

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 **125,301** camp-based **refugees, asylum seekers and Rwandan Returnees**.



USD 5.9 million distributed through cash-based transfers to refugees to improve **their food security and nutrition**.



3,058 metric tons of food assistance provided to the **most vulnerable**.

Under Strategic Outcome 1(SO1), WFP ensured that the most vulnerable populations in Rwanda including refugees hosted in camps, asylum seekers, Rwandan returnees and crisis-affected populations were able to meet their food and nutrition needs. This was achieved through timely provision of cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance, delivered in collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Management(MINEMA) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Strategic Outcome 1 was resourced with USD 13.5 million representing 60 percent of the required resources in 2025. Fundraising for refugee operations remained challenging, due to the protracted refugee situation in Rwanda and a global decline in humanitarian funding, which together limited WFP's ability to provide predictable, full-scale support. Due to these pressures, WFP continued to implement targeted ration reductions for highly and moderately vulnerable refugees while intensifying resource mobilization efforts. Although a full ration would be equivalent to RWF 11,155(USD 7.70), WFP provided RWF 8,500(USD 5.86) for highly vulnerable refugees and RWF 4,250 (USD 2.93) for moderately vulnerable refugees from January to March, equivalent to 76 percent and 38 percent of their entitlements. From April 2025, funding shortfalls forced a further reduction to 50 percent, leaving highly vulnerable individuals with just RWF 5,600(USD 3.86) per person per month and RWF 2,800(USD 1.93) for moderately vulnerable. The repatriation package for returnees was similarly reduced by half from three months of CBT to 1.5 months to maintain minimum coverage.

An August 2025 review showed that transfers covered only 45 percent of required food rations. Under WFP's SOPs, transfer adjustments are triggered when food basket costs exceed the transfer value by 11-20 percent for three consecutive months. Transfer values were therefore revised in October 2025 to RWF 6,200(USD 4.20) for highly vulnerable refugees and RWF 3,100(USD 2.10) for moderately vulnerable refugees. Despite this adjustment, entitlements remained at 50 percent and below recommended levels, reducing purchasing power and dietary adequacy. WFP assistance continued, but the food security situation deteriorated further, pushing many households into harmful coping strategies such as skipping meals, selling productive assets, and taking on debt.

In 2025, WFP supported 131,301 people including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and members of host communities through a mix of cash based and in-kind food and nutrition assistance. Of these, 125,301 camp-based refugees, asylum seekers and Rwandan returnees(54 percent female) were assisted through general food assistance(GFA) in Mahama, Kigeme, Kiziba, Mugombwa and Nyabiheke camps, and at the Nkamira, Nyarushishi and Kijote transit centres. Approximately 41,000 refugees and 6,000 host-community children attending the same schools as refugees received school meals. With WFP's cash assistance, USD 5.9 million was directly injected into the local economy in 2025, and USD 88 million since the modality's inception in Rwanda in 2014. Despite funding constraints, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable and preserved life-saving nutrition programmes, while progressively enhancing accountability and data interoperability to keep entitlements precise and responsive to changing needs.

WFP provided a comprehensive nutrition package including preventive support for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children 6-23 months, and targeted assistance for people living with HIV and tuberculosis, to improve nutrition outcomes. Aligned with the critical 1,000-day window to prevent stunting, the programme achieved a 99 percent adherence rate in 2025, which remained stable since 2023. Management of moderate acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months and PLHIV/TB patients achieved a recovery rate of 95 percent, compared to 93 percent in 2024 and 94 percent in 2023. Due to increasing malnutrition levels among returnees, WFP introduced dedicated nutrition

assistance for screening, referral, and fortified food provision. Activities including counselling, cooking demonstrations, community dialogues, and peer support groups in camps reinforced positive nutrition practices, and initiatives such as kitchen gardens and mushroom farming supported dietary diversification.

WFP sustained school meal support to enhance concentration and reduce absenteeism. Aligned with the national school feeding programme, WFP supported parent contributions of RWF 15(USD 0.01) per child per day through cash-to-schools across all five camps, ensuring reliable diversified daily meals. In 2025, Kiziba camp was integrated into the national school feeding programme, allowing transition from in-kind meals to cash to school assistance and harmonizing support across camps. The retention rate continued to be high at 98 percent(99 and 98.1 percent for female and boys respectively) while the dropout rate decreased from 1 in 2024 to 0.8 percent, highlighting WFP and partners' efforts to improve education outcomes among refugees. WFP and partners ensured enrolment of new arrivals and minimized disruptions during transitions.

Preliminary findings from the December 2025 Joint Post Distribution Monitoring(JPDM) indicate continued deterioration in food security and economic resilience, partially due to ration cuts introduced in April 2025 and increasing market prices. Overall vulnerability increased to 90 percent in December 2025(from 85 percent in July 2024), with highly vulnerable households increasing from 40 to 76 percent. Households with inadequate Food Consumption Score[29] rose from 33 to 39 percent, and the Reduced Coping Strategy Index worsened from 13.7 to 19.1, reflecting a widespread use of negative food-based coping strategies. Nearly 98.6 percent of refugee households lack adequate food or money, and over 90 percent reduced portion sizes or meal frequency. Economic vulnerability also deepened: debt levels rose from 79.4 to 82.4 percent, and households with savings fell from 22.3 to 12.9 percent, indicating limited economic resilience. Households spend 73.9 percent of total expenditure on food, and the food Minimum Expenditure Basket(MEB) rose from RWF 9,522 (equivalent to USD 6.6) to RWF 13,666(USD 9.4)[30]. Additionally, only 10.7 percent of children aged 6-23 months met the Minimum Acceptable Diet standards, up only from 7.2 percent, while Minimum Dietary Diversity among women and girls of reproductive age stagnated at 6.9 percent. These findings underscore persistent micronutrient deficiencies and limit dietary diversity despite ongoing nutrition support.

A July 2025 Cost of the Diet(CoD) analysis across all five camps found that a nutrient-adequate diet costs USD 2.96 per day for a five-member household, nearly three times the cost of an energy-only diet(USD 1.08), forcing many to rely on energy-dense but nutrient-poor diets. Equally, preliminary findings from the 2025 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS)[31] show that acute malnutrition worsened amid prolonged ration cuts and price increases. Global acute malnutrition(GAM) among children under five increased 4.6 percent in 2025 up from 2.6 percent in 2021, while stunting remained at 19 percent. Anaemia rose to 30.7 percent among children 6-59 months and 15 percent among women of reproductive age, indicating widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Although GAM remains below the 10 percent emergency threshold, the combined deterioration in acute malnutrition, anaemia, and household food consumption signals increased vulnerability. The relative stability in GAM observed in recent years is likely attributable to the continuity of the blanket supplementary feeding programme, preventing the worse outcomes, however funding constraints now threaten this vital service.

To assess market functionality in and around refugee camps, WFP conducted the market functionality index-nutrition(MFI-N) assessment[32]. The assessment found that while markets around refugee camps are accessible and diverse, they fall short on affordability, infrastructure, and food quality[33]. These weaknesses undermine nutrition outcomes, as families may access markets but still struggle to afford or find fortified, high-quality foods. Addressing these gaps through trader training, infrastructure investment, and advocacy for fortified products offers a clear pathway to improving refugee health and resilience. Based on these findings, WFP plans to implement trader capacity strengthening activities under the self-reliance project in 2026.

To stretch limited resources while ensuring programme integrity, managing inclusion error risks remained a core priority in 2025. WFP strengthened front end controls at reception sites through biometric verification and staged CBT account activation pending UNHCR ProGres validation. Back-end analytics identified anomalies such as duplicate identities and irregular redemption patterns; deduplication across SCOPE and ProGres and periodic entitlement audits supported corrective action. Community helpdesks, hotline services, and camp verification committees improved grievance redress and ensured rapid correction of errors. In collaboration with UNHCR and MINEMA, WFP completed a review of assisted households that removed approximately 14,000 deemed economically capable from assistance, ensuring resources reach those most in need.

Regional conflicts, particularly in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo(DRC), triggered increased displacement. As of December 2025, Rwanda had received approximately 17,000 asylum seekers and 6,000 returnees since January 2025, far exceeding WFP's planning figures and further straining limited resources. Unregistered individuals receive in-kind food assistance before transitioning to cash-based transfers once registered. Voluntary repatriation among Burundians remained low(30 departures vs. 3,200 planned), though cumulative departures since 2020 reached 30,812. WFP continued to provide hot meals at departure centres and maintained flexibility to scale support.

Aligned with the self-reliance agenda, WFP continued to promote pathways toward economic inclusion and resilience for refugees in 2025. In collaboration with UNHCR and MINEMA, WFP contributed to the review of Rwanda’s Sustainable Refugee Graduation Strategy, ensuring that future programming aligns with national priorities and global best practices. WFP and UNHCR also secured funding for a comprehensive livelihoods and self-reliance project scheduled to begin in 2026, and will focus on skills development, entrepreneurship, and market linkages for refugee and host communities. These efforts aim to reduce long-term dependency on humanitarian assistance and foster sustainable solutions that empower refugees to participate meaningfully in the local economy.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated, reflected by a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP prioritized protection-sensitive transfer design, accessible distribution and redemption points, and tailored outreach to adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Accountability to affected populations was strengthened through inclusive grievance channels and community feedback loops, which informed continuous improvements to assistance delivery and helped mitigate both inclusion and exclusion risks.

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 **60,000** children in **72** schools across **5** districts.



WFP facilitated south-to-south learning with partners to **strengthen disaster risk management systems** in Rwanda and build local capacities.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP strengthened national and sub-national capacities to scale up evidence-based and disaster risk-informed long-term safety net programmes. WFP invested in both direct programmes and institutional capacity strengthening to build long-term systems, working in close collaboration 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), the Ministry of ICT and Innovation (MINICT), the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), the National Child Development Agency (NCDCA), Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC), Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), Rwanda Meteorological Agency, and the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA). These efforts aimed to improve access to nutritious food for vulnerable populations and strengthen their resilience to weather-related shocks, which worsen food insecurity.

Strategic Outcome 2 received total required funding for school feeding and disaster risk management, including multi-year carry forward contributions from different donors. These resources enabled the full implementation of school feeding programming, disaster risk management initiatives, and selected shock-responsive social protection activities. WFP also continued to mobilize resources and provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen Government-led shock-responsive, and climate-sensitive social protection and disaster management systems.

School Feeding Programme

To further strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), which now reaches nearly 4.5 million schoolchildren daily funded by the government, WFP continued to deliver capacity strengthening and technical assistance at national and sub-national levels, with an emphasis on coordination, local procurement, clean cooking solutions, and support for the learning agenda.

In partnership with MINEDUC, WFP delivered a holistic package of interventions combining health, nutrition, agriculture, and school meals in 72 schools across five districts [34], reaching over 61,000 students by the end of the year. This included 40 new schools in Nyamasheke and Ngororero that WFP began supporting in 2025, expanded through 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 fortified maize meal, served with oil, salt, and beans. Previously, WFP supplied all commodities. With the new USDA funding beginning in the 2025/2026 school year, WFP and the Government introduced a hybrid modality to enhance sustainability while contributing to improved nutrition outcomes. Under this model, WFP provides alternates fortified rice or fortified maize meal and beans, while the Government provides the remaining commodities. WFP also continued to strengthen school-to-farm linkages, procuring 437 MT of mixed beans from smallholder farmers and 612 MT of fortified maize meal locally produced with maize from smallholder farmers. Additionally, schools in formerly WFP-supported districts received fortified maize meal for 32 feeding days, benefiting 86,968 students.

To supplement in-kind food commodities, WFP continued to provide cash to schools two days per week to 32 WFP-supported schools during the 2024/2025 school year. These schools purchased a total of 57.547 MT of fresh fruits, 94.047 MT of fresh vegetables, and 6.585 MT of animal-source protein, mostly dried fish, spending USD 81,205 on fresh foods. These commodities were procured locally, including from smallholder farmers, and provide crucial nutrients to improve the diets of school children. In the 2025/2026, WFP reduced cash support to one day per week for the 32 continuing schools, while the 40 newly supported schools do not receive cash allocations. This adjustment aims to strengthen sustainability as school transitions to the Government programme and to encourage greater parental contributions.

As a key capacity strengthening partner, WFP continued to advance multisectoral coordination and national ownership through sustained engagement with seconded staff MINEDUC, MINICOM, MINAGRI, MINALOC, NCDCA, and RBC. WFP

co-chaired the second National School Feeding Steering Committee meeting in February, reaffirming its leadership in governance and policy dialogue. Regionally, WFP supported Rwanda's participation in South-South learning exchanges through the Eastern Africa Regional School Meals Coalition Community of Practice meetings in June and December 2025, which brought together participants from 11 member countries [35] for peer-to-peer learning. Globally, WFP supported the Government's engagement in the School Meals Coalition at the global summit in Brazil in September 2025, resulting in a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Brazilian and Rwandan Ministries of Education.

For the 2025/2026 school year, the Government increased the annual school feeding budget to RWF 135 billion (USD 93.1 million), nearly a 40 percent increase from RWF 94 billion (USD 72.4 million) in 2024/2025. To support the implementation of Rwanda's School Feeding Financing Strategy, WFP provided technical assistance to improve efficiency in school feeding procurement operations under the NSFP and convened a national coordination meeting with MINEDUC, MINALOC, MINECOFIN, MINICOM, MINAGRI, City of Kigali and district representatives. The meeting reviewed procurement performance for the 2024/2025 academic year, identified lessons learnt, addressed key challenges, and informed a new procurement model for 2025/2026 that centralizes the purchase of long shelf-life commodities while prioritizing benefits for smallholder farmers. WFP also supported upgrading the School Data Management System (SDMS) to integrate school feeding indicators and began piloting the enhanced platform to strengthen data-driven planning and reporting at national, district, and school levels.

As co-chair of the school feeding technical working group, WFP helped establish and operationalize the school feeding clean-cooking taskforce, which WFP also co-chairs. WFP completed a baseline assessment for school's energy needs and launched an expression of interest for suppliers of clean cookstoves suppliers, which WFP will pilot in 2026. WFP and MINEDUC are leading the development of a roadmap for the NSFP that proposes a phased rollout of institutional cooking solutions based on school segmentation, technology standards, local conditions, financial feasibility, and operational requirements.

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. Both the baseline evaluation for the new USDA funding (FY24) and the endline evaluation for the previous project (FY20) were completed in 2025. Key FY 20 endline results include 70.4 percent of grade 2 students demonstrating grade-level reading comprehension (up from 62.1 percent) and 192 improved water sources and latrines constructed or rehabilitated in collaboration with WVI. GHI supported 140 schools to establish and maintain school gardens. Over the FY20 project period (2021-2025), WFP provided over 46 million school meals to 121,969 school children and together with partners reached 7,091 children under five with nutrition-specific interventions through US Government-supported programmes. Project-supported smallholder farmer groups sold over 6,000 MT of commodities, earning nearly USD 1.9 million, while WFP injected over USD 1.7 million into the local economy, strengthening food systems and market linkages.

Social Protection and Disaster Risk Management

WFP continued to support Rwanda's disaster preparedness, response, and recovery capacities through tailored technical assistance, policy support, and institutional capacity strengthening. WFP maintained its strong partnership with MINEMA and other national and sub-national institutions to enhance resilience to shocks and natural disasters.

WFP supported the Government's shift from reactive response to Anticipatory Action (AA) by helping develop AA protocols for floods, landslides, and droughts. Joint capacity strengthening activities for DRM and AA included: Flood Simulation Preparation and Training in the flood prone districts in the western province, a multi-hazard hotspot assessment, support for drafting of the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Strategy, and development of seasonal preparedness and response plans. WFP and MINEMA supported districts in the southern, eastern, and western provinces to revise their District Disaster Management Plans (DDPM) to include AA and early-warning actions. At district level, WFP leveraged its expertise in shock-responsive social protection and supported training for district Disaster Management Officers to integrate MINEMA's emergency needs assessment tool with LODA's shock responsive social protection tool, reducing duplication and speeding data collection.

Under South-South and triangular cooperation, WFP facilitated a peer learning exchange with Malaysia that resulted in a reciprocal visit by Malaysian counterparts in February 2025 and prompted the Government to plan a Center of Excellence for Disaster Risk Management. In December 2025, following consultations with the Governments of Italy and India, WFP supported a multi-ministerial study tour to Italy to learn about landslide early warning technology used by both Italy and India and its potential integration with artificial intelligence (AI).

To operationalize Anticipatory Action, WFP continued working with the Government to strengthen AI and machine learning capabilities for climate-risk management, embedding predictive models into national early warning systems and Anticipatory Action protocols. WFP secondees to MINEMA provided AI and GIS expertise support, and joint efforts by MINEMA, the WFP Rwanda Country Office, WFP Innovation Accelerator, and Rwanda Water Resources Board resulted in collaboration with Google to pilot their Flood Hub tool. Together, these innovations are shifting disaster

preparedness from reactive to predictive, widening the critical window for the Government and local actors to act and reducing the risk of loss of life and livelihoods.

WFP also collaborated with the Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Meteo) under a regional project to leverage AI for enhanced National Early Warning Systems, enhancing prediction accuracy, expanding coverage, and enabling activation of pre-arranged financing and response actions to reduce adverse impacts of extreme climate events. By strengthening Meteo’s data and forecasts, other Government agencies such as MINEMA can act faster and more efficiently. Through these complementary projects, WFP not only links Government initiatives but also plays a convening role, aligning actors around shared data, models, and operational triggers.

To enable continuity of interventions, build resilience and minimize the impact of disasters, in addition to the capacity strengthening work, WFP partnered with the MINECOFIN and the World Bank on Disaster Risk Financing (DRF). The DRF diagnostic and strategy were validated in November 2025. Layered fiscal interventions will be key to implement the strategy, and WFP is supporting the Government to explore concrete financing options and to integrate climate risk financing into social protection systems. To support these aims, WFP provided key technical sessions during the Global Shield in-country capacity strengthening workshop on climate and disaster risk finance and insurance and supported to review of Rwanda’s funding and capacity request to Global Shield[36]. These efforts reflect a South-South learning approach, combining Rwanda’s priorities with international technical and financial expertise to design context-sensitive DRF solutions. By aligning diagnostics, strategy, financing options, and social protection integration, the partnership strengthens national systems to absorb shocks, protect vulnerable households, and sustain development gains.

WFP solidified its presence in the shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) sphere and was re-appointed co-chair, with MINEMA as chair, for the Short-Term Assistance and Shock Response sub-committee in the social protection sector. In addition to SRSP, WFP continued to support climate-smart public works (CS-PWs) programs and interventions. Together with the World Bank and UNICEF, WFP secured funding from Multistakeholder Engagement to Implement the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection (M-GA)[37], whose activities will concentrate on CS-PWs together with LODA and linkages to employment. Partnering with Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), WFP is supporting MINALOC and LODA to revise and finalize the CS-PW guidelines so all projects deliver measurable impact, are implemented uniformly, and can access climate finance. WFP also played an active role in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)3.0 [38] consultation process, advocating for social protection’s inclusion and working with MINALOC, LODA, and development partners in the social protection sector. The NDC 3.0 document was finalized in November 2025 and provides groundwork for Rwanda’s climate action plans.

WFP also supported MINALOC to improve communication around the social registry, through collaboration with German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ). Urunana, a popular local radio soap opera program, shared messages via radio nationwide and staged theatre performances in 9 districts[39], reaching approximately 135,000 people. The campaign aimed to explain the social registry’s purpose, how it works, how people can ask questions or file complaints, and the importance of keeping household data up to date.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated throughout the implementation period as reflected by the assigned Gender Age Marker score of 4.

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



Nutrition campaigns reached over **780,000** community members.



WFP combined capacity strengthening with innovative analyses-Modelling and Mapping of Micronutrient Intake and Cost of the Diet to inform programming

WFP strengthened Rwanda's national nutrition response by aligning its work with the Government's National Strategy for Transformation II(NST2, 2024-2029) and the UNSDCF(2025-2029) social transformation pillar. NST2 sets an ambitious target to reduce stunting among children under two to 15 percent by 2029. To support this, WFP combined analytics, technical assistance, and partnership convening to translate evidence into targeted interventions at both national and district levels.

Strategic Outcome 3 received 49 percent of the required funding including USD 0.8 million carry over of the contribution from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. Funding constraints required WFP to prioritize technical support and Social Behaviour Change-Nutrition(SBC-N) activities across the refugee camps.

Collaboration remained central to WFP's approach. WFP worked closely with the Government, UN agencies and development partners to deliver coordinated nutrition support. As a member of the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition(SUN), WFP collaborated with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation(FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund(UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women(UN Women) and the World Health Organization(WHO). WFP together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO implemented the joint nutrition programme that strengthened government capacity, systems, and coordination mechanisms. WFP also contributed to HIV activities as part of the joint UN team on HIV/AIDS, in line with the UNAIDS division of labour.

In 2025, WFP collaborated with the National Child Development Agency(NCDA) to review the 2018-2024 SBC strategy for integrated Early Childhood Development, Nutrition and WASH. The evaluation generated targeted, evidence-based recommendations to update the SBC framework, strengthen monitoring through the child scorecard, and scale community-led SBC interventions. These efforts aimed to link healthier food environments with sustained dietary behaviour change, ensuring that nutrition gains are both systemic and community-driven. In 2025, WFP reached 780,900 people with targeted SBC messaging : 230,900 through interpersonal channels and 550,000 via mass media communication, promoting improved dietary practices and overall nutrition.

Beyond programme delivery, WFP provided thought leadership and analytics to inform food-system programming and policy. With funding support from the Gates Foundation, WFP and the Government(MINAGRI and NCDA) initiated the Modelling and Mapping Inadequate Micronutrient Intake(MIMI) analysis to map micronutrient risk and inform national food fortification policy. The MIMI base model has already sparked stakeholder interest and catalysed joint efforts to develop a national food fortification policy framework covering biofortification and industrial/post-harvest fortification, with the objective of improving dietary adequacy and addressing hidden hunger across Rwanda.

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation(SDC)-funded Joint Nutrition Project entered its final year of implementation in 2025, focusing on combating stunting in Ngororero and Rutsiro districts in western Rwanda. Implemented in partnership with FAO, UNICEF and WHO, WFP accelerated implementation to meet its targets of reducing stunting and improving food security and diet quality for children and women by more than six percentage points over the project life cycle(2021-2025). The project delivered significant improvements in nutrition outcomes. Stunting among children under five fell by 8.2 percentage points in Rutsiro and 7.7 percentage points in Ngororero. At the same time, minimum acceptable diet(MAD) among children increased by 8.7 and 8.1 percentage points[40] respectively, while household diet quality(MDD-W) increased 20.7 and 32.4 percentage points. These district-level gains were reaffirmed by the seventh Demographic and Health Survey(DHS7, December 2025), which confirmed a significant reduction in stunting in both project districts[41]. The improvements can be attributed in part to the targeted interventions of the joint nutrition project. The project optimized nutritious value chains, built capacity among district authorities and community leaders, delivered nutrition-sensitive livelihood support, and monitored stunting risk through the child scorecard.

Through the child scorecard, WFP in collaboration with NCDA and authorities of Rutsiro and Ngororero districts jointly monitored the community level package of interventions, which aimed at preventing and addressing the risk of stunting. In 2025, a total of 64,673 children under two years and pregnant women were monitored. During monitoring activities, households received nutrition education and counselling services, reinforcing behaviour change and contributing to sustained improvements in dietary practices. Coverage and utilization reached 90 percent following the training of 4,385(59 percent women) community leaders and community health workers and 95(23 percent women) district authorities, including members of District Plans to Eliminate Malnutrition(DPEM) and Child Development(CD).

WFP also launched the Livelihoods for Nutrition(L4N) initiative in 2025, targeting more than 1,000 people living with HIV(PLHIV) and tuberculosis(TB) across Rwanda’s five refugee camps. The initiative aims to empower participants to take charge of their elevated nutrition needs while also building resilience to reduce long-term dependence on aid. PLHIV and TB patients face heightened vulnerability to food insecurity and poor nutrition, and WFP’s approach recognized the deeply interconnected relationship between HIV, food insecurity, and nutrition. By combining immediate food and nutrition support with livelihood opportunities, the L4N initiative provided a pathway toward greater self-reliance. This work is fully aligned with the Government of Rwanda’s self-reliance and graduation strategy, ensuring that humanitarian support contributes to durable solutions.

WFP also maintained technical support to the Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC) to strengthen nutrition services for PLHIV through Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support (NACS). WFP supported RBC to conduct supportive supervision visits to over 200 health facilities across Rwanda delivering on-the-job training for frontline health staff including nurses and nutrition officers and reinforcing quality nutrition counselling for PLHIV and TB patients. These capacity-building efforts improved the consistency and quality of nutrition services at facility level and helped integrate nutrition more systematically into HIV/TB care pathways.

Private sector engagement played a key role in strengthening Rwanda’s food systems and advancing NST2 objectives to create jobs and reduce stunting. Recognizing that 78 [42] percent of households depend on markets for food, WFP leveraged its co-convening role to work with the Government to support the SUN Business Network(SBN) to mobilize the private sector actors around the national nutrition agenda. In 2025, WFP supported strengthening the SBN platform and made it fully operational bringing 12 new private businesses on board and growing membership from 8 in 2024 to 20 in 2025 with a collective goal of contributing to improving nutrition in Rwanda. Approximately 13 representatives from new member institutions received capacity building on tax incentives, institutional procurement opportunities, and practical ways to align business models with national nutrition goals while benefiting commercially.

Following the escalation of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, WFP leveraged its convening role to mobilize UNICEF, UNHCR, and Alight in responding to the urgent needs of returnees at Rwanda’s Nyarushishi and Kijote transit centres. Approximately 1,000 returnees arrived with high rates of severe acute malnutrition exceeding the centres’ capacity. Through coordinated action, all returnees are screened and 265 children and 27 pregnant and breastfeeding women identified as malnourished were supported. Nutrition counselling was provided to mothers with young children to improve care and feeding practices for infants and young children. Children with severe acute malnutrition without medical complications were treated at the centres throughout-patient therapy(OTP) while those with medical complications were supported to seek treatment at the district hospitals. This rapid convening expanded immediate response capacity and demonstrated strong inter-agency alignment in delivering life-saving nutrition interventions.

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 **338,561 smallholder farmers producing** maize, beans and Irish potato across **480 cooperatives**



WFP facilitated **market linkages** between cooperatives and private buyers that resulted in sales of **59,774 metric tons** for a value of **USD 17.6 million**.

Under Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4), WFP continued to strengthen 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. Building on previous years' gains, stronger market linkages, improved post-harvest handling, and successful conservation agriculture pilots, WFP consolidated interventions to scale impact and sustain results. These efforts align with Fifth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA5) and Rwanda's national goal of a healthy, sustainable food system by 2030.

WFP implemented an integrated five-pillar approach including market linkages and post-harvest management; climate resilience; inclusive finance; women's empowerment and equality approaches; and innovation for long-term food security for refugee and host communities. These interventions were carried out in partnership with cooperatives, Farmer Service Centers (FSCs), MINAGRI, FAO, IFAD, UN Women, and the private sector.

Strategic Outcome 4 was fully resourced, primarily through multi-year contributions that enabled both immediate programme delivery and long-term investments in capacity strengthening and market development.

Through 480 cooperatives, 1,028 farmer groups, and 1,016 Farmer Service Centers in 30 districts, WFP supported smallholder farmer producers for maize, beans, Irish potatoes with capacity building, value-chain coordination, and linkages to premium markets. In total, 338,561 smallholders' farmers (including 114,431 direct beneficiaries) were reached (47 percent women, 39 percent youth), representing a 53 percent increase from 2024. This growth is attributed to a new climate-smart agriculture project, expanded outreach under Shora Neza, and SheCan's engagement with additional rural youth. In addition, 41 percent of supported farmers reported increase in production of nutritious crops while the post-harvest losses remained stable at 8.9 percent.

WFP also advanced employment opportunities for young men and women in food value chains and financial inclusion by combining targeted finance, skills training, and climate-smart agriculture, reaching approximately 95,000 smallholder farmers and supporting businesses to generate sustainable income and resilience.

A high-level policy dialogue on "Policy Pathways for Gender Transformative AgriFood Systems in Rwanda," organized under JPRWEE, brought together stakeholders including the Government, the UN agencies, and other local partners to assess the policy landscape, identify gaps, and strengthen frameworks that support farmers, particularly rural women. The discussion focused on practical policy actions to advance inclusive, gender responsive food systems, improve access to finance, and accelerate women's economic empowerment. It also created a platform linking policy and practice, while amplifying voices across the agrifood sector, and encouraging cross sector collaboration.

Market Linkages and Stronger Local Food Systems for Rural Communities

The joint UN programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), implemented by WFP, FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, aims to strengthen the livelihoods, rights and resilience of women facing high poverty, food insecurity and other vulnerabilities including disabilities, gender-based violence (GBV) victims, and female household heads. In 2025, WFP reached approximately 8,000 farmers (80 percent women) with climate-smart agriculture training and supported the formation of 325 Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLAs) that accumulated RWF 200 million (USD 137,200) in savings and RWF 130 million (USD 89,180) in loans. WFP distributed agricultural inputs such as Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes vines and iron-rich bean seeds and invested in infrastructure, including 2 greenhouses and 350 rainwater harvesting systems.

Through the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), a public-private partnership, WFP strengthened market access and built sustainable, end-to-end linkages for smallholder farmers. Under *Shora Neza* project, which focuses on youth employment and resilient local food systems, WFP connected 225 cooperatives and 1,016 FSCs to buyers, input suppliers, financial institutions, and insurers. These linkages enabled the aggregation of 59,774 MT produce compared

to 27,238 MT in 2024 and generated USD 17.6 million in sales compared to USD 6.8 million in 2023. FSCs contributed an additional aggregation of 3,480 MT worth USD 1.07 million, increasing structured market participation and improving returns for farmers and youth-led enterprises.

WFP strengthened smallholder farmer's ability to access to agricultural inputs such as seeds and credit. Nineteen cooperatives were linked to credit facilities and 50 cooperatives accessed crop and post-harvest insurance. To reduce post-harvest losses, WFP deployed 26 mechanized maize shellers to 24 cooperatives and two youth-led FSCs, trained 18 operators, and benefiting over 15,000 farmers. These interventions improved efficiency, reduced labor burdens, and enhanced both the quality and marketability of produce. Together, these interventions demonstrate WFP's role in building structured, resilient market systems ensuring that farmers not only produce more, but also sell better, with reduced risks and stronger returns.

Scaling Climate-Resilient Production and National Coordination

To address climate shocks and soil degradation, WFP expanded conservation agriculture (CA) through the CA Plus programme, enrolling 24,000 farmers across six districts and training 120 agronomists and cooperative leaders. WFP co-hosted Rwanda's first National Conservation Agriculture Symposium, which convened over 200 stakeholders and reinforced national momentum for CA adoption.

National coordination was strengthened through the Regenerative and Conservation Agriculture Coalition, co-chaired by WFP and the Rwanda Institute for Conservation Agriculture (RICA). The coalition advocated for the harmonization CA of messages and manuals for integration into PSTA5, to ensure consistency between policy and practice. Youth engagement accelerated through CA Innovation, which mobilized 2,500 young people (50 percent women) into 100 groups to adopt CA practices. Seventy groups with viable business concepts are set to receive seed capital to launch for climate-smart enterprises. Each group received USD 33,840 in seed capital, coupled with training, coaching, and market-linkage support to kick off their ventures and scale them. Fifty youth Farmer Field School facilitators completed advanced CA training and established 100 demonstration plots.

These youth-led groups will address soil health issues, reduce soil erosion, provide sustainable biomass for livestock fodder and soil cover, to sustain moisture, and increase carbon sequestration, thereby boosting productivity and generating income for youth. WFP's dual role in scaling climate-resilient practices at the community level and driving national coordination, ensuring that conservation agriculture is embedded in Rwanda's long-term agricultural transformation agenda.

Innovations for more inclusive and resilient Food Systems

SheCan is an innovative approach focused on expanding financial inclusion for micro-entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers, with a particular focus on women. In 2025, WFP scaled blended finance and capacity building to strengthen smallholder livelihoods and youth economic participation. Building on the successful 2023 pilot and the loans mobilized for participants in 2024, the project trained approximately 51,000 individuals in 2025 including smallholder cooperatives and youth Village Savings Groups (VSLAs) and facilitated access to RWF 42.7 million (USD 29,292) internal loans, 71 percent of which benefited women. These combined investments in skills and group-based savings increased farmers' production capacity and expanded youth access to working capital.

Under *Shora Neza*, WFP supported 94,473 youth (53 percent women) and sustained 1,016 FSCs, 37 percent of which is women led. WFP monitoring showed that 99 percent of participants have accessed new work opportunities, and 38 percent have secured dignified, fulfilling employment over the life of the project. These results reflect coordinated skills training, enterprise support, and strengthened market linkages that enabled youth to move into sustainable income-earning opportunities. This progress demonstrates the continued growth and maturation of FSCs and young farmers resulting from the intensive support provided since last year. Under *Shora Neza's* Revolving Fund, 103 FSCs and 47 Youth Farmers Groups accessed USD 175,000, creating 833 jobs and enabling them to expand input distribution, aggregation, and mechanization services in their communities.

The WFP Innovation BRIDGE, a joint blended-finance facility launched with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in September 2023, was deployed by June 2025, delivering catalytic capital to scale agribusiness and youth employment. The Portfolio Guarantee under the Bridge Facility supported 86 Farmer Service Centres and 6 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) access loans totalling about USD 715,000 (leverage ratio 1.42 times), meeting their working-capital needs and enabling service expansion. This short-term financing contributed to the creation of 11,544 youth (52 percent young women) jobs across both farm level (4,158) and off-farm roles (7,386) within supported FSCs and SMEs. Fifty-two percent of loan beneficiaries were women, highlighting the programme's commitment to promoting gender equity and women's economic empowerment. Additionally, 98 FSCs were linked to financial institutions, resulting in approximately USD 1.41 million in informal and formal loans disbursed.

An amendment to the WFP-UNCDF Bridge Facility agreement is currently being discussed to reflect ongoing programmatic adjustments, and Performance Guarantee (PG) has been formally extended through December 2026, ensuring continuity of activities under the facility.

Early results indicate that WFP’s blended finance investments contributed to significant job creation and broader economic expansion across targeted rural value chains, highlighting strong demand for capital and demonstrating how catalytic capital can stimulate rapid growth among small agribusinesses and producer groups.

Fostering Innovation for Refugee Livelihoods

The IGNITE Food Systems Challenge 3.0 supported six ventures through tailored acceleration and grants, enabling refugee-focused enterprises to scale market-driven solutions, grow revenues, and expand employment opportunities for refugees across Rwanda including mushroom farming, poultry, soap making, food processing, and beekeeping. To boost visibility and strengthen market linkages, ventures showcased their products at the Rwanda National Agriculture Show (Agrishow), a major platform connecting agribusinesses with buyers, investors, and partners. At the Agrishow, refugees engaged in mushroom, poultry, and beekeeping ventures, sold products at exhibition stands and demonstrated their skills and entrepreneurship, directly contributing to local economic activity. Through these efforts, IGNITE highlights how innovation can bridge humanitarian and development objectives, fostering self-reliance and resilience among refugee populations.

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

Strategic outcome 5 was introduced in 2019 due to the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak 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 aligns with the Government's goal of strengthening disaster preparedness to safeguard food security and development.

WFP maintained a strong position to support the Government in the event of shocks or crises through existing national disaster management structures. WFP provided warehousing services for 1,680 square meters to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, non-food items for emergency response to the Ministry of Emergency Management(MINEMA) and UNICEF, alongside quality assurance and safety services.

During the Goma crisis in mid-2025, when asylum seekers and UN staff fled to Rwanda, WFP operated both as a traditional humanitarian actor and as a technical partner to MINEMA. This dual role combining direct assistance with institutional support enabled coordinated reception, verification, and onward assistance for displaced populations. WFP not only addressed immediate humanitarian needs but also reinforced national systems, ensuring Rwanda remains prepared for future emergencies.

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 has made notable progress on women's empowerment and gender equality in recent years, including gains in political representation, legal reforms, girls' education, and reductions in maternal mortality, and the only economy in the region to achieve full parliamentary parity, according to the Global Gender Gap Index (2025) [43]. At the same time, structural barriers persist 67 percent of women rely on agriculture as their primary source of income but have limited control over productive resources such as land and have higher representation in subsistence agriculture which receives limited financial schemes [44] support. Negative gender and cultural norms also constrain women's decision-making and limit their access to higher education and economic opportunities, increase the burden of unpaid household work, and reduce overall quality of life.

WFP continued to advance gender equality by ensuring equal participation of men and women in all project activities, including mushroom farming, livestock rearing, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), and agriculture. Women were encouraged and supported to take leadership roles within management committees and other community decision-making platforms. As a result, the number of women in leadership position for the VSLA increased from 56 percent in 2023 to 63 percent in 2025. Joint training on cooperative governance, financial literacy, and business skills reached 29,041 (59 percent women). To address the reluctance of some women, feel in mixed-gender forums, the project created separate safe spaces where women and girls could freely express their concerns and ideas. This inclusive approach ensured that all voices are heard and valued in community development.

WFP's nutrition and gender interventions contributed to improvements in access to nutritious food for refugees in camps between 2023 and 2025: children under five years rose from 57 to 81 percent, pregnant women from 58 to 83 percent; and breastfeeding women and girls from 61 to 89 percent. To achieve this, WFP promoted men-engage models to shift norms and share care responsibilities. Activities included nutrition clubs, father-to-father support groups, sports, sessions on positive masculinity, and cooking demonstrations that encouraged men to take active roles in family nutrition and childcare. These dialogues increased men's awareness and participation in infant and young child nutrition and helped prevent gender-based violence by challenging harmful norms.

Under *Shora Neza* project, WFP through the implemented Gender Action Learning System (GALS) and men engage approaches and established Gender Champions to drive gender transformation within communities. Building on these efforts, 23 women-led groups were formed, engaging 461 participants (70 percent women), reflecting the growing leadership of women in agri-enterprises. An additional 300 women FSCs were onboarded to receive tailored support based on their specific needs. To strengthen program-level gender capacity, a gender-specialized cooperating partner was onboarded in 2025 and delivered Gender Transformative and Journey of Transformation training to 100 Community Facilitators (48 percent women) who will cascade the training in their communities.

Under the SheCan initiative, WFP launched trainings designed to promote gender equality by integrating gender-responsive content and delivery approaches in the financial literacy. Trainings were held in community-friendly venues and facilitated by both male and female trainers to foster open dialogue and reduce power imbalances and emphasis was placed on building women's confidence and negotiation skills, encouraging their active participation in financial and entrepreneurial decision-making at both household and community levels. In addition, and to improve programme integration, SheCan has also supported members of 55 cooperatives under the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) project, where a total of 150 facilitators (66 men, 44 percent; and 84 women, 56 percent) and 1,500 co-facilitators (50.1 percent women) selected from cooperative members completed Training of Trainers (ToT) on gender integrated financial literacy training as facilitators and then cascaded knowledge in Farmer Learning Groups of cooperatives, with a plan to reach all 43,865 cooperative members.

To enhance gender-inclusive financial services, WFP, in collaboration with its cooperating partner World Relief, provided capacity building to Equity Bank staff as a key financial service provider to project participants. The two-day interactive workshop focused on designing and delivering gender-inclusive products and services tailored to the needs of women and youth.

Under Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), WFP engaged 7,800 farmers (80 percent women) to identify and promote the priority value chains (maize, beans, soya beans, Irish potatoes, cassava fruits/vegetables) and supported women's groups with quality processing equipment to strengthen their participation. Across five implementation districts, a Community Feedback Mechanism was rolled out in 2025, with targeted outreach to ensure feedback channels and beneficiaries' rights are accessible to vulnerable groups, particularly women.

WFP's interventions combining leadership development, men engage strategies, gender responsive financial inclusion, value chain support, and community accountability have strengthened women's economic participation and contributed to different programme outcomes.

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

In 2025, protection of assisted people remained at the core of WFP programming. All interventions were designed and implemented in ways that uphold the safety, dignity and integrity while minimizing exposure to protection risks. WFP applied the Do No Harm principle across activities and strengthened collaboration with the Government, UN agencies and non-governmental partners to ensure coordinated protection responses. Particular attention was given to groups often exposed to risks including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities who face threats such as sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment, gender-based violence, child abuse and neglect.

WFP expanded the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to non-refugee operations and continued to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) by engaging refugees, host communities and other assisted people in programme design and implementation. Community consultations informed targeting, delivery modalities and complementary services, ensuring beneficiaries were consulted and kept well informed about entitlements and assistance channels. This aimed to increase transparency, build trust and reduce protection risks associated with misinformation or exclusion.

WFP continued to raise awareness on the use of CFM across programmes. Communication channels including 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 2025, WFP trained 74 CFM committee members (39 female) across five refugee camps and the Nkamira transit centre on AAP and protection mainstreaming, including confidential handling of GBV and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) cases and referral pathways. These committees strengthened two-way communication and community trust.

The average number of CFM cases received monthly in 2025 was 481 (314 female) across refugee camps, Home Grown School Feeding and smallholder farmers. The most frequent complaints concerned malfunctioning cards mostly due to system-related errors. The helpdesk was the most used channel, followed by the hotline. Nine sensitive cases were referred to protection partners (Plan International and UNHCR) for follow-up and closure. Case distribution was 97 percent from the refugee operations and 3 percent from other programmes. Over 90 percent were resolved promptly, while 10 percent required alternative or escalated solutions.

During December 2025 JPDM, 98 percent of respondents among refugees reported being treated with respect by WFP and partner staff, a slight decline from 99.3 percent in 2024, which may be linked to delays in CBT distributions and a recent verification exercise that removed some refugees deemed economically well-off from assistance. Meanwhile, 99.8 percent of respondents said conditions at WFP programme sites were dignified, a marginal improvement from 99.4 percent in 2024. Despite the generally positive results, 3.1 percent of households reported challenges accessing their entitlements, indicating delays in resolving complaints during verification exercises, limited information about targeting and the appeals mechanism, and service-delivery.

WFP worked closely with UNHCR, and cooperating partners specialized in protection through all activities to ensure refugees and other assisted people received adequate and timely information about WFP assistance and did not experience any safety issues.

In 2025, WFP Rwanda strengthened Disability Inclusion (DI) through a formal partnership with the National Union of Disability Organisations (NUDOR). NUDOR facilitated DI training to 82 WFP staff (35 female) country and field and 114 cooperating partner staff (35 female) on disability-inclusive programming, accessible communication, and inclusive recruitment. An accessibility audit conducted by the persons with disabilities (OPD) identified physical and procedural gaps, which will be addressed during rollout of the new Country Strategic Plan (2G-CSP 2026-2030). The WFP will apply an intersectional analysis that integrates gender, protection, conflict sensitivity, and disability inclusion across all strategic outcomes. This will allow WFP to better understand and consider the complexities of the environment in which it operates including disability inclusion.

WFP reinforced its zero-tolerance stance on sexual misconduct through Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness sessions for all 74 WFP staff and partner staff (33 female). Sessions emphasized mandatory reporting, prevention and response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) and reinforced the WFP Code of Conduct. As a result, staff and partners are better equipped to identify potential concerns, apply the correct referral and reporting procedures, and support survivors with confidentiality and dignity.

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 has made commendable progress on climate action and environmental sustainability, advancing reforestation, expanding renewable energy, and piloting innovative waste-management solutions. These achievements reflect active engagement with global, regional and national commitments and a clear commitment to a greener, more resilient future.

Despite these gains, the country continues to face significant environmental challenges that threaten food security. Soil degradation and water erosion are reducing arable land, especially on steep slopes. Deforestation and biodiversity loss weaken ecosystem services that support soil fertility, water regulation and pollination. Water pollution and limited access constrain irrigation and household water security. Climate change is intensifying extremes: landslides are a hazard in the hilly west, severe flooding affects all zones in the country, and drought and aridity are increasing in the east and southeast. Rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns have produced more irregular, intense rains and longer dry spells. Accelerated soil loss from erosion degrades productive land, lowers potential agricultural yields and heightens food-security risks.

WFP strengthened climate-resilient agriculture in Rwanda by enhancing technical support for 6,200 farmers and scaling Conservation Agriculture (CA) to 24,000 smallholders (80 percent women and 58 percent youth) across six districts (Burera, Ngororero, Nyamasheke, Gisagara, Kayonza, Gasabo). Following phase out of the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) Project in 2024, WFP trained 120 agronomists from district and sector offices, the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), and cooperatives in 2025 to ensure uninterrupted extension services and preserve on-farm gains.

To promote income generation and climate-resilient employment, WFP introduced CA and other climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices to rural youth. 2,500 young women and men were organized into 100 groups, established 100 study plots for hands-on learning, and launched 70 CSA business ventures that link practical skills to market opportunities. Building on these results, WFP partnered with Novo Nordisk (Phase II) and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to expand CA through the CA Plus project, deliberately including persons with disabilities to strengthen food and nutrition security, livelihoods, and resilience. At the policy level, WFP provided technical inputs to the national CSA Investment Plan and Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), helping to mainstream Conservation Agriculture as a priority adaptation and mitigation strategy for smallholder farmers. In 2025, three out of five new field level agreements were screened for environmental considerations to ensure programme activities align with WFP's Environmental and social considerations.

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 respective efforts, WFP conducted a Green House Gas inventory by entering facility data into the corporate Archibus database to establish an energy baseline. Electrical equipment and electronics were disposed of through an e-waste recycling company. Furthermore, all generator sheds have concrete floors to prevent soil contamination in the event of a fuel spill, and used oil from generators is disposed of through the garage servicing WFP vehicles applying a proper disposal method.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since 2020, WFP Rwanda has implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS) to meet WFP's global Environmental Policy. The EMS provides a structured approach to identify environmental risks, set targets, monitor performance, and continuously improve practices across operations and programmes.

In March 2025, WFP Rwanda safely disposed 296 IT items through the e-waste service, ensuring secure data destruction and environmentally sound recycling or recovery of components. This action reduced on-site hazardous materials, lowered risks of data breaches, and diverted electronic waste from informal disposal channels that can contaminate soil and water.

With technical support from the Regional Environment team, Rwanda CO launched a competitive tender for plastic, medical and hazardous waste management. Two companies have been shortlisted, and their financial offers are under review, marking a key step toward contracting certified handlers who can collect, transport and treat regulated waste streams in line with national regulations and WFP environmental standards.

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

To institutionalise nutrition integration and provide a blueprint guidance for the 2026-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), in line with WFP's corporate requirement to standardize nutrition integration by 2030, WFP Rwanda developed a nutrition strategy: *"Unlocking Diets for Nutrition (2025-2029)"*. The strategy aims to reduce malnutrition, increase consumption of healthy diets among those most at risk, strengthen national nutrition systems and capacities, and influence social norms to support nutritious diets.

To achieve this, WFP will deliver internal quality support and assurance, and work externally through enabling and convening roles while providing technical expertise across four pathways to impact: preventing malnutrition in humanitarian and other settings; integrating nutrition across portfolios (social protection, school feeding and food systems); strengthening systems and capacities; and improving strategic information, data and analytics.

In 2025, WFP mainstreamed nutrition into assessments and programme agreements to better inform programming. Nutrition was added to the Market Functionality Index (MFI) to assess the availability of nutritious options, embedded in Field Level Agreements (FLAs) with cooperating partners, and over 500 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were layered with nutrition support groups. This combined approach improved economic access while strengthening nutrition knowledge, infant and young child feeding practices, and overall dietary behaviours.

Nutrition messaging was integrated into beneficiary verification exercise for refugees and asylum seekers across five camps. Approximately 80 percent of participants received nutrition education covering breastfeeding and optimal infant and young child feeding practices, increasing awareness and uptake of recommended behaviours.

To improve food safety and the nutritional quality of school meals, WFP supported Rutsiro and Ngororero districts to train 372 staff (24 percent women) including teachers and food handlers across 125 schools on basic food safety and handling principles. These trainings promoted best practices that protect meal quality and nutrition. By improving school meal safety and quality, the programme helps keep children healthy and in school, supporting long-term human capital development.

WFP also delivered capacity building on nutrition integration to district leaders and technical staff including mayors, vice mayors, and directors of health, agriculture and planning to embed nutrition into district programmes, planning and budgeting. These sessions aimed to catalyse domestic resource mobilization for nutrition interventions. A total of 57 district officials in Ngororero (35 percent women) and 49 in Rutsiro (29 percent women) participated, strengthening local ownership and planning capacity.

Partnerships

In line with Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP strengthened partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, public and private sector entities, international and national cooperating partners, and local farmer organizations to deliver more effective and sustainable results. Carried-forward and new contributions enabled WFP to support integrated, Government-led initiatives that promote refugee self-reliance and host-community integration, build resilience and climate adaptation, strengthen human capital, and catalyse innovative financing. WFP maintained a broad network of partners to deliver high-quality interventions across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and to advance Rwanda's long-term development goals. New 2025 funding including joint EU contribution secured with UNHCR to support refugee self-reliance for 2026-2028 alongside the Supporting Agricultural Climate Resilience and Creating Green Jobs for Youth in Rural Communities (CRCSP) by Korea, further reinforced WFP's shift toward locally led, sustainable solutions.

In 2025, WFP expanded collaboration with the government as both a technical advisor and operational partner, strengthened engagement with international financial institutions such as the World Bank, and deepened partnerships with international and local organizations. In 2025, the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection selected Rwanda to receive SDG Fund financing to accelerate social protection outcomes and create decent, productive jobs. WFP, the World Bank and UNICEF will collaborate to support the Government's agenda for sustainable, inclusive jobs. WFP, through its co-convening role of the SUN Business Network (SBN), supported the Government to mobilize the private sector to participate in the advancement of the country's nutrition agenda.

WFP also facilitated South-South learning exchanges and regional peer to peer exchanges, including a study tour for 15 Malaysian representatives on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, building on a 2023 Rwanda-to-Malaysia exchange. WFP also supported the Eastern Africa Regional School Meals Coalition Community of Practice meetings in June and December 2025. Visibility for joint action was enhanced when the WFP Deputy Country Director, together with FAO and IFAD Country Directors, joined the Minister of State for Agriculture and Animal Resources on the TV show "The Summit" to mark World Food Day in October 2025.

The innovation BRIDGE blended-finance facility, launched by WFP and UNCDF in November 2023, reached a key milestone in 2025 when its first portfolio guarantees were fully utilized, with approximately USD 800,000 disbursed to about 86 Farmer Service Centers and 6 SMEs. Through the SheCan partnership with Equity Bank, WFP expanded financial inclusion for farmer cooperatives by providing tailored business planning and loan management training. This support enabled cooperatives to access credit and strengthen their enterprises. These positive results demonstrated by the leverage effect and improved repayment performance, highlight the opportunity to scale similar financing models within future Joint Programmes such as ACACIA and Rwanda Green Food Future where blended finance and inclusive lending models are core pillars of the programme design. Expanding or replicating BRIDGE-style mechanisms have the potential to strengthen access to finance, accelerate technology adoption, and deepen private-sector participation, especially among underserved segments such as rural women, youth, as well as Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs).

A central pillar of WFP's access to finance partnerships is the growing collaboration with Equity Bank, which plays a leading role in expanding financial inclusion for youth, women, cooperatives, and agribusinesses. Through Equity Bank's SheCan initiative, women-led MSMEs gain tailored financial products, business-skills development, and improved access to capital support that directly strengthens their participation in Rwanda's agri-food value chains and aligns with the Joint Programmes' gender-equality commitments. Equity Bank is also a key partner in WFP-supported Revolving Fund mechanisms, enabling youth and cooperative groups including Farmer Service Centres (FSCs) to access micro-loans that would otherwise be out of reach due to collateral constraints or high perceived risk. These mechanisms have proven effective in unlocking capital for early-stage agripreneurs, improving liquidity for rural enterprises, and supporting FSCs as critical intermediaries for inputs, post-harvest services, and aggregation.

WFP Rwanda extends its gratitude to the partners that have supported its 2019-2025 portfolio: the Government of Rwanda, the United States of America; the Republic of Korea, Japan, Luxembourg, Cyprus, private partners (including Mastercard, the Mastercard Foundation, the Novo Nordisk Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Japan Association for the World Food Programme- JAWFP), United Nations funds and agencies (including the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS-UNAIDS, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund-CERF, the Joint SDG Fund, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund - PBF), Canada, the European Commission (through ECHO and INTPA), France, Germany (through BMZ and GFFO), Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP collaborated with 25 partners including 10 government institutions, 11 international NGOs, and 4 national NGOs to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance, while advancing long-term development objectives. Approximately USD 4.3 million (11 percent of 2025 resources) was disbursed to cooperating partners under field level agreements to implement activities. Partners were instrumental in joint advocacy for food and nutrition security, delivering assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, implementing home-grown school feeding, and strengthening resilience, social protection and smallholder farmer support.

To enhance sustainability and equitable partnerships, WFP deepened localization by scaling up capacity-strengthening for cooperating partners, village savings groups and farmer cooperatives. A new partnership with the National Union of Disability Organizations in Rwanda (NUDOR), a local disability organisation, strengthened WFP and partner capacity to design and implement disability-inclusive food security and nutrition programmes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Through the Programme Management Team (PMT), chaired by WFP, UN agencies under the 2025-2029 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) designed and implemented Joint Programmes that pool investments and align resources with Government priorities. Joint Programmes developed in 2025 include the Joint Programme on Accelerating Climate Action and Clean Cooking (ACACIA), led by WFP with participation from UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, and UNCDF, strengthens clean-cooking markets, delivery systems, and financing mechanisms to expand equitable access to modern energy solutions. The Rwanda Green Food Future Joint Programme, led by FAO with WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, and UNCDF, accelerates food-systems transformation through climate-smart technologies, blended finance, strengthening Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME), and nutrition-focused innovation.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Rwanda was resourced at USD 40.7 million including multi-year contributions to be allocated in the following years. Actual available funds were USD 32.9 million, representing 70.0 percent of annual requirements. Most of the contributions received were direct grants from donors. Expenditures amounted to USD 25.6 million, and USD 15.1 million will be carried over to 2026. This includes multi-year contributions and contributions confirmed in late 2025.

Strategic Outcome 1 was resourced with USD 13.5 million including carry over from 2024, representing 60.0 percent of total annual needs. Expenditure amounted to USD 11.1 million, and USD 2.4 million will be carried over into 2026 from multi-year contributions and contributions confirmed in late 2025. Fundraising for refugee operations remained challenging, due to the global decline in humanitarian funding and the protracted refugee situation in Rwanda, which together limited WFP's ability to provide predictable, full-scale support. In April 2025, WFP was forced to reduce the ration for the refugees assisted through cash transfer down to 50 percent of their entitlements due to limited resources.

Strategic Outcome 2 received total required funding for school feeding and disaster risk management. This included USD 6.9 million carried forward from 2024, such as contributions from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Novo Nordisk Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation for school feeding Programme, and contributions from the European Commission, Government of France, Government of Ireland, Government of Japan, German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark for Disaster Risk Management. In addition, Strategic Outcome 2 received Joint SDG funds for Social Protection. These resources enabled the full implementation of school feeding programming, disaster risk management initiatives, and selected shock-responsive social protection activities. WFP also continued to mobilize resources and provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen Government-led shock-responsive, and climate-sensitive social protection and disaster management systems.

Strategic Outcome 3 was resourced with USD 0.8 million, representing 49 percent of total annual needs. The available funds were mainly covered by USD 0.8 million carry over from multi-year contribution by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The funding situation to support the national nutrition programme remained critical, requiring WFP to prioritise technical assistance to the Government and reduced scale for the implementation of social and behaviour change for nutrition activities.

Strategic Outcome 4 was resourced at USD 6.6 million, including USD 5.6 million carried over from 2024. A total of USD 3.1 million will be carried forward to 2026, mainly from the multi-year contribution of the Mastercard Foundation for the *Shora Neza* Project, the Government of New Zealand's support to the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), and the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE). These funds support flagship programmes that strengthen resilient local food systems, including interventions that promote youth employment in food value chains, enhance smallholder livelihoods, improve access to finance, build climate resilience, and advance women's empowerment.

Overall, WFP Rwanda diversified its funding base, receiving contributions from a mix of traditional and emerging donors, including two first-time donors. Private donors contributed over USD 4.4 million in 2025, which is USD 0.4 million less compared to 2024 (USD 4.8 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)

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	30,969,145	20,394,490	22,840,439	18,316,266
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	22,438,534	13,021,097	13,518,353	11,099,749
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	21,841,826	13,021,097	13,518,286	11,099,682
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.	596,708	0	68	68
SO02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	8,530,611	7,373,393	9,214,342	7,216,516
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	8,530,611	7,373,393	9,214,342	7,216,516
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,779,478	809,914	874,325	786,182

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	1,779,478	809,914	874,325	786,182
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	1,779,478	809,914	874,325	786,182
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	5,729,840	3,493,437	6,645,814	3,492,304
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	5,729,840	3,493,437	6,645,814	3,492,304
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	5,729,840	3,493,437	6,645,814	3,492,304
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	0	0	148,004	57,908
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	148,004	57,908
Activity 06: Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population	0	0	148,004	57,908
Non-SDG Target	0	0	4,482,168	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 38,478,463	 24,697,841	 34,990,750	 22,652,660
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 4,707,633	 3,319,364	 5,142,405	 2,409,004
Total Direct Costs	 43,186,097	 28,017,205	 40,133,156	 25,061,664
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,807,096	 1,821,118	 575,206	 575,206
Grand Total	 45,993,193	 29,838,323	 40,708,361	 25,636,869

Data Notes

Overview

[1] both internally (policies, governance, social cohesion) and externally (peacebuilding and refugee hosting/integration)

[2] <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099091624124019078/pdf/P500916-a3d028aa-e5ef-4be4-ab98-ecfa5db82c0a.pdf>

[3] <https://www.fao.org/rwanda/fao-in-rwanda/rwanda-at-a-glance/en>

[4] https://www.statistics.gov.rw/sites/default/files/documents/2025-04/EICV_7_booklet%20for%20dissemination.pdf

[5] Seventh Demographic and Health Survey (DHS7)

[6] <https://statistics.gov.rw/sites/default/files/documents/2025-07/Rwanda%20CFSVA%202024.pdf>

[7] This excludes multi-year contributions earmarked for 2026 onwards and locally generated funds.

[8] <https://au.int/en/newsevents/20251029/16th-commemoration-africa-day-food-and-nutrition-security-adfns-and-21st-caadp>

Operational context

[9] EICV7_Main Indicator Report.pdf

[10] Rwanda | World Bank Group

[11] Specific country data | Human Development Reports

[12] <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/ecosystemslandscape-approach-climate-proof-rural-settlement-program-rwanda>

[13] [index.php](#)

[14] Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) - 2024 | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

[15] https://statistics.gov.rw/sites/default/files/documents/2026-02/RDH7_Key_Indicators_.pdf

[16] Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 7 (EICV7) | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

[17] Over the six-year period, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations while strengthening government capacities.

[18] At the same time, it promoted refugee self-reliance and host community integration through innovative solutions and livelihood opportunities.

[19] National Child Development Agency

[20] Rwanda Biomedical Centre

[21] Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources

[22] Food and Agriculture Organization

[23] International Fund for Agricultural Development

[24] From 66.5% in July 2024 to 38.7% in August 2025

[25] From 13.7% in July 2024 to 21.7% in August 2025

[26] Including finalizing the FRA and CO risk register, standardizing due diligence and onboarding checklists, rolling out risk-based spot-check guidance, and reinforcing partner performance monitoring framework.

[27] In line with the WFP corporate cash assurance guidance.

[28] Clarifying roles, surge arrangements, and coordination mechanisms for rapid response

Strategic outcome 01

[29] Poor and borderline

[30] Exchange rate as 18 February 2026, 1 USD is equivalent to 1448.5 RWF (UN Exchange rates)

[31] Conducted by WFP, UNHCR and nutrition partners across the five refugee camps.

[32] The methodology focusses on nine dimensions that are deemed to be essential for a well-functioning market: availability, assortment, price, competition, service, infrastructure, quality, and access. Markets are thus globally scored on a scale from 0 to 10 to allow comparability, where full market functionality (MFI=10) refers to a fully developed, efficient, and functional market.

[33] The food quality issues are observed in highly perishable commodities such as tubers, fruits, and vegetables. In 53 percent of the assessed markets, these products showed visible signs of spoilage. This spoilage is primarily caused by direct exposure to sunlight and contact with water, which accelerate deterioration, especially in open markets where proper storage and handling practices are inadequate.

Activity 5, Output 7: the target beneficiaries (tier 1) didn't experience crisis or shocks requiring WFP intervention in 2025. Hence no reported values for output indicators: A.1.1, A.1.7, A.2.1 and A.3.1.

Output 6: FFA-Refugees' self-reliance: Not implemented in 2025. Hence, no reported values for indicators A.1.1 and A.3.1.

CSP Output 5, indicator A.1.3: A donation of vegetable oil was given to secondary schools in camps which were not initially planned. The surplus of vegetable oil was due to relocation of approximately 3,000 refugees from transit centre to the camps, who immediately shifted from food assistance to CBT. Hence, the actual value in 2025.

CSP Output 1 (Indicator A.2.1 and A.3.1): refugee influx did not materialize as initially planned, hence less actual values in 2025.

Strategic outcome 02

[34] Burera, Gasabo, Kayanza, Nyamasheke and Ngororero

[35] Burundi, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

[36] <https://www.globalshield.org/>

[37] M-GA: Multistakeholder Engagement to Implement the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions and the World Bank Social Protection and Jobs Compass (M-GA) is a partnership between the United Nations and the World Bank to accelerate progress to achieve universal social protection and create decent and productive employment. <https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/m-ga>

[38] Rwanda NDC3.0.pdf

[39] Karongi, Nyabihu (Western Province), Gakenke, Burera (Northern Province), Gisagara, Nyaruguru (Southern Province), Gatsibo, Kirihe (Eastern Province), Gasabo (City of Kigali).

CSP Output 13: 2.5. A new mandatory COMET feature introduced in January 2025 which requires a Purchase Order (PO) to be attached to cash modalities, obliged the CO to record data as "cash modality" instead of "commodity voucher" as initially planned. Hence, no planned value and less actual value respectively for indicator A.4.1 and A.3.2.

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. No implemented interventions related to asset creation under SO2 in 2025

Activity 02, indicator 1.2.44: In 2025, no funding available for social protection activities, hence no planned and actual values. SO2 had ad-hoc funding available at different points in the year, but nothing was consistently available to support the government's social protection programme.

Strategic outcome 03

[40] Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) - 2024 | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

[41] https://statistics.gov.rw/sites/default/files/documents/2026-02/RDH7_Key_Indicators_.pdf

[42] Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) - 2024 | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Strategic outcome 04

CSP Output 23: 4.5: No activities implemented in 2025, hence no actual values reported for Intermediate Output indicators under this output.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[43] https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf

[44] State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, 2024

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	137,205	147,136	107%
	female	136,299	174,076	128%
	total	273,504	321,212	117%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,826	4,032	69%
	female	5,826	4,140	71%
	total	11,652	8,172	70%
24-59 months	male	16,048	20,092	125%
	female	14,702	19,535	133%
	total	30,750	39,627	129%
5-11 years	male	34,609	34,418	99%
	female	33,845	33,564	99%
	total	68,454	67,982	99%
12-17 years	male	24,998	14,175	57%
	female	24,324	14,272	59%
	total	49,322	28,447	58%
18-59 years	male	53,982	72,018	133%
	female	54,219	99,593	184%
	total	108,201	171,611	159%
60+ years	male	1,742	2,401	138%
	female	3,383	2,972	88%
	total	5,125	5,373	105%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	7,800	4,482	57%
Refugee	141,882	125,302	88%
Resident	123,822	191,428	155%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	14,500	32,030	220%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	15,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,279	9,680	63%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,418	2,373	98%
School based programmes	108,202	108,459	100%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	22,360	82,301	368%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	159,682	125,679	78%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	470	200	43%
Corn Soya Blend	1,191	719	60%
High Energy Biscuits	36	0	0%
Iodised Salt	20	8	42%
LNS	0	7	-
Maize	1,203	406	34%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	18	0	0%
Rice	402	217	54%
Sugar	43	15	34%
Vegetable Oil	173	130	75%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	325	283	87%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	26	17	64%
Maize Meal	162	472	291%
Rice	649	598	92%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	81	40	49%

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	13,692,106	5,973,216	44%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	69,092	-
Commodity Voucher	126,915	20,577	16%

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	73,636	63,855	
			Male	76,046	61,824	
			Total	149,682	125,679	
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	73,636	63,855	
			Male	76,046	61,824	
			Total	149,682	125,679	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,070	906.47	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	12,523,617	5,921,195	
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	3,000	3,257	
			Male	3,000	3,265	
			Total	6,000	6,522	
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	20,313	16,165	
			Male	19,517	15,533	
			Total	39,830	31,698	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		4,639	
			Male		4,542	
			Total		9,181	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	154	133.31	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	71,798	52,022	
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	7,350		
			Male	7,650		
			Total	15,000		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	879,266		

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	253	587
			Male	243	431
			Total	496	1,018
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	18	6.87

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	848	976
			Male	474	379
			Total	1,322	1,355
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	3,841	3,276
			Male	3,691	3,254
			Total	7,532	6,530
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	4,347	3,150
			Total	4,347	3,150
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,032	654.92
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	51	47.33

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
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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	4,800 5,200 10,000	
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	4,800 5,200 10,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	281	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	217,425	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	96	

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)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	30,000	29,041
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	120	150

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee population - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<10	<10	13.5	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	<10	<10	10	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	<10	<10	11.8	6.31	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.6	<10	<10	10	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.6	<10	<10	15.8	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	<10	<10	12.8	10.24	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13.7	<10	<10	30.1	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.7	<10	<10	23.3	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.7	<10	<10	26.8	21.39	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>70	>70	46.3	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>70	>70	50.9	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	>70	>70	48.6	62.06	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	10.3	>12	>12	1.2	5.8	WFP survey
	Male	10.9	>12	>12	1.2	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	>12	>12	1.2	5.1	WFP survey
1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	92	>99	>99	94.4	94.4	WFP survey
	Male	91	>99	>99	93.7	93.7	WFP survey
	Overall	92	>99	>99	94.5	94.5	WFP survey

1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97	≥99	≥99	99.6	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥99	≥99	98.1	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥99	≥99	98	98.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees operation - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	90	>95	>95	98	98	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<10	<10	13.4	5	Joint survey
	Male	8.6	<10	<10	8.9	7	Joint survey
	Overall	8.6	<10	<10	11.2	6	Joint survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.6	<10	<10	8.4	6	Joint survey
	Male	33.6	<10	<10	12.2	10	Joint survey
	Overall	33.6	<10	<10	10.2	8	Joint survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13.7	<10	<10	22	20	Joint survey
	Male	13.7	<10	<10	26.1	18	Joint survey
	Overall	13.7	<10	<10	30.1	19	Joint survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>70	>70	48.2	69	Joint survey
	Male	44	>70	>70	56.9	65	Joint survey
	Overall	44	>70	>70	52.5	68	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	14	>70	>70	7.1	8.1	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93	>93	>93	62.6	70.7	WFP survey
	Male	97	>97	>97	59.1	72.7	WFP survey
	Overall	60.9	>95	>95	60.9	71.5	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	<7	<7	28.4	25.4	WFP survey
	Male	3	<3	<3	33.8	24.8	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<5	<5	30.8	25.1	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	9	3.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	7.7	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	=0	=0	8.4	3.4	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	>2	>2	6	0	Joint survey
	Male	4.1	>4	>4	3	1	Joint survey
	Overall	2.5	>3	>3	5	0	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	>18	>18	5.3	6	Joint survey
	Male	18.5	>30	>30	7.4	9	Joint survey
	Overall	14.9	>24	>24	6.3	7	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	86.9	<8	<8	94.1	94	Joint survey
	Male	77.4	<66	<66	93.2	90	Joint survey
	Overall	82.6	<73	<73	93.2	92	Joint survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.3	≥90	≥90	57.7	65	Joint survey
	Male	48.2	≥96	≥96	53.4	66	Joint survey
	Overall	47.7	≥93	≥93	55.6	65	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.3	<10	<10	36.6	32	Joint survey
	Male	47.8	<4	<4	40.3	33	Joint survey
	Overall	48.1	<7	<7	38.4	32	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.4	=0	=0	5.7	3	Joint survey
	Male	4	=0	=0	6.3	2	Joint survey
	Overall	4.2	=0	=0	6	2	Joint survey
1.1.2: 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	40.3	23	Joint survey
	Male	43.3	>43.3	>43.3	56.1	32	Joint survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	48	27	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.4	<60	<60	52.7	56	Joint survey
	Male	45.5	<50	<50	35.1	52	Joint survey
	Overall	50.9	<55	<55	44.1	54	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<12	<12	7	21	Joint survey
	Male	11.2	<8	<8	8.7	15	Joint survey
	Overall	12.8	<10	<10	7.8	19	Joint survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.5	<7	<7	18.46	13.6	Joint survey
	Male	15.6	<5	<5	19.71	13.87	Joint survey
	Overall	16.1	<6	<6	19.07	13.7	Joint survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	33	>40	>40	13.05	60.5	Joint survey
	Male	33	>40	>40	14.95	70.8	Joint survey
	Overall	33	>40	>40	27.9	64.5	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	99	Joint survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	99	Joint survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
1.1.10: 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	31.2	54.3	WFP survey
	Male	69.2	>90	>90	29.5	57.7	WFP survey
	Overall	66.7	>90	>90	30.3	55.9	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	16.3	30.9	WFP survey
	Male	54.2	>80	>80	15.9	25.7	WFP survey
	Overall	55.7	>80	>80	16.1	28.4	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	1.8	1.4	WFP survey
	Male	36.4	≥50	≥50	1	0.7	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥50	≥50	1.3	1.1	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	12.1	17.4	WFP survey
	Male	40.5	>70	>70	9.5	17.7	WFP survey
	Overall	40	>70	>70	10.7	17.6	WFP survey
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	70	>95	>95	95	94.8	Joint survey
	Male	72	>95	>95	95	94	Joint survey
	Overall	71	>95	>95	95	94	Joint survey

1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	99.6	99	Joint survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.6	99	Joint survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.6	99	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95	>95	>95	95	94.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	>94	>94	95	91.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>95	>95	95	93.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	0.8	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	0.6	6.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<15	<15	0.72	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.4	<5	<5	4	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	<5	<5	0.3	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<5	<5	0.36	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	55	>90	>90	95	94.8	Joint survey
	Male	55	>90	>90	95	94	Joint survey
	Overall	55	>90	>90	95	94	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes					
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	4,866	4,829
			Male	4,867	4,900
			Total	9,733	9,729
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	26,847	25,231
			Male	25,792	26,098
			Total	52,639	51,329
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,244	1,409.68
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		69,093
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	126,915	20,576

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	1	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	1	1
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	Not completed	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	Not 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	Not 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	Not completed	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	Not completed	Completed
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	2	1
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	5,000	0
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	3,000	0
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	2,000	0
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	%	33.33	16.67
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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1

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	15	13
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	15	15
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	4	4
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	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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed		Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed		Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	60	63
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	720	626
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	6	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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
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	2	5
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.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		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	72	72
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	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	40
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	6.8
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	15,854	30,520
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	16,518	30,538
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	61,058	61,058
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSG) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSG) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	72	72
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
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual		8,000

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	3,000	2,503

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
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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	40	37
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	1	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	14	4
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.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	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	215	12,861
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	130	129
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	200	159
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	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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	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	10	9

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GoR Capacity Strengthening - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	>1	>1	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GoR Capacity strengthening - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.44: 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	2,219,491	1,901,012	Secondary data
	Male		>1,925,967.19	>1,925,967.19	2,187,691	1,855,929	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>3,898,719	>3,898,719	4,407,182	3,756,942	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GoR capacity strengthening - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female		>0	>0		3,275	Secondary data
	Male		>0	>0		4,512	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0		7,787	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	116	≥2,500	≥2,500	2,286	7,075	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	10	>12	>12	1.2	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	>12	>12	1.2	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	>12	>12	1.2	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	93	>99	>99	94	94.4	WFP survey
	Male	95	>99	>99	94	93.7	WFP survey
	Overall	94	>99	>99	94	94.05	WFP survey
1.2.24: 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	70	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥62	≥62	70	56.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥69	≥69	70	55.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	83	=100	=100	98	89	WFP survey
	Male	81	=100	=100	98	87	WFP survey
	Overall	82	=100	=100	98	88	WFP survey
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
1.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	24,000	≥555,555	≥555,555	676,912	10,211,279	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.41: 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	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.81: 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	>4	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Children - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.20: 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	3	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.20: 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	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.20: 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	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	2	0	
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	1	
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number		20	
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	128	106	
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	5	5	
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	1	
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1	
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	2	
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	2	

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	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	Malnutrition Prevention (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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number		4
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)	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Individual	2,000	1,500
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	200,000	230,900
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	250,000	550,000

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	7	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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Host community - **Location:** Rwanda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

2.2.37: 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	3	4	Secondary data
2.2.74: 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	1	2	WFP programme monitoring

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
	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male Total	7,395 7,105 14,500	19,570 4,793 24,363
	All	Savings and Loans Associations	Female Male Total		5,634 2,033 7,667
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	11,404 10,956 22,360	44,748 37,553 82,301

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	100	1,049
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	1,030	1,264
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		4
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Kilograms		2,500
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	5,000	0
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	9	9

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	35	50
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	0
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	2	1
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	120	66
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number		24
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		10
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number		120
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	170	99
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	200	200
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	30	0
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	1	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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	1	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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		24
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	55
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	2	3
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	5	9

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	180,944	180,944
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	157,617	157,616
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	398	1,028
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Savings and Loans Associations	Number	60	55

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	480
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	55
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,000	1,016
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	50
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	46
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	600	400

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	50	55

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	8,723	10,833

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.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	20	1
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	20	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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	11	2

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		=86	=86	74	77	WFP survey
	Male		=85	=85	74	72	WFP survey
	Overall	86	=86	=86	74	74	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	8	<8	<8	8.9	8.9	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	5,884	≥50,000	≥50,000	59,774	27,478	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥50	≥50	68.3	68.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	65.4	65.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	66.5	66.5	WFP survey
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,387,000	>11,111,111	>11,111,111	17,556,256	17,078,057	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	>350,000	>350,000	676,912	370,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
3.3.37: 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	1	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government , Non Government and Service Provider - Location: Kigali City - Modality: - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	>80	>80	97		WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	40	=50	=50	21.5		WFP survey
	Male	34	=50	=50	40.7		WFP survey
	Overall	37	=50	=50	30	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	40	>50	>50	57.6		Secondary data
	Male	34	>50	>50	55.4		Secondary data
	Overall	37	>50	>50	56.4	Not applicable	Secondary data

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	52	=52	=52	51	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	49	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	=100	=100	100	99.02	Joint survey
	Male	99.3	=100	=100	100	98.95	Joint survey
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	100	99	Joint survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	83.2	=100	=100	98.15	96.76	Joint survey
	Male	83.2	=100	=100	97.98	91.78	Joint survey
	Overall	83.2	=100	=100	98.09	94.16	Joint survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93	≥95	≥95	97.59	98.95	Joint survey
	Male	93	≥95	≥95	97.98	96.68	Joint survey
	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	97.72	98.26	Joint survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	>95	100	100	Joint survey
	Male	95	>95	>95	100	100	Joint survey
	Overall	95	>95	>95	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	19.8	≥95	≥95	103.62	86.27	WFP survey
	Male	19.8	≥95	≥95	44.72	61.94	WFP survey
	Overall	19.8	≥95	≥95	83.52	80.44	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Implementing Partners - Location: Kigali City - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>70	>70	60		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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	Female	64.17	=82	=82	67	69.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.98	=78	=78	67	64.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63.4	=80	=80	67	67.38	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8.5	=10	=10	9	9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	63.4	=100	=100	100	95.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.98	=100	=100	93.33	94.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.17	=100	=100	96.8	95.22	WFP programme monitoring

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WFP supported farmers in Nyaruguru district, trained on land terracing, to increase crop yields, improve quality, and strengthen food security.

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 2025 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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	Country Portfolio Needs	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	
		Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	5,729,840	3,493,437	6,645,814	3,492,304
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			5,729,840	3,493,437	6,645,814	3,492,304
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	1,779,479	809,914	874,325	786,182
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,779,479	809,914	874,325	786,182

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			107,743	
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific			0	
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	21,841,826	13,021,097	13,518,286	11,099,682
		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.	596,708	0	68	68
	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	8,530,611	7,373,393	9,214,342	7,216,516
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,969,145	20,394,490	22,840,439	18,316,266
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	148,005	57,909
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			0	0	148,005	57,909

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Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,482,168	0
	Subtotal SDG Target		0	0	4,482,168	0
	Total Direct Operational Cost		38,478,463	24,697,841	34,990,750	22,652,660
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		4,707,633	3,319,364	5,142,405	2,409,004
	Total Direct Costs		43,186,097	28,017,205	40,133,156	25,061,664
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		2,807,096	1,821,118	541,745	541,745
	Grand Total		45,993,193	29,838,323	40,674,901	25,603,409



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

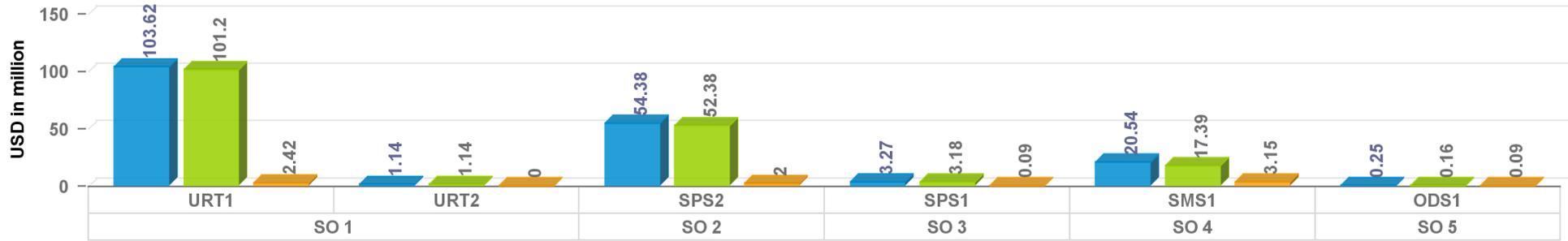
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	
SO 3	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	
SO 5	The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis	

Code	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 2025 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	178,139,903	100,598,649	3,017,951	103,616,600	101,197,996	2,418,604
		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.	9,472,365	1,136,700	0	1,136,700	1,136,700	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	65,615,008	54,377,291	0	54,377,291	52,379,465	1,997,826
	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)			253,227,276	156,220,383	3,017,951	159,238,334	154,714,161	4,524,173

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Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	14,890,318	3,272,808	0	3,272,808	3,184,665	88,143
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			14,890,318	3,272,808	0	3,272,808	3,184,665	88,143
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	33,545,762	20,541,397	0	20,541,397	17,387,887	3,153,510
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			33,545,762	20,541,397	0	20,541,397	17,387,887	3,153,510

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Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	253,368	0	253,368	163,272	90,096
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,169,233	253,368	0	253,368	163,272	90,096
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,482,168	0	4,482,168	0	4,482,168
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,482,168	0	4,482,168	0	4,482,168
Total Direct Operational Cost			302,832,589	184,770,124	3,017,951	187,788,075	175,449,985	12,338,090
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			26,189,655	21,592,415	364,391	21,956,807	19,223,405	2,733,402
Total Direct Costs			329,022,244	206,362,539	3,382,342	209,744,882	194,673,390	15,071,492
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			21,305,120	11,364,504		11,364,504	11,364,504	0
Grand Total			350,327,364	217,727,043	3,382,342	221,109,385	206,037,893	15,071,492

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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