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## EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES AFFECTED POPULATION IN NORTHERN RWANDA (GAKENKE DISTRICT)

### Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Rwanda is a low-income, least developed country, which ranks 161 out of 187 countries based on the 2016 United Nations Human Development Report. Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with 416 people living per square kilometre. The total population of 11.5 million people is growing at an annual rate of 2.39 percent.

Since the 1994 genocide, the country has been rebuilding itself and improving the population's quality of life. Under the Vision 2020 programme, Rwanda plans to increase its per capita income from USD 644 to USD 1,240 by 2020, and increase life expectancy to 66 years from 49 years in 2000. Rwanda has seen an impressive annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 7.2 percent since 2010 alongside decreasing income inequality. Agriculture continues to play a key role in the economy, contributing 33 percent of the national GDP, generating 80 percent of export revenue, and accounting for more than 71.6 percent of the labour force.

Notably, the country has moved significantly ahead in terms of gender equality, coming in at number 5 out of 144 countries in the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index (2016). Although progress has been made in economic participation and political empowerment, Rwanda continues to experience gender challenges in the education and health sector where it was ranked 110 and 89 respectively.

The Rwandan government has set an ambitious agriculture agenda aiming at an annual average growth of 8.5 percent over the course of the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II 2012-2017). Underlying gender issues in the agricultural sector mainly involve land rights and are rooted in customs and customary law. While the right to own and inherit land is equal for men and women in common law, customary law often undermines the right of rural women to ownership and inheritance. The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal



Resources has developed a gender strategy that describes the issues in detail and sets out an agenda to address them.

According to the World Bank, Rwanda has maintained steady economic growth recently, and is expected to continue doing so in the short term, with projections to exceed 2017 regional growth rates. Although the majority of Rwandans still rely on agriculture for their livelihood, Rwanda's private, non-farm sector is growing. Moreover, Rwanda's information and communication technologies for Rwanda Agriculture initiative (ICT4Rag) aims to transform agricultural processes, systems, and infrastructure with solutions that will harness ICT to accelerate productivity and efficiency.

Although Rwanda's food and nutrition situation is classified as "serious" according to the Global Hunger Index (GHI), there has been a remarkable reduction in the country's GHI score from 58.5 in 2000 to 27.4 in 2016. The 2014 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV), found that 39.1 percent of Rwandan households, compared to 44.9 percent in 2010/2011, live below the poverty line. Furthermore, extreme poverty has reduced to 16.3 percent, surpassing the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target of 20 percent for 2015. Rural areas in Rwanda have the highest percentage of poor or extreme poor, with the Southern and Western provinces having the highest rates of poverty.

Household food insecurity remains a major challenge, affecting 20 percent of Rwandan households according to the 2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). Household access to food is constrained by poverty, topography and scarcity of land, low productivity, inadequate employment opportunities, high food prices, recurrent climate-related shocks, and conflicts in the neighbouring countries. Food insecurity is most prevalent in rural areas bordering Lake Kivu and along the Congo Nile Crest, where soils are less fertile and land is more susceptible to erosion. Almost half the population are vulnerable to food insecurity caused by drought, particularly in eastern areas, while other areas of the country are vulnerable to flooding and landslides.

In recent years, Rwanda has seen a continued reduction in the prevalence of undernutrition. However, while the national prevalence of acute malnutrition is at an acceptable level, stunting remains a serious concern. In 2015, 36.7 percent of children aged 6-59 months were found to be stunted at the national level, with the stunting prevalence exceeding 50 percent in the hardest affected districts in northern highland areas and along the Congo Nile Crest. Only 17 percent of children aged between 6 and 23 months consume the minimum acceptable diet, which could contribute to poor physical growth.

Rwanda has made significant advances in ensuring better access to education, and has the highest primary enrolment rates in the region. In 2015, 2.45 million children were enrolled in primary school, with national net enrolment increasing slightly from 96.5 percent in 2013 to 96.9 percent in 2015. Enrolment of girls was higher at 97.4 percent compared to boys at 96.3 percent. Adult literacy rates have also seen improvement and stood at 73.2 percent for men and 68 percent for women in 2015. Despite these advances, academic achievements and completion rates remain low and national drop out and repetition rates high. The national primary school completion rate in 2015 was 60.4 percent (55.3 percent for boys, 65.5 percent for girls). The national repetition and dropout rates for primary school students in 2015 were 18.4 and 5.7 percent respectively. Quality of education and pedagogical instruction needs strengthening, with illiterate rates in WFP targeted districts are at around 40 percent. This poor literacy performance is due not only to low quality of education, but also large numbers of over aged children in the system.

According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statistics as of December 2016, Rwanda hosts 73,000 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and 82,000 refugees from Burundi. The majority of Congolese refugees arrived in Rwanda in 1995-1996 after fleeing conflict in the eastern DRC, while a further 30,000 escaped from increasing insecurity during 2012 and 2013. The highly volatile political situation in DRC with the foreseen election process and resurgence of violence in the north-eastern part of the country, is raising uncertainty and compromising the chance of the DRC refugees and asylum seekers to return home. Burundian refugees have arrived in Rwanda since April 2015 following violent protests and mounting insecurity in Burundi. New arrivals continue at a low pace of 10-20 per day on average. The interagency planning scenario predicts 114,000 Burundian refugees in Rwanda by end-2017.

Over 150,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees in Rwanda continue to depend on external assistance to meet their basic food and nutritional needs. Refugees in Rwanda face a precarious food security situation as a result of their limited livelihood opportunities, notably their lack of access to land for cultivation.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The portfolio of WFP Rwanda is aligned with the Government of Rwanda's strategies and plans whose vision is that of a food secure Rwanda where people are well nourished, able to develop to their full potential, and live in resilient

communities supported by effective institutions at all levels. Accordingly, the country office has three focus areas; enhancing national capacity to develop, design and manage nationally owned hunger solutions, modelling innovations in food assistance programming, and providing humanitarian support to populations affected by crises.

In 2016, WFP continued to partner with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) to support the strengthening of national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) related capacities, with a focus on emergency preparedness and response. Pursuing the objective of strengthening MIDIMAR capacity, WFP mainly focused on a disaster communication system aimed at channelling information between central and local levels using mobile technology. Under the PRRO, WFP also maintained close engagement with MIDIMAR, whose leadership and coordination was critical to the success of the multi-agency response to the influx of Burundian refugees. In addition, WFP's implementation of cash-based transfers (CBT) using mobile technology and transition to debit smart card, supported the Government's policy of moving towards a cashless society and greater financial inclusion.

During the reporting period, WFP started a Post-Harvest Loss Reduction (PHLR) pilot programme started, targeting purchase for progress (P4P)-supported smallholder farmers to train them on more effective ways of minimizing crop losses during the post-harvest processes. This involved trainings on best practices to handle newly harvested crops, including grain storage. The project was implemented in collaboration with the government, local administration, farmers' organizations, and manufacturers. One of the objectives of WFP is to strengthen national capacity in its implementation activities and initiate a possible handover. P4P will equally leverage its investments in PHLR to build sustainable national capacity.

P4P and home grown school feeding (HGSF) programmes collaborated with the Rwandan Government to link smallholder farmers with schools in order to supply them with food. WFP also continued its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) to establish a government led HGSF programme in four districts based on local purchase of food commodities. The school meals were coupled with literacy and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities in the same schools. To strengthen management and coordination of HGSF activities, WFP signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with MINEDUC and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), and the four HGSF programme districts. WFP also provided technical assistance to MINEDUC to draft the national school feeding policy and strategy.

WFP implemented targeted preventive supplementary feeding under the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) framework. The findings of this project were used as lessons learned guiding WFP and the Rwandan Government, together with a number of stakeholders, to design and implement a strategy to combat chronic malnutrition. The goal of this strategy is to develop and deliver highly nutritious food products to children 6-23 months, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through the national fortified blended food (FBF) programme. The FBF is locally produced by the Africa Improved Foods (AIF) factory and used as a dietary supplement. WFP supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in designing this programme particularly in the areas of monitoring and evaluation, and in supply chain management.

WFP provided technical assistance to open the factory, in close collaboration with the government, to have a local facility producing foods that meet the highest standards. WFP's purchases of AIF's FBF will be provided to WFP beneficiaries, and will also act as a catalyst for fortified food products to be eventually readily accessible, affordable, and commercially viable for use in the combat of malnutrition in the region.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

**Country programme: CP 200539 (2013-2018), approved budget USD 52 million.** The Common Country Programme (CCP) 2013-2018 was comprised of two components:

- Component 1 aimed at enhancing the national capacity to design, develop and manage nationally owned hunger solutions. WFP provided technical assistance in the areas of vulnerability analysis, disaster risk reduction and management, HGSF and market access for smallholder farmers.
- Component 2 aimed at modelling innovations in food assistance programming of nationally owned hunger solutions, to provide an evidence base to support future programme scale-up and to inform best practices. WFP implemented small-scale food assistance projects for the prevention of chronic malnutrition and community resilience and productive asset creation.

The Country Programme was aligned with the Government of Rwanda's EDPRS-II, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAF) and WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

**Relief Operation: PRRO 200744 (2015-2017), approved budget USD 89.67 million.** The refugee and returnee operation contributed to the following Zero Hunger Challenge pillars: 1) zero children under two years are stunted, and 2) 100 percent access to adequate food year round. The specific objectives of the operation were to:

- Meet the food and nutritional needs of refugee and returnee populations, and treat moderate acute malnourished children 6-59 months during the period of assistance (WFP Strategic Objective 1 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies).
- Prevent chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), prevent malnutrition while improving adherence to drug protocols of people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) and TB patients, and improve access to and quality of education and health facilities in the refugee camps (WFP Strategic Objective 2 - Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies).

The objectives of the operation were consistent with the EDPRS II, and the 2013-2018 UNDAF.

**Emergency Operation: IR-EMOP 201015 (2016), approved budget USD 0.88 million** responded to the government request for assistance and provided emergency food assistance to populations affected by floods and landslides in northern Rwanda for a duration of three months.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

With some refugees from DRC having been hosted in Rwandan camps for nearly twenty years, the protracted relief and recovery operation's funding base shrank down to only a few major donors. However a renewed focus on resource mobilization by the Country Office, as well as the sudden onset of the Burundian crisis in April 2015, saw an enlargement and diversification of the donor base, which continued in 2016.

A hurdle has been the increased earmarking of funding towards refugees from Burundi. As a result, pipelines for activities in favour of Burundian camp-based refugees were relatively secure, while at times assistance to Congolese refugees were ensured for less than a month.

As a land-locked country, the Rwanda operations often face long lead times before actually receiving food commodities, therefore just-in-time funding would not necessarily avoid an operational pipeline break. In spite of these challenges, and thanks to its internal loan mechanisms and Global Commodity Management Facilities (GCMF), WFP has been able to deliver continuous in-kind food and cash-based general distributions, as well as targeted nutrition activities to the most vulnerable. Due to the solid support of its donors, flexible delivery mechanisms and effectiveness, WFP has been able to uphold and even improve nutritional standards throughout the camps. These results could have been even more impressive had the funding been at the planned level, which would have enabled WFP to avoid cutting rations (e.g. school meals) or to initiate some planned activities which have not materialized due to limited funding (e.g. early child development (ECD), livelihood programmes).

In 2016, WFP Rwanda's Country Programme was relatively well resourced, mainly through important bilateral donations received for two major projects – the second phase of Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) and Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF). However, late confirmation of funding resulted in delayed implementation and lower than planned achievements for both projects. For a second consecutive year, the HGSF has also been recipient of generous private sector funding, allowing WFP to complement the bilateral in-kind donations with locally produced commodities, thus enhancing the potential for sustainability of the project. In 2015-2016, the P4P programme transitioned from multilateral funding to being locally-financed. With the launch of the Post-Harvest pilot in 2016, a combination of both programmes is likely to have the potential to generate major donor interest. The joint, inter-agency nutrition programme ended in November 2016. It is hoped that new funding in 2017 will allow a new programme to build on the successes of the previous one and upscale its best practices.

## Achievements at Country Level

The release of the 2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) report by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and WFP Rwanda was followed by a dissemination exercise, targeting districts as key users. Along with the report, more detailed district profiles were provided for a better grasp of district level food security and nutrition dynamics, which is expected to improve district strategic plans. The findings of the biannual Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) were shared with the government as evidence-based information supporting decision making. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs' (MIDIMAR) disaster communication system supported by WFP and UNDP became fully operational in ten pilot districts, and is expected to be expanded to remaining ones. Through this system and prior trainings on emergency needs assessment, the country's disaster management capabilities have progressively strengthened.

Under the Homegrown School Feeding project, schools were selected in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and district officials. Subsequent to this selection, WFP worked closely with HGSF coordinators, District Education Officers, head teachers and local government to form HGSF committees at each school to oversee the programme and transfer ownership to the community. WFP also provided technical assistance to MINEDUC to formulate a national school feeding policy and strategy.

The One UN nutrition programme successfully contributed to reduce stunting and anaemia among project beneficiaries, however the two years' time-frame was too short to achieve a significant impact on stunting reduction and eventually eliminate malnutrition. However, during this period, young children's diets improved in terms of both diversity and frequency of feeding, while minimum acceptable diet improved among enrolled children.

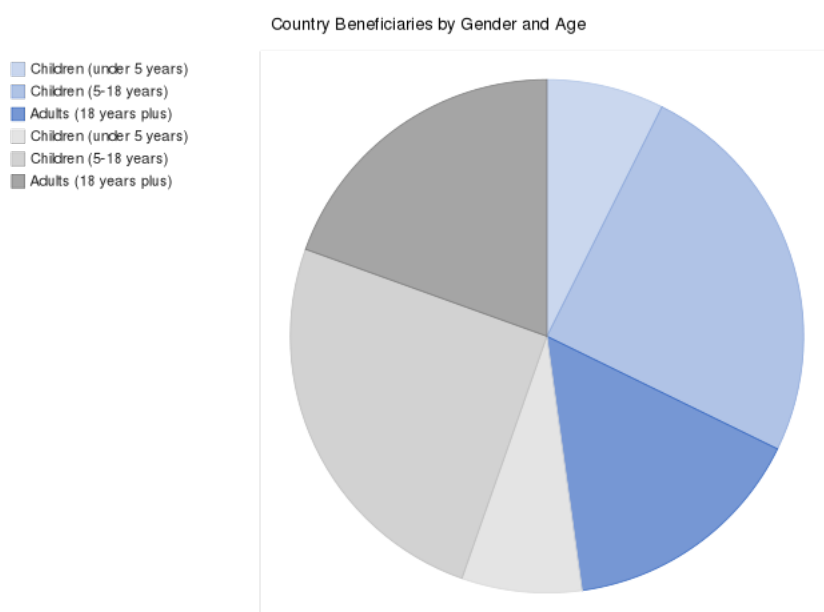
In 2016, WFP successfully provided emergency food assistance to flood affected populations in Gakenke district as part of a joint One UN response to the governments' request for assistance.

Further, WFP maintained and scaled up its relief assistance to refugees and returnees to respond to increased needs due to additional influx of beneficiaries from Burundi. Assistance was increasingly provided through cash-based transfers (CBT).

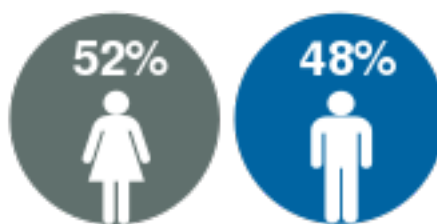


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	26,092	26,709	52,801
Children (5-18 years)	87,648	88,688	176,336
Adults (18 years plus)	54,957	68,783	123,740
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>168,697</b>	<b>184,180</b>	<b>352,877</b>







## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	334	85	84	1,247	62	1,810
Single Country IR-EMOP	706	52	207	-	9	974
Single Country PRRO	10,977	909	3,467	1,985	184	17,522
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>12,017</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>20,307</b>



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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	400,427	-	-
Single Country PRRO	4,419,360	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>4,819,786</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

Food purchases through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) were critical for operations, accounting for the purchase of the vast majority of cereals, pulses, SuperCereal, Plumpy'Sup, sugar, vegetable oil and High Energy Biscuits (HEBs). GCMF storage facilities in Kigali included locally procured cereals from smallholder farmers, and ensured that essential commodities were immediately available for distribution to refugees once contributions were confirmed, while purchases through regional GCMF stores reduced lead times by up to eight weeks. Further, within the context of the GCMF, WFP Rwanda will start procuring locally produced fortified nutritious foods from the newly established Africa Improved Foods (AIF) factory. This initiative will enable the Country Office to acquire sensitive products with a longer functional shelf-life than if internationally procured. It also has the benefit of leveraging our procurement capacity (a contract has been signed for a yearly amount of 25,000 mt), so that AIF is confident they will have a return on investment.

All transportation of food commodities to refugee camps was done by commercial transporters. Competitive tendering ensured the most cost-efficient transport companies were identified, and all contracted companies delivered food on time, as planned. Some delays were noted in deliveries from Mombasa due to differences in the clearance procedures between the Revenue Authorities of Rwanda and Kenya. In some circumstances, dispatch of some imported commodities to Rwanda was initially delayed due to the need for additional testing to ensure compliance with Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) standards. However, close collaboration with RSB allowed waive on some of these requirements ensuring timely deliveries of these commodities.

WFP worked with Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for commodity storage and handling management in the refugee camps. To facilitate easier delivery to schools and nutrition centres, WFP prepositioned food at the Huye Field Office. Secondary transport of food commodities to schools and nutrition centres was arranged through commercial transporters. For the nutrition programme, WFP worked with cooperating partner World Vision for the secondary transport, storage and handling of nutritional food commodities. This arrangement played an important role in successfully delivering food to all nutrition centres and in avoiding post-delivery losses. Under the school feeding programme, WFP worked closely with schools, providing training in food storage and handling that ensured the safety and integrity of all received food stocks.

WFP mitigated the risk of food losses by maintaining strict internal quality control mechanisms. A provision for loss recovery was included in contracts with commercial transporters. In addition, WFP ensured close monitoring of food stock expiry dates both in Kigali and at final distribution points, effectively mitigating potential losses from expiration.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,467	-	1,467
Corn Soya Blend	-	1,672	1,672
Iodised Salt	-	233	233
Maize	1,110	-	1,110
Maize Meal	673	-	673
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>5,156</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	2,391
Corn Soya Blend	745
Maize	10,566
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	20
Sugar	150
Vegetable Oil	1,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,893</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, the operational evaluation of the PRRO 200744 was completed, while another operational evaluation was initiated for the Country Programme 200539. The evaluation of the PRRO generated a set of recommendations for the Country Office for programmatic improvements and will also serve as lessons learned, which will inform the design of the Country Strategic Plan in 2017.

In line with the recommendations, the Country Office conducted a review of the transfer mechanism. The review concluded that the adoption of a multiple wallet debit card provided an opportunity to collaborate with UNHCR to provide assistance through cash for non-food items (NFIs) and food, using the same system. Consequently, the Country Office decided on the use of multiple wallet cash cards, in partnership with Equity Bank, which was successfully rolled out in all three cash camps, replacing the use of mobile transfers. The smart card or multiple wallet debit card enables refugees to easily access their monthly cash entitlements and buy the food of their choice, with the use of biometrics for identification checks. The multiple wallet debit card provided a platform for increased use of cash in assistance while ensuring enhanced protection and dignity to refugees.

In 2016, WFP conducted one market price assessment and monthly market price monitoring, of the major food items purchased by beneficiaries. These prices were used for further analysis to guide the decision-making process regarding the transfer / entitlement amount to beneficiaries, while taking into consideration recent food price increases and inflationary incidents. Consequently, a revision of the monthly transfer value is being undertaken by the Country Office. A cost-efficiency analysis was initiated to ensure that WFP's cash-based transfer interventions are cost-efficient and contribute to achieving intended outcomes to the beneficiaries. The Country Office aims to have these analyses completed by early 2017.

WFP in collaboration with its partners conducted a Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in all six refugee camps in May 2016. Key findings from SENS have already been presented to the Refugee Coordination Meeting (RCM), which advocates for improvements in nutrition responses.

Evaluation findings and recommendations along with the finalization of a gender baseline study informed the design of the Rwanda Country Gender Action Plan.

The Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project had several lessons learned including readjusting plans in line with the seasonal calendar to ensure activities are well timed. Moving forward SZHC plans to organize beneficiaries in groups to facilitate timely and efficient transactions, and is considering a change in approach to Community Development Fund (CDF) contributions, so that beneficiaries can monitor their accounts themselves.

The implementation of the Homegrown School Feeding programme in 2016 confirmed the important role of support and contributions from parents for the sustainability of the school feeding programme at the local level. It was observed that project management committees were more functional and accountable when both parents and student representatives were included, therefore WFP will continue to advocate for their involvement and training. In addition, the leadership of the government at both central and decentralised levels remains crucial to the successful implementation of the school feeding programme.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, the aim of this IR-EMOP was to respond to immediate food needs of flood affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance. The WFP response was part of the common appeal launched by One UN under the coordination of the Resident Coordinators' Office to support the Government of Rwanda to cover the needs of disaster victims.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

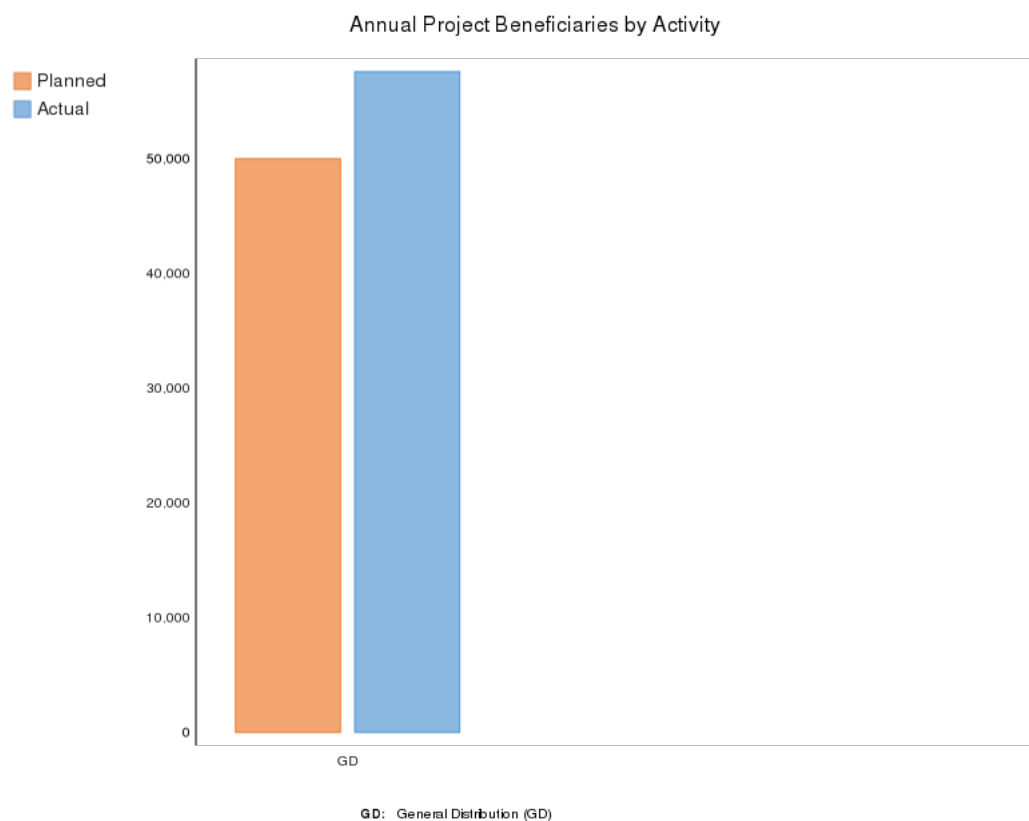
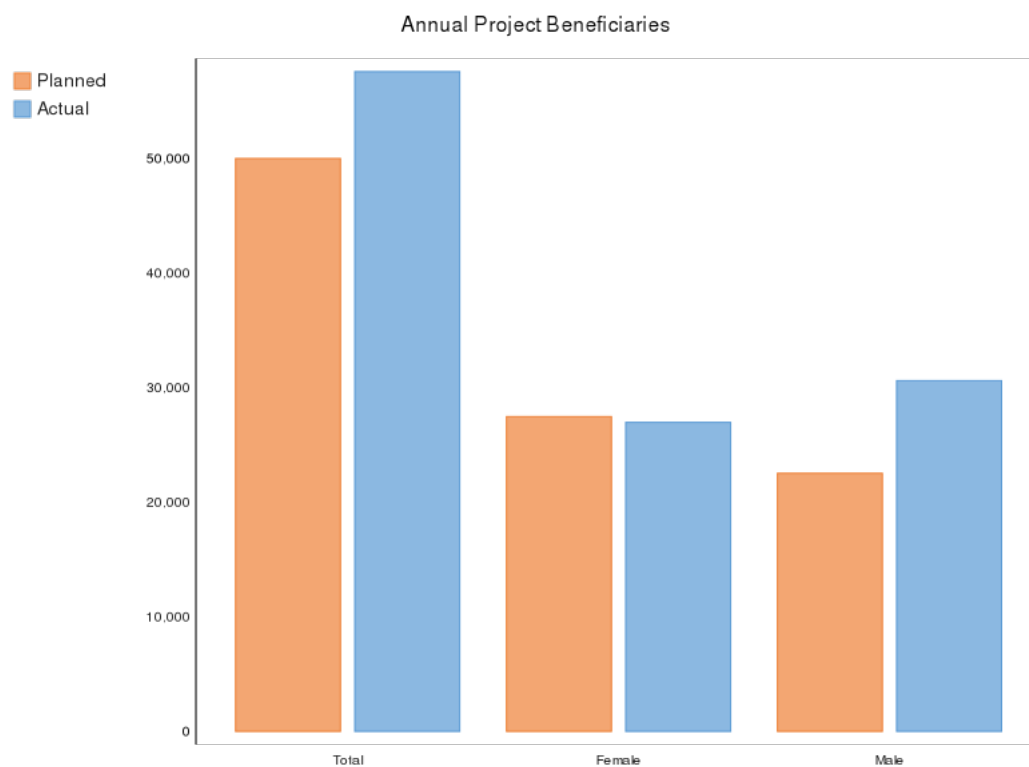
Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	194,250
Food and Related Costs	628,783
Indirect Support Costs	57,612
<b>Total</b>	<b>880,645</b>

## Project Activities

As a result of heavy rains on 7-10 May 2016 several regions of Rwanda suffered from landslides and floods. Specifically, the district of Gakenke in the North, Ngororero in the West and Muhanga in the South are the districts that suffered the most from the impacts of the rains. Affected populations lost their standing crops, food stocks, livestock and livelihood assets. Crops and houses of about 6,030 people, comprising 1,425 households, were completely destroyed, forcing them to take refuge in shelter with host families in safer locations.

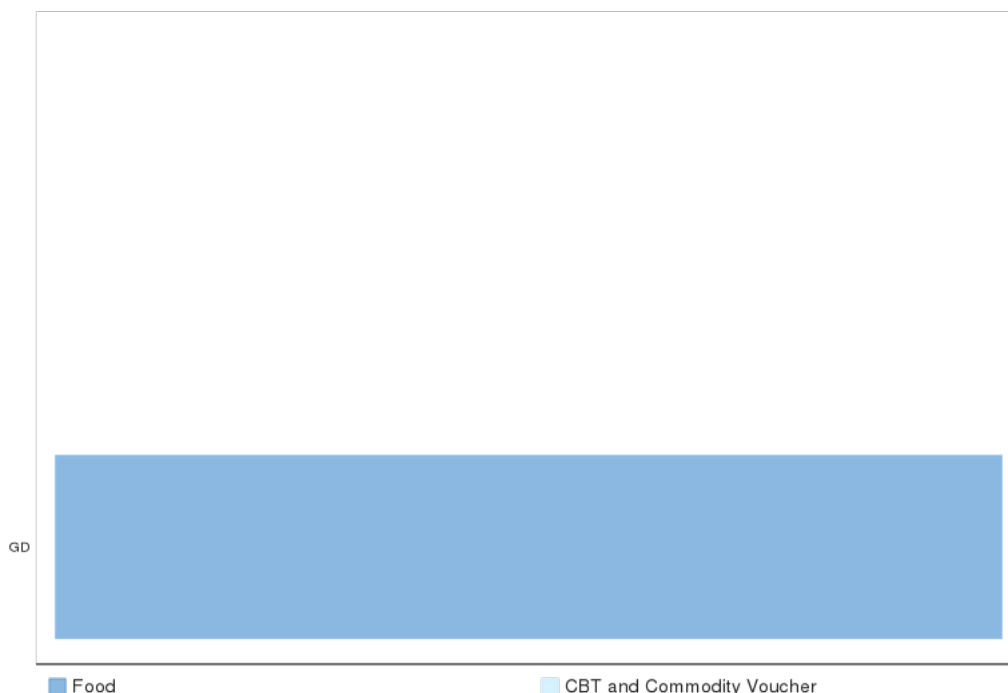
The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDIMAR) conducted an initial rapid assessment. Subsequently, from 15 until 22 June, 2016, the government, One UN in Rwanda (WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and IOM), World Vision and the relevant government ministries including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Infrastructure/ Water and Sanitation Corporation and Ministry of Education conducted a series of joint assessments to determine the magnitude and the needs of the affected population.

Based on the assessment findings, the government requested the UN to support the affected population, including through the provision of food. Following the request, WFP launched a three-month IR-EMOP to provide relief assistance. Through the intervention, general food distribution rations were provided consisting of 410 g maize, 120 g pulses, 30 g vegetable oil and 5 g of iodised salt per person/day. Three rounds of distributions took place in ten sector headquarters; Gakenke, Rushashi, Minazi, Mataba, Muzo, Mugunga, Janja, Nemba, Karambo and Gashenyi. The actual number of beneficiaries reached was higher than planned as the number of feeding days was reduced (from 38 to 30 per household) in order to cover needs of additional beneficiaries. The tonnage distributed was slightly lower than planned due to fluctuations in exchange rates, which prevented the project from purchasing the full quantity originally budgeted.





Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	226	207	91.6%
Iodised Salt	9	9	95.1%
Maize	773	706	91.3%
Vegetable Oil	57	52	91.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>91.4%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

On 4 August 2016 during the Joint Intervention Management Committee meeting, chaired by the Minister of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), the Minister emphasised that local NGOs should be given priority for the flood response intervention as implementing partners, in order to build their capacity. In line with WFP's global commitment to increase its support to first responders, WFP partnered with the Rwanda Red Cross (RRC). The RRC was identified as the most suitable cooperating partner for various reasons; it is the leading humanitarian local NGO with field branches in all districts of Rwanda including the flood-affected areas, and it has a wide network of regular field staff and volunteers. RRC had earlier participated in the distribution of non-food items provided by World Vision to Gakenke district, hence they knew the environment of Gakenke. They also had experience in responding to an emergency through the distribution of High Energy Biscuits to Burundian refugees in 2015.

Establishing strong and effective partnerships, and engaging partners with the capacity to implement was essential to conduct food distribution effectively and efficiently. Before food distributions, WFP and RRC organized a one-day training on the best practices of general food distribution, record keeping and store handling, and the role of various

partners in the Gakenke response.

In order to ensure efficient coordination and information-sharing across all activities, WFP worked closely with MIDIMAR, UNDP, FAO, IOM and the district authorities. This enabled WFP to coordinate easily and share updates on food deliveries and distribution with partners.

Response activities were coordinated by the Gakenke District authorities, while WFP was an integral part of the Gakenke district coordination team, attending the coordination meetings and providing updates on food assistance. The district allocated existing sector-level stores for food storage and distributions, provided beneficiary figures, supported in the setting up of litigation desks in each food distribution site, mobilised beneficiaries to collect their food entitlement, and monitored food distributions.

## Results/Outcomes

The overall result of the project was in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. However, due to the short duration of the project, results at outcome level could not be measured. In terms of outputs, the project achieved the planned results as WFP successfully provided 974 mt of relief assistance, reaching a total of 57,585 beneficiaries. The actual beneficiaries reached were higher than planned as the number of feeding days were reduced in order to cover the needs of additional beneficiaries. In addition, WFP's partnership with the Rwanda Red Cross enhanced first responders' capacity.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

While no data on corporate gender indicators were collected due to the short duration of the project, WFP ensured distributions were conducted in a safe and accessible manner to facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups, such as, women and elderly, in distributions. WFP also worked with cooperating partners to increase awareness of gender dynamics relevant to project implementation in the field level agreement.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP established a help desk in each distribution site to enhance its accountability to and interaction with the beneficiaries. This was instrumental in providing solutions to problems raised by the beneficiaries. For example, in cases where a beneficiary was missing from the distribution list, WFP would refer to the verification desk who rectified the list to include the beneficiary.

The distributions were planned in consultation with the local authorities to determine the most appropriate sites for food distribution. Logistic assessments were also conducted to determine the appropriateness of the distribution sites, ensuring a safe environment and accessibility of the trucks.

The beneficiaries were also informed about the time and place of food distributions and ration entitlements in regular meetings with sector representatives. Ration entitlements were also presented in posters at distribution sites and in beneficiary registers. Rwanda Red Cross, the cooperating partner with a wide network of volunteers in every village, also helped disseminate information on food distributions.

To enhance protection, accountability and responsibility, beneficiary prioritisation was also taken into account based on the vulnerability type. Pregnant and lactating women, the disabled, the sick, child headed families, and the elderly were given priority during distributions.

Care was also taken to establish distribution sites close to the villages of the beneficiaries to reduce the burden of travelling long distances to collect food and to mitigate any safety risks of reaching home late.

The scooping method was used during distributions. The calibrated scoops were first tested in the presence of local authorities before using them. WFP staff were always present to monitor food distribution and verification of beneficiary registers.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover photo: © WFP/John Paul Sesonga

Residents of Gakenke district affected by floods, carrying food provided by WFP.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	22,525	27,475	50,000	30,612	26,973	57,585	135.9%	98.2%	115.2%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,303	2,303	4,606	115.2%	115.2%	115.2%
Children (5-18 years)	3,650	4,850	8,500	4,204	5,586	9,790	115.2%	115.2%	115.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	16,875	20,625	37,500	24,105	19,084	43,189	142.8%	92.5%	115.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	2,717	3,313	6,030	3,692	3,253	6,945	135.9%	98.2%	115.2%
Residents	19,808	24,162	43,970	26,920	23,720	50,640	135.9%	98.2%	115.2%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	50,000	-	50,000	57,585	-	57,585	115.2%	-	115.2%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	10,000	-	10,000	11,517	-	11,517	115.2%	-	115.2%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	4,900	5,100	10,000	6,427	5,090	11,517	131.2%	99.8%	115.2%
Total participants	4,900	5,100	10,000	6,427	5,090	11,517	131.2%	99.8%	115.2%
Total beneficiaries	22,525	27,475	50,000	30,612	26,973	57,585	135.9%	98.2%	115.2%

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01471-01	Beans	-	215
UN CERF	001-C-01471-01	Iodised Salt	-	9
UN CERF	001-C-01471-01	Maize	-	699
UN CERF	001-C-01471-01	Vegetable Oil	-	51
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>974</b>