

Project Number: 200539 | Project Category: **Country Programme**  
Project Approval Date: May 24, 2013 | Planned Start Date: July 01, 2013  
Actual Start Date: July 01, 2013 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme - Rwanda - (2013-2018)**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)



**World Food Programme**

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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).

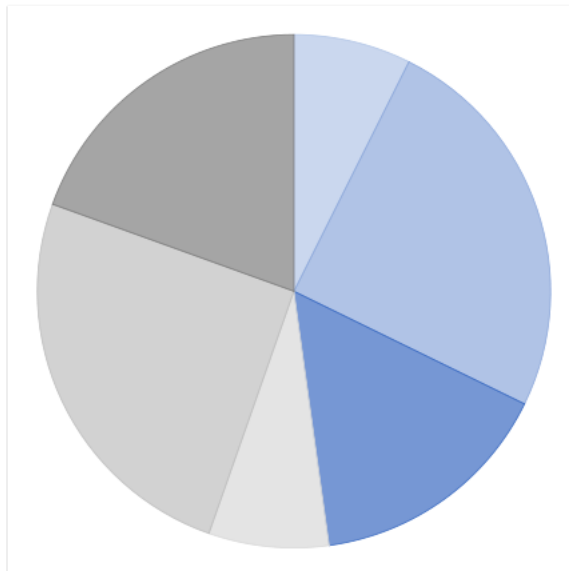


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

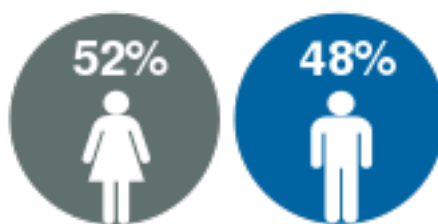
Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	26,092	26,709	52,801
Children (5-18 years)	87,648	88,688	176,336
Adults (18 years plus)	54,957	68,783	123,740
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>168,697</b>	<b>184,180</b>	<b>352,877</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)







## 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

The project included two components. The first component, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, focused on enhancing national capacity to design, develop and manage nationally owned hunger solutions. Technical expertise was provided to the government in the areas of food security and vulnerability analysis, disaster risk reduction and management, and market access for smallholder farmers through the Purchase for Progress initiative, as well as in Homegrown School Feeding. The second component of the project, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, focused on modelling innovations in food assistance programming. WFP implemented small-scale food assistance projects in the areas of community asset creation and rehabilitation. This component also included activities of chronic malnutrition prevention.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	12,444,692
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	6,004,420
Direct Support Costs	9,940,806
Food and Related Costs	20,070,815
Indirect Support Costs	3,392,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,852,984</b>

## Project Activities

### Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

*Outcome 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels*

#### Activity: Purchase for Progress

Upon request from the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) WFP continued assistance to strengthen the capacity of Ministry staff and the governance of smallholder farmers' cooperatives. Smallholder farmers benefited from WFP's in-country food purchases and training in market access and post-harvest handling and storage. The project was implemented in selected districts in the Eastern, Southern and Western provinces.

*Outcome 3.3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened*

#### Activity: Capacity development

Throughout 2016, WFP provided technical support to the ministries of Agriculture; Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs; and Local Government, as well as the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) to ensure quality data collection, analysis, and written outputs to inform decision-making and programme formulation, design, and adjustment in the areas of disaster risk reduction, emergency response and food security analysis.

### Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

*Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education*

#### Activity: Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), Early Childhood Development (ECD)

The HGSF project supported the government in establishing a national school feeding programme by creating a small-scale model targeting 104 schools in the country's poorest and most food insecure districts. WFP's innovative holistic intervention sought to improve the health, nutrition and literacy outcomes for primary students. The programme provided daily meals to approximately 83,000 primary school children in Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru districts in the Southern province, and Karongi and Rutsiro districts in the Western province. School children in the south received a daily meal consisting of maize, beans, salt and fortified vegetable oil, while school children in the west received porridge consisting of SuperCereal and sugar. As a contribution to the school meals programme, schools provided locally grown vegetables to enrich the meals provided by WFP. While the target for planned beneficiaries was nearly achieved, the amount of food distributed was below plan due to late confirmation of funding, which resulted in delayed receipt of in-kind commodities. Implementation started in July instead of January as planned.

The ECD programme, which provides fortified porridge to pre-primary school children, was not initiated as a result of constraints on WFP's funding and capacity.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs**

*Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households*

#### **Activity: Food assistance for Assets (FFA)**

WFP's community asset creation and rehabilitation programme aimed to reduce poverty, increase living standards and improve food security. Based on the successful completion of a pilot project in late 2015, a second phase of the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project was launched in 2016 to consolidate the achievements made in the pilot district Nyamagabe and to expand in two additional districts, Rutsiro and Karongi. The three districts were selected according to the percentage of poor people: 62, 45.3 and 51.4 percent respectively, all well above the 39.1 percent national average. Through FFA activities, the project provided cash-based transfers (Rwf 1,200, or USD 1.46 per person for each day participating in activities) to households vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition.

The amount of cash provided to beneficiaries was lower than the target due to a delayed start of programme activities as a result of late confirmation of funding and a lengthy start-up phase.

### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger**

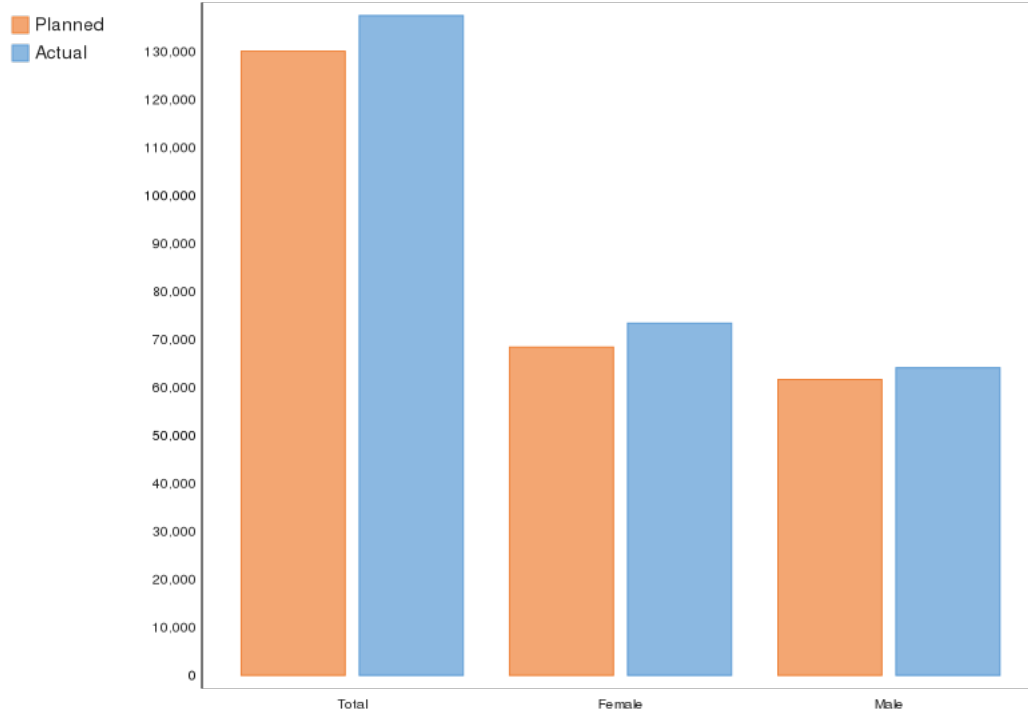
*Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW).*

#### **Activity: Nutrition (stunting prevention)**

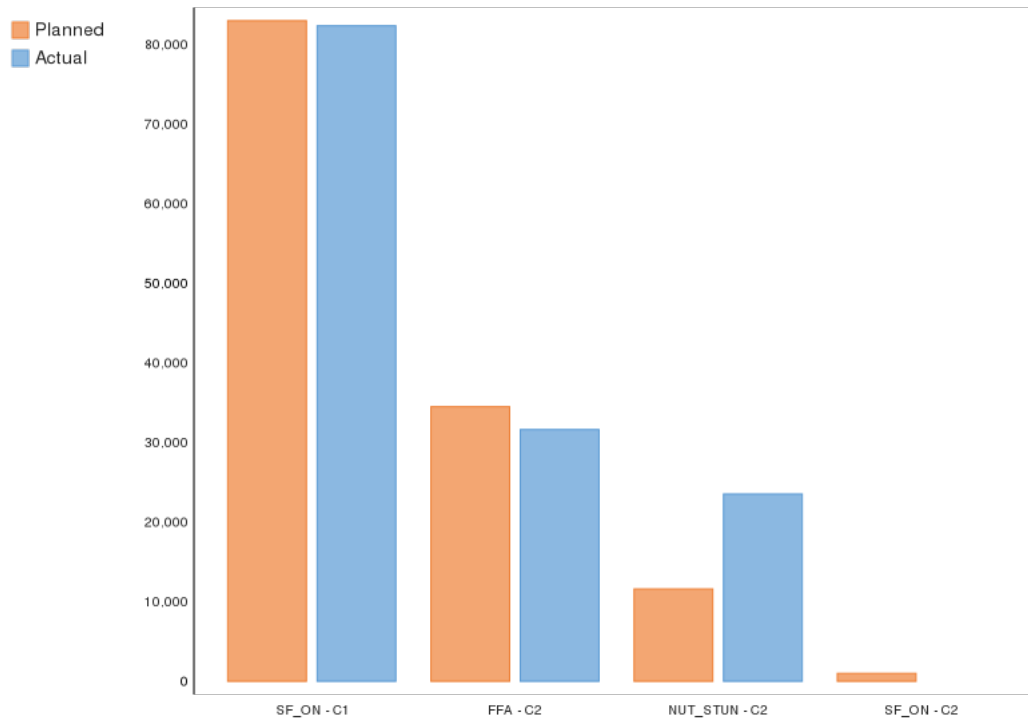
WFP worked with other UN agencies in line with the Delivering as One framework to implement a Joint One UN Nutrition Project to prevent chronic malnutrition. Each agency implemented complementary interventions to jointly target vulnerable households in Nyamagabe and Rutsiro Districts with high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and low food consumption scores reported in both districts. The programme targeted the poorest and most food insecure households in each district based on Rwandan community vulnerability categories (ubudehe). WFP focused on preventing stunting among children during the first 1000 days of life by providing age-appropriate supplementary food to PLW and children aged 6-23 months. The food basket was comprised of SuperCereal Plus for children aged 6-23 months and SuperCereal, sugar and vegetable oil for PLW.

The number of beneficiaries reached under the intervention was higher than planned, while amount of food distributed was on target. The reason was the continuous enrolment of new eligible beneficiaries, while other beneficiaries exited after programme completion, keeping the monthly number of programme participants at a consistent level.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

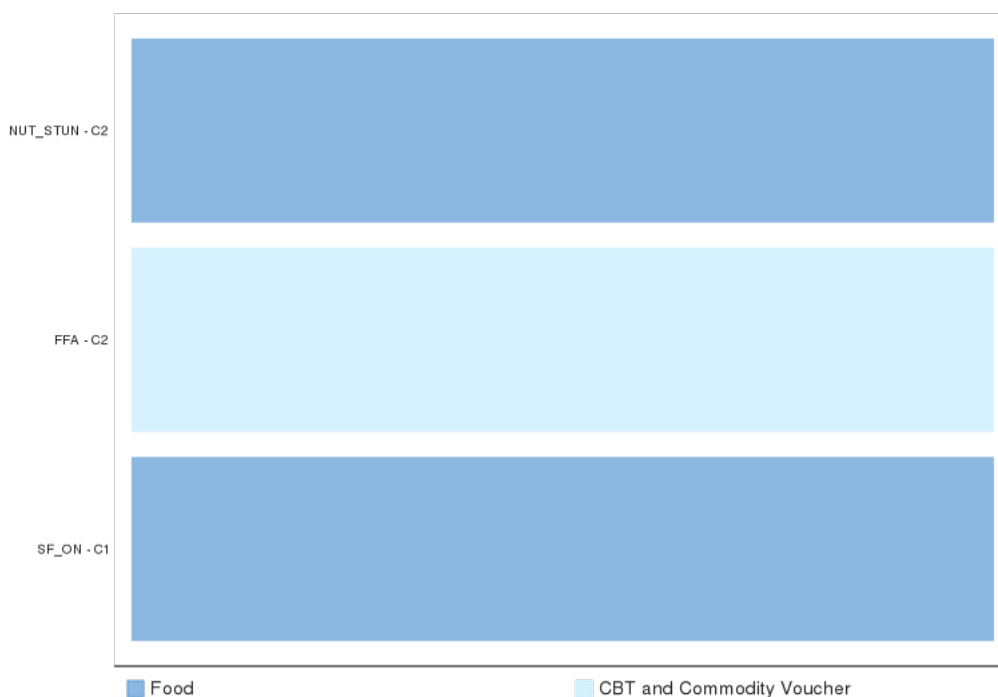


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>			
Beans	216	84	38.7%
Corn Soya Blend	931	237	25.5%
Iodised Salt	22	8	39.0%
Maize Meal	864	334	38.6%
Sugar	116	31	26.7%
Vegetable Oil	108	41	37.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>32.5%</b>
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	946	1,009	106.7%
Sugar	21	22	106.0%
Vegetable Oil	35	44	127.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>107.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>55.6%</b>

## **Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)**

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>			
Cash	966,578	400,427	41.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>966,578</b>	<b>400,427</b>	<b>41.4%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP worked closely with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and UN agencies in order to support the government in designing, implementing and managing food assistance programmes to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.

In support of the Rwandan Government's effort to eliminate malnutrition, WFP partnered with UNICEF, WHO, and FAO under the One UN nutrition programme. Each agency contributed using its comparative advantage to support the government in promoting the "One Thousand Days" nutrition campaign, focusing on infant and young child feeding. In line with this initiative, WFP provided age-appropriate fortified, nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and children aged 6-23 months, in the most vulnerable households (Ubudehe categories 1-2). UNICEF provided fortified micro-nutrient powder to all children aged 6-23 months (Ubudehe categories 1-6) to enrich children's diets, while WHO trained community health workers to improve their knowledge on maternal, infant and young child nutrition. FAO supported vulnerable households by providing small livestock and assisting the construction of kitchen gardens, as well as individual capacity building on managing farms and livestock in order to increase families' production and consumption of a diversified diet. The impact of agencies' harmonised approach and complementary interventions was strengthened in 2016 through more regular coordination at the field level between all stakeholders, including UN agencies, district officials, the NGO implementing partner and community members. The first phase of the project ended in December 2016, and the end line evaluation showed encouraging outcome results prompting the agencies to design a second phase.

Through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP worked closely with FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UN Women to contribute to a joint five-year programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE).

For the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project, WFP worked with NGO cooperating partners: Good Neighbors (GNR) in Nyamagabe, World Vision International (WVI) in Rutsiro, and ADRA in Karongi districts to create community assets. Cooperating partners also helped with small ruminants' distribution to vulnerable farmers, and conducted trainings in agricultural technology and livestock rearing. WFP channelled the financial support to beneficiaries through cooperating partners, and provided guidance and technical advisory through different forms of monitoring.

As part of the Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF) programme's holistic approach to improving education and nutrition outcomes, WFP partnered with WVI that led activities on literacy and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). WVI carried out a number of activities in the HGSF-supported primary schools, including the distribution of reading materials, trainings of teachers, setting up libraries in schools and communities, providing instruction on good health and hygiene practices through school health clubs, setting up hand-washing stations, and building latrines. WFP supported WVI in coordinating activities with the central and district governments.

WFP also partnered with Adventist Development and Relief Agency to build kitchens, store rooms and fuel-efficient stoves in the supported schools. Proper operation and maintenance of the kitchens and stores was ensured through close collaboration with the community.

## Performance Monitoring

For the Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF) programme a baseline study was conducted to allow for regular monitoring of activity outputs and performance indicators. The study was conducted in June through desk research, school based surveys, and key informant interviews. As a follow-up to the baseline study, WFP will implement a



bi-annual school survey. A first follow-up survey was conducted in mid-September covering all 104 schools assisted through the project, using a comprehensive questionnaire to measure implementation progress. Jointly with the school survey, a parents' survey was conducted to collect data on certain household level indicators. Furthermore, under the scope of the HGSF project, WFP supported and collaborated with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) in the area of monitoring and evaluation to enhance capacity and streamline processes.

For the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project activities that began in July/August, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in 2016. As activities had only recently started, the PDM focused mainly on collecting data on processes, gender, and protection issues rather than outcomes. The quantitative data collected through the PDM survey was complemented with the collection of qualitative information through focus group discussions (FGDs). Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected using questionnaires programmed on Android tablets. Data was submitted electronically from the tablets to ONA, an online data visualization platform. Capturing of data using tablets improved data quality and saved time on data entry. It was also environment friendly as it eliminated the need to print paper questionnaires. The ONA platform was instrumental in providing quick analysis on data collection and sharing it via the platform with Country Office management and relevant technical units.

WFP lead the end line survey for the One UN Joint Nutrition project to measure the reduction in the prevalence of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children in supported communities. The cross-sectional survey used random sampling strategy to select households with a PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months. Data was collected using different tools: a structured questionnaire exploring socio-economic factors, key indicators for food security, health and nutrition (programmed in a tablet), as well as anthropometric measurements and anaemia test.

All monitoring exercises were conducted in a gender sensitive manner including equal gender proportion among enumerators and camp-guides, as well as collection of sex-disaggregated data for process and outcome indicators. Since mid-2015, the Country Office is fully utilising WFP's corporate tool for programme management (i.e. COMET) for recording and tracking output and outcome related data.

## Results/Outcomes

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs**

*Outcome 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels*

#### **Activity: Purchase for Progress (P4P)**

P4P indicators measuring proportions of distributed food purchased through regional and in-country suppliers, as well as proportions of food purchased from aggregation systems involving smallholder farmers, showed a decrease in 2016. The main reason for the lower achievement was the erratic and unevenly distributed rains that resulted in below-average harvests in two consecutive agricultural seasons particularly in the Eastern Province. Well below yields and/or total crop failure heavily impacted the farmers in this area, and the overall availability of locally produced grain.

During the year, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers' organisations to expand their access to markets and reduce post-harvest losses by providing training on business planning and post-harvest handling and storage. In 2016, planned targets were not entirely achieved due to the deactivation of three cooperatives and one cooperative reforming into an NGO. In addition to trainings, WFP also provided post-harvest handling equipment to smallholder farmers.

*Outcome 3.3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened*

#### **Activity: Capacity Development**

WFP continued to build government capacity in food security analysis, emergency response and disaster risk reduction. Support was provided to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) in setting up and rolling out their disaster communication system, which became operational in ten districts during the year. The system strengthened MIDIMAR's disaster management and response capacity. Following the finalization of the 2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) exercise, WFP developed detailed district profiles to assist district authorities in strengthening their strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation. Also according to plan, WFP conducted two rounds of Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS) to keep track of the food security and nutrition situation in the country, in order to best inform decisions and strategies in those areas. For both the CFSVA and FNSMS exercises, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal

Resources (MINAGRI), and National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) were involved in all processes from preparations to report finalization.

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger**

*Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to, and utilization of, education*

**Activity:** Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF), Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Retention rates in schools assisted through the HGSF programme remained high and well above the corporate target. There was a slight reduction in the rates for both girls and boys as compared to last year, which was mainly due to the inclusion of additional schools in the Western Province as of mid-2016. It is likely that rates will improve in these schools further into project implementation, following the same improvement patterns as schools in the Southern Province that have benefited from the project for several years.

WFP successfully assisted all targeted primary schools with cooked meals, and provided trainings as planned for government staff at national and district levels on HGSF project management and monitoring. Targets were also met for distribution of kitchen utensils, jerry cans, and buckets to targeted schools. In addition, motorbikes were provided to district coordinators (one in each targeted district) to facilitate monitoring activities. Other planned activities for provision and installation of fuel efficient stoves and kitchen construction/rehabilitation targets were not achieved due to delayed receipt of funding, which caused activities to start later than planned.

#### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs**

*Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households*

**Activity:** Food assistance for Assets (FFA)

Under the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project, no follow up outcome monitoring was conducted in 2016 as activities only started mid-year. Regular post-distribution monitoring (PDM) is planned for the second quarter of 2017 to measure progress against the baseline survey which was conducted in March 2015. The baseline showed an elevated level of poor food consumption and over 90 percent of the population having low dietary diversity (<4.5), which was associated with very minimal consumption of meat, fruits and milk.

Outputs were lower for the year than planned due to a delayed start until August, however the overall progress of implementation was satisfactory with a number of outputs partially achieved. To mitigate hazard risks for agricultural production, erosion control was key to protect and increase available land for agriculture cultivation. In collaboration with the assisted communities, previously barren land was newly terraced and existing terraces were rehabilitated through the FFA scheme. To stabilize the newly constructed terraces and to prevent landslides, agroforestry trees and forage grasses were planted, and agricultural inputs such as maize, Irish potato and bean seeds were provided to be sowed on the terraces. In addition, feeder roads were constructed through the project to reduce transport costs and boost agricultural marketing.

WFP also supported households to keep small livestock such as goats, pigs, sheep and chicken in order to improve their livelihood status. Livestock remained an important asset for the smallholder farmers complementing agriculture activities as it provided manure used for increasing the production. The overall target for provision of small ruminants was not achieved as the exercise took longer than anticipated, due to livestock suppliers needing to meet national standards. In total, 535 animals were provided to as many households. Also in 2016, trainings were organized for beneficiaries covering agriculture technology and livestock rearing. The target was overachieved as training on livestock rearing was conducted earlier than planned. The livestock distribution required selecting and training beneficiaries ahead of time in order to have them well prepared in livestock rearing practices.

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger**

*Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and school-aged children.*

**Activity:** Nutrition (prevention of chronic malnutrition)

Under the One UN nutrition project to prevent chronic malnutrition, the end line survey conducted in August showed a positive development in measured outcomes. Programme coverage of WFP's stunting prevention programme increased when compared to the mid-term survey, which can be attributed to improved coordination between WFP and districts on beneficiary lists harmonisation, as well as increased engagement of community health workers in identification of eligible women and children. While coverage did not attain the corporate target, participation was high, with three quarters of enrolled beneficiaries participating in 100 percent of distributions. The proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) also increased, however still falling short of the target. The increase in MAD was likely a combination of increased programme coverage, expanded nutrition messaging (from

WFP and partners) and sustained consumption of SuperCereal Plus. Throughout the year WFP assisted all targeted health centres and provided nutrition education on feeding practices to beneficiaries. Resources permitting, the Country Office aims to continue the programme in 2017 to further improve the nutritional status of targeted beneficiaries.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP Rwanda has been making strides in gender equity, and on average women make up 32 percent of the Country Office workforce. Among all national and international staff, women represent 31 and 38 percent respectively. This was unearthed by the gender baseline study report on gender mainstreaming in WFP Rwanda, produced in November 2016.

Under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP worked closely with partners on the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project. This sustainable development programme focused on improving the livelihoods and securing the rights of rural women based on four outcome areas: improved food security and nutrition; increased income opportunities to secure livelihoods; enhanced leadership and participation in law-making and rural institutions; and strengthened gender-responsive policy environments to support rural women.

Specifically, WFP supported rural women in organisational strengthening through training on governance and management, to ensure women are part of decision-making processes and benefit equally from the farmers' organisations (FOs) profits. WFP trained women on grain post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS) and supported women's access to improved PHHS equipment to lessen their workload and improve the quality of their agricultural produce to access good markets and increase their income. WFP connected women to markets for their produce, and also facilitated their access to inputs and services.

Within Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF), the proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees reduced from the previous year. Additionally, there was a slight reduction in the number of women project committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution. The reductions in leadership positions and trainings for women is attributed to a transition from the pilot phase of the program to the inclusion of two new districts in 2016, making a total of four. Furthermore, all the committees were nominated afresh on an annual basis with no specific gender considerations, and in most school meals programmes in the country, men are employed more often than women reportedly due to the intense physical requirements involved in cooking in large schools. Currently in Rwanda, more men are given teaching appointments than women. WFP's intervention included sensitisation efforts with parent-teacher associations to introduce gender considerations in the forming of project management committees.

Over a third of women in project management committees of the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) held leadership positions. One particular committee within SZHC, the KOIKWI Cooperative Committee, met the projected target while women within the IGA Committee (where they are elected not nominated) did not meet the target. Concerning women's community involvement, the SZHC project's use of a participatory approach in community meetings generated appreciation among women in targeted communities. The women felt this approach gave them a platform to articulate their priorities to local leaders either directly, or through committees. Due to the delayed start of the project, no formal trainings on modalities of distribution were held in 2016, but are scheduled to be conducted in 2017.

Within the nutrition programme, WFP and World Vision introduced "Last Mile Mobile Solution" (LMMS) technology, which facilitated easier beneficiary registration, verification, and distribution, using individual beneficiary identification cards. WFP also increased the number of nutrition distribution centres. These improvements greatly reduced the average wait time for women attending food distributions. For nutrition activities, targets were achieved with regards to women in leadership positions and women trained on modalities of distribution. The involvement of men in mentioned activities remained an area for improvement, which will be further addressed in 2017 through messaging and sensitisation.

A gender baseline study for WFP Rwanda was carried out in November 2016 in order to assess where the Country Office currently stands in terms of progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), and to identify opportunities for more effective integration of gender into WFP's interventions. This baseline study informed the Country Gender Action Plan and ensured it was in line with the corporate Gender Action Plan (GAP) developed to translate the Gender Policy (2015-2020) goals into concrete and measurable actions before 2020.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The Country Office continued to work closely with its partners through all of its activities to ensure that beneficiaries received sufficient information about the programme and did not experience safety issues. WFP also actively sought the views of beneficiaries and received feedback and complaints through continuous beneficiary contact monitoring. For the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) programme regular meetings were held at terracing sites informing beneficiaries about the SZHC programme. Moreover, the SZHC programme governance structure ensured management by WFP, activity implementation by local government at the district and sector levels, as well as by international and local NGOs and community-based organizations. The structure allowed for close collaboration with beneficiaries on project management issues, thus strengthening the accountability to affected populations (AAP).

To ensure that beneficiary complaints and comments were heard, feedback was collected through beneficiary representatives and passed on to SZHC cooperating partners. Alternatively, beneficiaries could share their feedback directly with cooperating partners. In addition, WFP monitoring assistants collected feedback from beneficiaries when dissatisfaction arose.

Within the SZHC project, slightly more men than women reported being informed about the programme, with men surpassing the base value and women not yet meeting it. This can be attributed partly to the novelty of the program, and partly to men generally being more educated than women in the target areas. No major safety incidents were reported during implementation, and nearly all men and women participating in the project reported no safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites.

In HGSF, WFP worked closely with the assisted communities to ensure that programme activities were not overburdening them through regular consultations with the HGSF committees and head teachers. In addition, a parents' survey was conducted to understand parents' ability to contribute to the programme and their understanding on the importance of education, so as to tailor trainings to their needs. Finally, all food commodities were delivered directly to schools to ensure that communities, especially women, did not have to spend precious time and resources carrying food commodities from a drop off point to the schools for storage.

For the prevention of chronic malnutrition programme, the end line survey which was conducted jointly with other agencies, did not collect data on WFP protection indicators, thus no follow up data is available for 2016.

In 2016, WFP also strengthened AAP through the production and dissemination of Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) district profiles, which increased access to food security information at sub-national level enabling more informed decision-making.

A protection and gender support mission undertaken in 2016 included facilitation for a one-day training on protection, gender and AAP for the Country Office programme unit and cooperating partners' staff. Furthermore, facilitation of a half-day training of trainers for selected staff of field-offices and partners occurred, enabling them to conduct respective protection and gender training for their colleagues.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover photo: Residents of Cyanika in Nyamagabe are happy to cultivate fertile land terraced with assistance from WFP.

Credit: © WFP/Rein Skullerud

Project indicators: Outputs table: Though the indicator in table "Output indicators" states number of goats and sheep distributed per household, this is a system error and the numbers measure the number of planned and actual goats and sheep distributed in total. No household received more than one animal.

## 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	61,673	68,427	130,100	64,123	73,407	137,530	104.0%	107.3%	105.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development)	40,670	42,330	83,000	41,703	40,657	82,360	102.5%	96.0%	99.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst)	21,003	26,097	47,100	22,420	32,750	55,170	106.7%	125.5%	117.1%
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	40,670	42,330	83,000	41,703	40,657	82,360	102.5%	96.0%	99.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	40,670	42,330	83,000	41,703	40,657	82,360	102.5%	96.0%	99.2%
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	6,830	7,004	13,834	8,797	9,490	18,287	128.8%	135.5%	132.2%
Children (5-18 years)	4,517	4,588	9,105	4,342	4,408	8,750	96.1%	96.1%	96.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	9,656	14,505	24,161	9,281	18,852	28,133	96.1%	130.0%	116.4%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	21,002	26,098	47,100	22,870	32,300	55,170	108.9%	123.8%	117.1%

## 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)
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	83,000	-	83,000	82,360	-	82,360	99.2%	-	99.2%
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	34,500	34,500	-	31,635	31,635	-	91.7%	91.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	11,600	-	11,600	23,535	-	23,535	202.9%	-	202.9%

## 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)
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	83,000	-	83,000	82,360	-	82,360	99.2%	-	99.2%
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	6,900	6,900	-	6,327	6,327	-	91.7%	91.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	11,600	-	11,600	23,535	-	23,535	202.9%	-	202.9%

## 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>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	40,670	42,330	83,000	41,703	40,657	82,360	102.5%	96.0%	99.2%

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 participants	40,670	42,330	83,000	41,703	40,657	82,360	102.5%	96.0%	99.2%
Total beneficiaries	40,670	42,330	83,000	41,703	40,657	82,360	102.5%	96.0%	99.2%
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,036	3,864	6,900	2,980	3,347	6,327	98.2%	86.6%	91.7%
Total participants	3,036	3,864	6,900	2,980	3,347	6,327	98.2%	86.6%	91.7%
Total beneficiaries	16,699	17,801	34,500	15,311	16,324	31,635	91.7%	91.7%	91.7%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

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>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>									
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	3,822	3,978	7,800	6,467	7,162	13,629	169.2%	180.0%	174.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	3,800	3,800	-	9,906	9,906	-	260.7%	260.7%
Total beneficiaries	3,822	7,778	11,600	6,467	17,068	23,535	169.2%	219.4%	202.9%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	66.00	86.00	65.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=10.00	65.60	21.00	15.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>85.00	98.90	98.60	95.60
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>85.00	98.40	98.60	95.70
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=4.00	20.00	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.80	39.00	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=5.00	25.00	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=3.40	17.00	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.60	38.00	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.80	39.00	-	-



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	2.90	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	2.70	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	3.00	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP survey</i>	=7.00	9.60	-	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>SZHC PHASE II, Project End Target: 2018.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	<46.20	-	46.20	-
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.02, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey</i>	>70.00	-	45.30	59.50
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.08, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.02, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey</i>	>70.00	12.10	12.30	19.20

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1	1	100.0%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	30	30	100.0%
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	2	2	100.0%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Local Purchases</b>				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	70	66	94.3%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	27,049	22,612	83.6%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	item	550	550	100.0%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	50	50	100.0%
Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	item	402	402	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	104	104	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	item	110	42	38.2%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	3,524	3,524	100.0%
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	item	4	4	100.0%
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	item	77	77	100.0%
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>				
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	753	113	15.0%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	448	144	32.1%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	17	15	85.3%
Number of Goats & Sheep distributed to each household	Animal	7,202	535	7.4%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	547	974	178.1%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	40	100.0%
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	instance	40	40	100.0%
Number of nutrition information products distributed	item	1,800	1,800	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>RWANDA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	34.00	45.00	33.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>RWANDA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	39.10	40.00	39.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	45.50	-	61.90
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	33.90	-	24.50
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	20.60	-	13.60
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	46.20	55.00	39.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	88.50	-	93.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	54.50	-	0.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	88.50	-	100.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	24.30	-	31.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	98.50
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	43.70	-	27.70
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	98.70
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	34.00	-	29.50
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	98.60

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=247,636.00	87,382.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=17.00	17.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=829,513.00	533,094.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=6.00	6.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	6
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	294
Private Donors	WPD-C-03402-01	Beans	-	110
Private Donors	WPD-C-03402-01	Iodised Salt	-	28
Private Donors	WPD-C-03402-01	Maize Meal	-	379
Private Donors	WPD-C-03439-01	Sugar	-	61
Private Donors	WPD-C-03580-01	Sugar	-	49
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>926</b>