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Rwanda

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Rwanda is the second most densely populated country in Africa[1], with a population of around 13.2 million people expanding at a rate of 2.5 percent annually.[2] With 16 percent of the population living in extreme poverty,[3] the country faces various vulnerabilities including land degradation, economic and weather-related shocks like floods, landslides, and droughts undermining food and nutrition security. Agriculture is the main economic activity, contributing about one-fourth of the country's gross domestic product, and employing over two thirds of the population, with half practicing subsistence agriculture and 42 percent commercial agriculture. The dual pressures of poor and degrading soils and climate change affect the sector's productivity: 70 percent of land is located on hillsides with limited terracing; irrigation levels are low as only 1.6 percent of agricultural operators investing in it.

WFP seeks to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition through the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, delivering life-saving assistance and strengthening national capacity by building systems to achieve zero hunger and other sustainable development goals.

With resourcing of 93 percent against the annual requirements, **WFP reached 309,000 people (51 percent women) including smallholder farmers, school children, refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and crisis-affected communities.** WFP provided direct support through a combination of 4,722 MT of in-kind food and nearly USD 10 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) distributed to improve food security and nutrition. This assistance also targeted 5000 people with disabilities.

WFP also supported nearly 146,000 people to improve their food security and nutrition status through capacity strengthening activities such as social and behavior change communication, agriculture and nutrition-sensitive training, provision of agricultural inputs, and community-led poverty reduction initiatives.

In May 2023, prolonged heavy rainfall in its northern, western, and southern provinces caused severe damages due to flooding and landslides. Within 24 hours, led by the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA), WFP and partners were on the ground deploying logistics and food assistance to affected communities. Over five months, **WFP provided 12 MT of food and USD 336,000 in cash assistance to more than 3,000 households in the six districts most affected by the floods,** complementing Government efforts.

At the same time, **WFP strengthened the capacity of key national institutions,** reaching over 200 government and partner staff with trainings,[4] simulations, south-south learning and other activities. WFP supported the Government and partners to prepare for and respond to crises by strengthening existing national disaster management capacities and structures, thereby maintaining WFP's commitment to attaining SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Government to **provide more effective and shock-responsive social protection and emergency preparedness and response actions.** This included contributions towards the development of the new national Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy approved in May in the aftermath of the disasters, development of a national digitalized household emergency needs assessment toolkit, technical assistance towards the approved design of the first Government-led shock-responsive cash transfer scheme; and efforts to strengthen the social protection sector's Complaints Management System. WFP, in collaboration with MINEMA, the Ministry of Environment, and other partners, convened the first-ever national disaster risk reduction and management conference in March, highlighting innovations and partnership opportunities, as well as actionable recommendations for advancing climate-sensitive and shock responsive social protection programming in Rwanda.

WFP continued supporting the Government in strengthening the flagship National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) reaching over 3.8 million children with daily school meals. Leveraging a multi-partite agreement with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National Child Development Agency, WFP focused on supporting revamp of the NSFP's procurement model, aimed at cost savings and more nutritious meals, and worked to strengthen market linkages for smallholder farmers to supply the school feeding market. Complementing the NSFP, WFP is the country's second largest school meal supplier, providing over 118,000 students in 140 public schools with diversified and nutritious meals which enhanced education, food security, nutritional status, and health outcomes. WFP transitioned 108 schools to the NSFP in September 2023.

As part of the efforts to fight malnutrition, **WFP continued supporting the Government to strengthen the capacity of healthcare professionals and improve national nutrition surveillance systems under the one UN joint programme on nutrition.** WFP remained a key stakeholder for enhancing national food systems as co-chair of the Maize Value Chain Platform along with MINAGRI and the Private Sector Federation. The platform brings together stakeholders and practitioners to ensure coordination of activities in the maize value chain; this further strengthens WFP's visibility and influence in the agricultural sector.

In 2023, a second phase of the IGNITE Food Systems Challenge was launched in collaboration with **WFP's regional innovation hub and Impact Hub Kigali seeking to support innovative ideas for sustainable food systems**. WFP launched the second phase of the Joint UN Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment in five districts, with the goal of improving rural women's livelihoods. WFP-supported farmers participated in trainings on good agricultural practices, strengthening key value chains, and reducing post-harvest losses which contributed to increasing marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets.

Furthermore, **WFP's resilient livelihoods activities continued in the context of Sustainable Market Alliance and Asset Creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project**, implemented in five districts[5] since July 2020. The developed assets and infrastructure were handed over to districts, with special attention paid to their maintenance and continued use benefiting smallholder farmers. WFP co-convened a national Regenerative and Conservation Agriculture Coalition of 14 member organizations, to promote nationwide adoption of evidence generation on and continued adaptation.

Despite high inflation rates experienced in Rwanda, **WFP contributed over USD 80 million to the economy through local food procurement**, CBT, transport, warehousing, cooperating partners, financial service providers, and other contractors. In 2023 94 percent of all food commodities were purchased locally, including 48,208.72 MT of super cereal and fortified foods purchased from local sellers and WFP-supported farmers.

309,143

Total beneficiaries in 2023



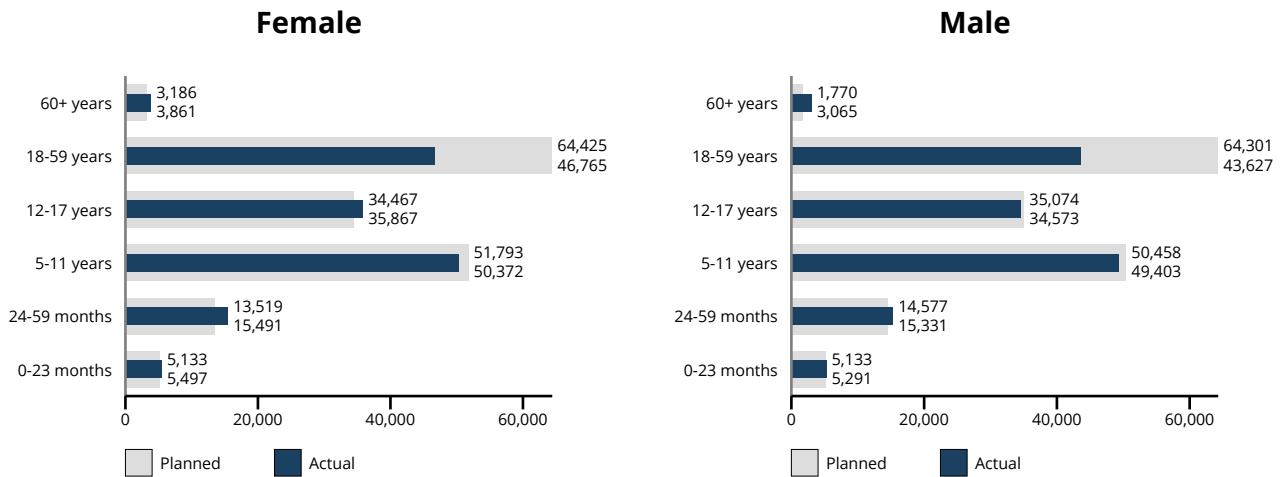
51% female



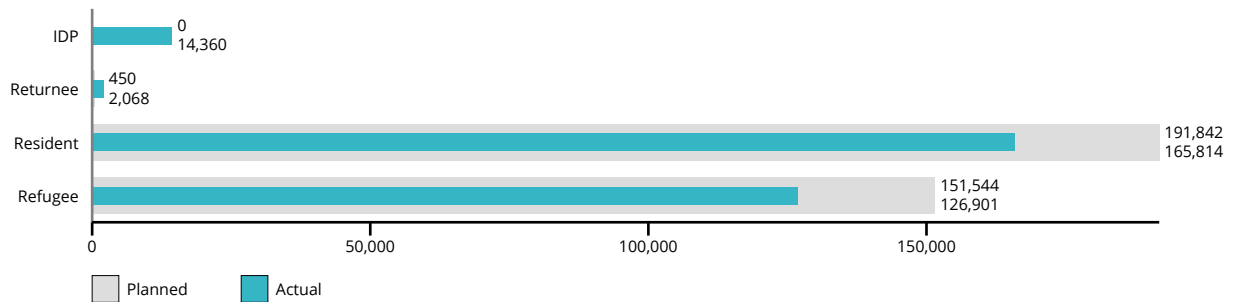
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 12,161 (52% Female, 48% Male)

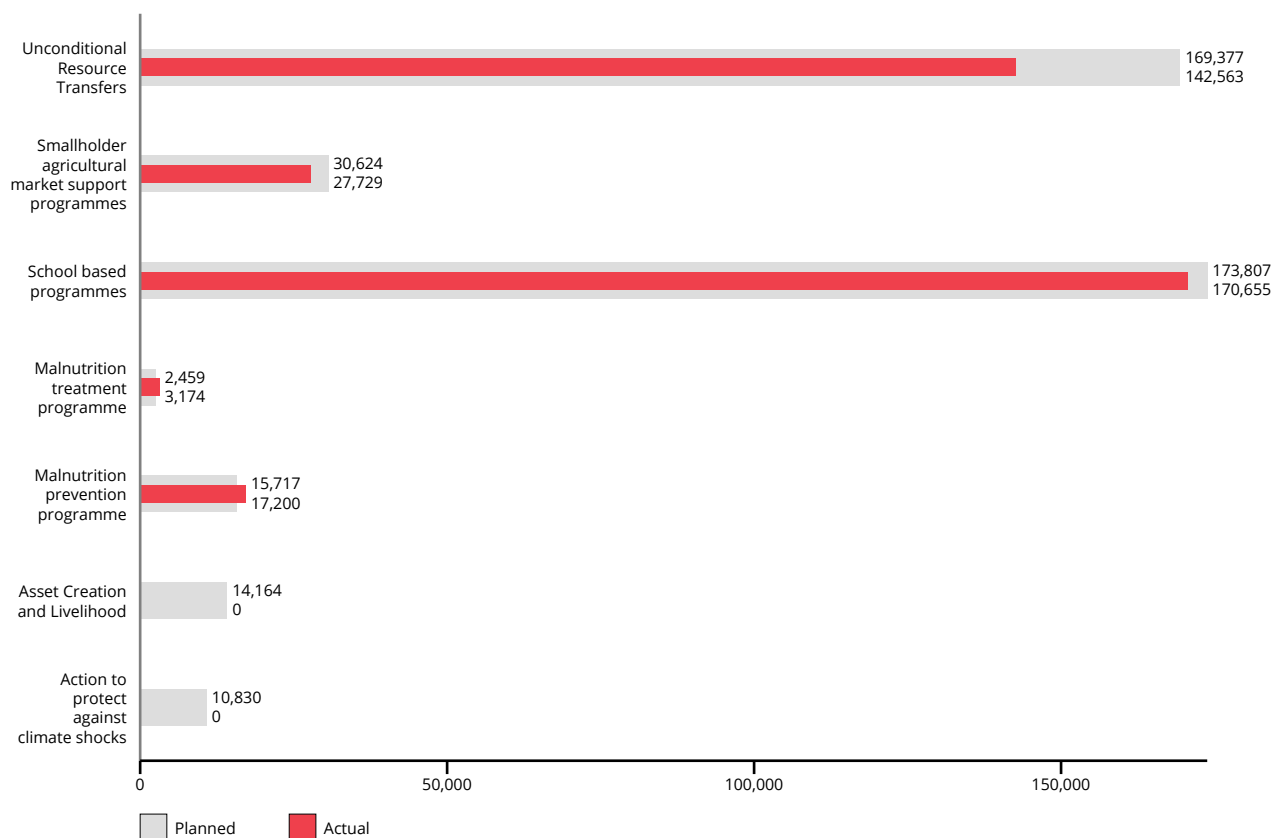
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



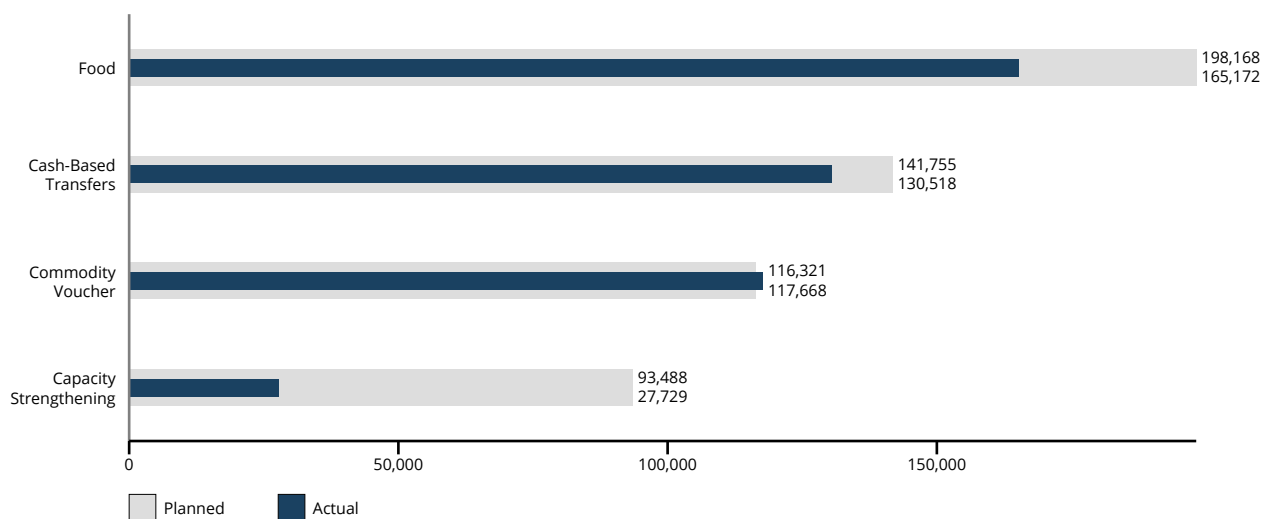
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



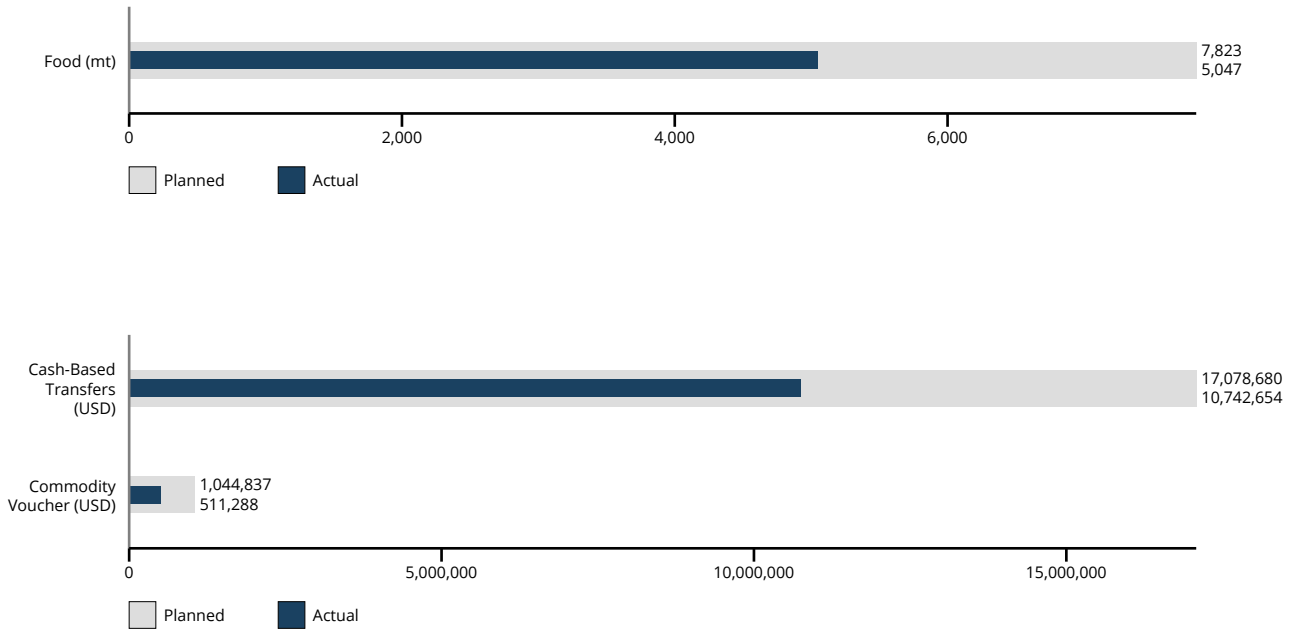
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



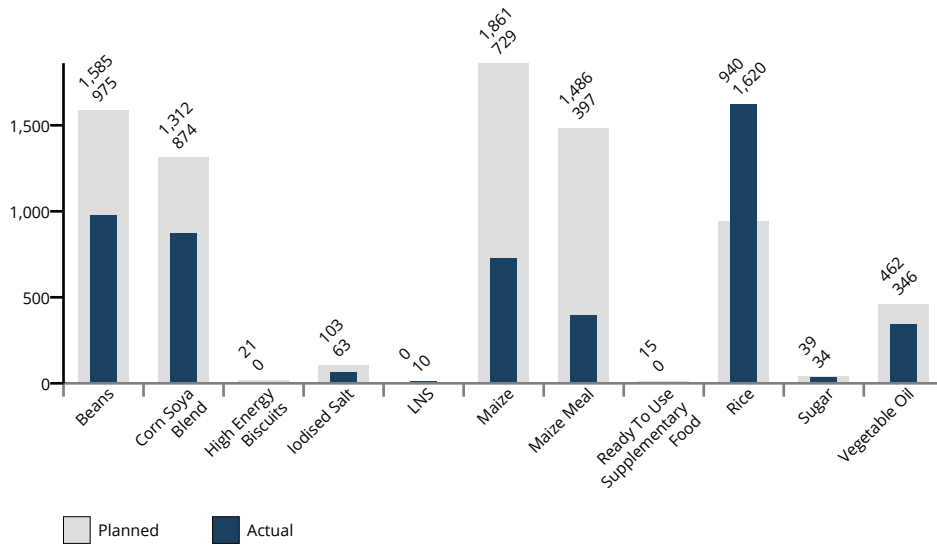
Beneficiaries by Modality



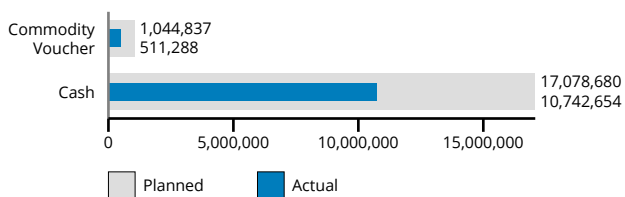
Total Transfers by Modality



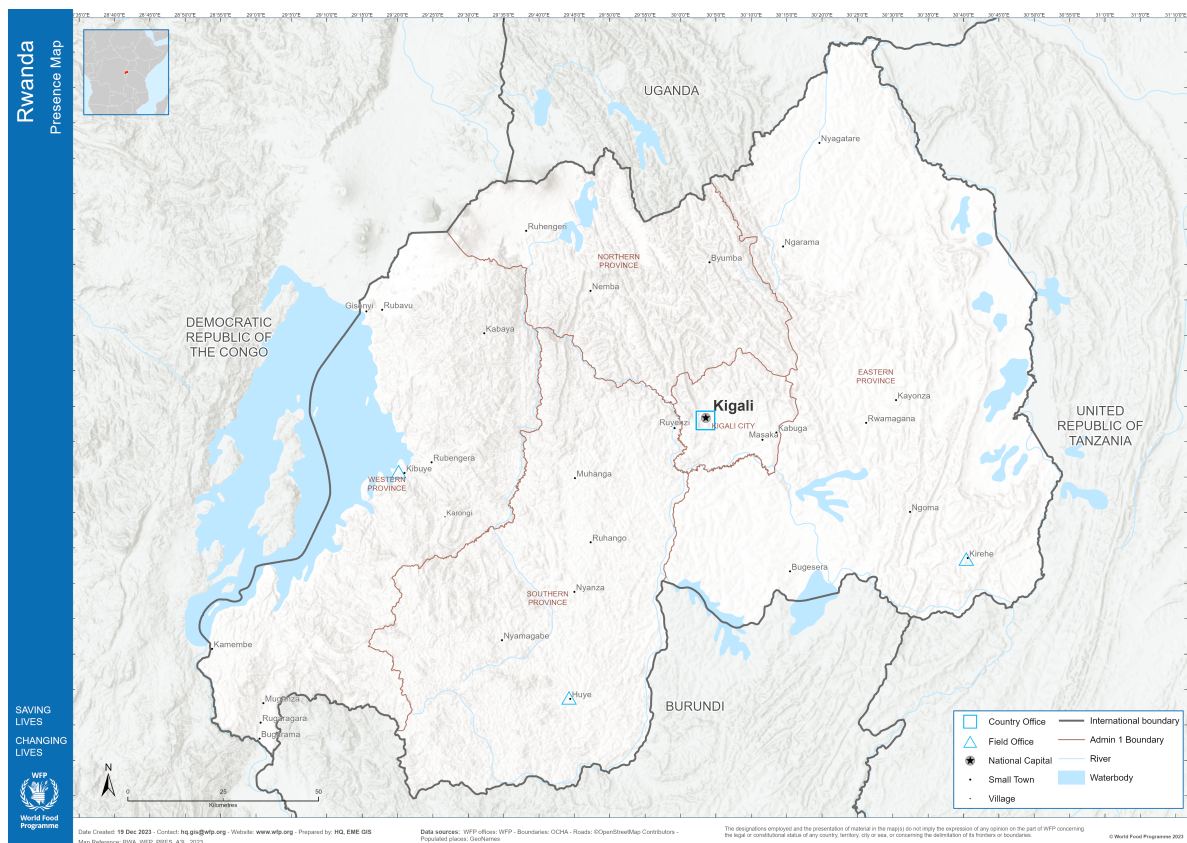
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Rwanda ranks 165 of 191 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI)⁶ and 112 out of 185 nations vulnerable to climate change in the latest available Country Index of the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative for 2023⁷ Rwanda has been advancing gender equality and women empowerment through various policies, laws, sector strategies and programmes. Despite significant progress, Rwanda is now ranked 12 out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap report 2023⁸, down from sixth place in 2022, owing to gender norms including a patriarchal social structure that leads to unequal social power relations between men and women.

The many recent shocks and stressors - the COVID-19 pandemic, global economic slump, inflation, regional instability, and the climate crisis - have hampered the country's efforts to address food and nutrition insecurity. Rwanda was listed among the top ten countries worldwide with the highest food inflation rates in 2023⁹, putting strain on livelihoods and further reducing the already poor purchasing power of the average Rwandan household. Food insecurity remains a major challenge, high stunting levels of 33 percent¹⁰, are above the public health threshold of severity defined as 30 percent and far from the national target of 19 percent to be reached by 2024. In the 2023 Global Hunger Index (GHI), Rwanda ranked 96 out of 125 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2022 GHI scores.¹¹

The 2021 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) showed that 20.6 percent of households were food insecure, with the highest prevalence in the western province at 36 percent. Among food-insecure households, 1.8 percent are severely food insecure, with limited consumption of nutritionally diverse foods. One in three children is anaemic due to high levels of micronutrient deficiencies. Access to food is impacted by recent declines in food crop yields, particularly of highly nutritious crops, driven by climate change. Furthermore, most households in Rwanda rely heavily on the market to buy their food, and 29.5 percent of households spend more than two thirds of their total income on food.¹² Consequently, elevated food costs significantly affect the population, particularly the most vulnerable members.

Rwanda aspires to reach middle-income country status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050. To achieve this, the Government of Rwanda and development partners continue to bolster efforts to reduce poverty, improve education, nutrition, and healthcare, and promote economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas and for the most vulnerable groups. Priorities and activities are guided by the National Development Strategy Vision 2050 and a series of seven-year national development plans including those relevant to food and nutrition security implemented through the agriculture, health, education, social protection, water and sanitation and disaster management sectors.

In 2023, Rwanda hosted 135,000 refugees and asylum seekers mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi, with the majority (90 percent) residing in camps and transit sites. The refugee crisis remained protracted due to continued conflict in the DRC. Despite the stability in Burundi, the number of returnees voluntarily repatriating reduced from 30,000 in 2022 to less than 400 people in 2023. Given the escalation of violence in DRC, Rwanda is likely to see an increase in people fleeing into the country to seek refuge.

Livelihood opportunities for camp-based refugees continue to be undermined by lack of land for cultivation and livestock rearing as well as lack of livelihood funding. Despite this, the Government through its "Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024" supported livelihood strategies to increase refugee self-reliance to reduce over-reliance on humanitarian assistance.

With the current CSP concluding in December 2024, WFP began the process of visioning for its future programme and contribution to the Government's efforts to achieving Zero Hunger. Based on the current CSP's achievements and lessons learned, WFP continues consultations with key stakeholders including the Government, communities and others to shape recommendations for the next CSP, which will be aligned with both the National Strategy for Transformation 2 (NST-2) and the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) currently under development.

WFP Operations in Rwanda

Through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, WFP aims to contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 2: Zero Hunger, and 17: Partnerships for the Goals. WFP provides life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure people through five strategic outcomes and works across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to build the resilience of individuals, communities, and Government institutions to respond to shocks and move toward recovery and sustainable development.

Under strategic Outcome 1, WFP aims to address the immediate food and nutrition needs of camp-based refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and crisis-affected Rwandan populations in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In 2023, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to these populations as well as internally displaced people to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP supported the government's emergency response by delivering food assistance to people affected by floods in May.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focuses on strengthening national social protection and school feeding programming and the country's capacities to better prepare for, respond to and cope with shocks in partnership with MINEMA, the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), MINAGRI, and MINEDUC, Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), National Child Development Agency (NCDA), Rwanda Standards Board (RSB), as well as the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA).

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP works with NCDA and RBC to support the Government in reducing all forms of malnutrition by providing capacity strengthening and technical support to the national programmes.

Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP complements the Government's vision for transforming and commercializing agriculture by enhancing food security and incomes of smallholder farmers through market-based value chain support in partnership with MINAGRI.

Strategic Outcome 5 positions WFP as an enabler of humanitarian response by providing supply chain services to the Government and partners in case of a crisis, including through food quality management, inspection and audit.

Risk management

WFP operations were impacted by the high food and fuel price volatility and insufficient funding for the protracted refugee operation. Despite this, WFP was able to maintain its response in Rwanda and intensified advocacy and fundraising by constantly engaging traditional and new donors to mobilize resources.

High food price inflation was seen as likely to jeopardize food and nutrition security, along with reduced funding from donors due to competing global aid demands and priorities. WFP's weekly price monitoring continued to show high food prices in and around refugee camps, affecting refugees' purchasing power. As a result, in February 2023, WFP adjusted the value of the cash transfers provided to refugees to the cost of monthly food needs to help them cope with the high food prices on the market. However, inflation continued to undermine the value of cash assistance, as WFP's reduced cash rations for targeted refugees remained lower than the annual average food costs throughout 2023, corresponding to 74 percent of entitlements.

To enhance cooperating partners' capacity and manage third party risks, WFP implemented spot checks, performance evaluations, and training. Inquiries and complaints regarding partners, received through different channels, were followed up with relevant authorities, and partners were informed as appropriate.

Guided by its risk register, WFP assessed and monitored various strategic, operational, and fiduciary risks for its activities in Rwanda. WFP maintained dedicated fraud risk assessments of high-risk process areas to assess risk exposures under its cash-based transfer and in-kind programme activities, supply chain operations, human resources, and administration.

Other risks related to regional developments included a sudden influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo of up to 30,000 people in 2023 as per Government estimates. WFP responded by deploying preparedness measures, including the development of a concept of operations for any cross-border influx.

Lessons learned

As the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) comes to an end in December 2024, WFP has embarked on the development. The CSP design will draw upon the Common Country Analysis commissioned by the United Nations Country Team and the contextual shifts. The new CSP will also be informed by, and aligned with, the National Strategy for Transformation 2 (NST2) under development, the UNSDCF and engagement with key stakeholders (Government and Development Partners, civil society and communities).

The CSP evaluation recommended that WFP continues to pursue a multi-pronged country capacity strengthening approach, informed by a corresponding strategy, well defined expected outcomes, and enhanced monitoring. In line with the conclusions, WFP is recommended to strengthen its approach to disability inclusion across the portfolio and upscale the gender work to a focus on gender transformation across programmes. Environmental sustainability and climate change as cross-cutting issues will feature prominently in the next CSP and will be scaled up in line with needs assessments. WFP is also urged to ensure continued emphasis on WFP positioning in the humanitarian sphere and prioritize livelihoods for refugees through linkages with other parts of the portfolio and enhanced emphasis on partnerships and funding alternatives.

Country office story



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Women from the SMART project which was successfully handed over in 2023.

- **Rural women make use of solar-powered irrigation under UN Rwanda's joint support**

Rural women in the Jarama sector, Ngoma district, have built wealth worth over RWF 200 million by earning, saving, and investing money thanks to solar-powered irrigation intervention supported by three UN Rome Based Agencies - (Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO, International Fund for Agriculture Development - IFAD, and World Food Programme), and UN Women.

<https://rwanda.un.org/en/249470-rural-women-make-use-solar-powered-irrigation-under-un-rwanda%E2%80%99s-joint-support>

- **Digitalizing Nutrition Data: Impact on Child Wellbeing in Rwanda**

The World Food Programme and UN sister agencies worked hand in hand with the government of Rwanda address the root causes of malnutrition, by empowering parents on feeding infants and young children with a minimum acceptable diet. This effort aimed to ensure that every child had the opportunity for appropriate growth and development. <https://rwanda.un.org/en/249467-digitalizing-nutrition-data-impact-child-wellbeing-rwanda>.

- **WFP hands over agricultural assets to districts, marking a milestone in food security and gender equality**

<http://www.rnanews.com/wfp-hands-over-agricultural-assets-to-districts-marking-a-milestone-in-food-security-and-gender-equality/>, <https://www.ktpress.rw/2023/10/korea-funded-agricultural-project-hands-over-assets-worth-8-million/>, <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/article/10775/news/featured/rural-women-make-use-of-solar-powered-irrigation-under-un-agencies-support>

- **Booklet with SMART human interest success stories**

<https://we.tl/t-QeCFJ0AbSE>

Programme performance

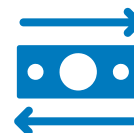
Strategic outcome 01: Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times



More than **128,000** People were reached through **in-kind food and cash** assistance



4.7 MT of food assistance provided to **the most vulnerable**



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



WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to about **15,000** people affected by floods and landslides in May 2023



WFP assisted over **29,000** **refugee children** and children from the **host community** with school meals

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP aimed to meet the food and nutrition needs of refugees living in camps, asylum seekers, Rwandan returnees and crisis affected vulnerable Rwandans. This outcome was aligned with SDG Target 2.1 (access to food). The targeted beneficiaries received support through in-kind food and nutrition assistance and/or cash-based transfers (CBT). Rwanda hosted 135,000 refugees and asylum seekers, of whom 90 percent live in camps and transit sites and rely solely on WFP to meet their food needs (94 percent of camp-based refugees as of December 2023). Nearly 19,000 people were temporarily displaced by floods and landslides in May 2023.

Strategic Outcome 1 received 85 percent of the annual needs. The refugee crisis in Rwanda is protracted and therefore faces ongoing resource constraints, affecting WFP's ability to fully meet the needs of targeted refugees all year round. Consequently, WFP continued to implement ration reductions to all camp-based refugees throughout 2023.

Throughout 2023, WFP collaborated with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA), UNHCR and other development partners to implement activities.

Refugee Response

With the available resources, WFP provided general food assistance (GFA) and nutrition support to 128,000 camp-based refugees and asylum seekers hosted in Rwanda primarily from Burundi (37.3 percent) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (62.2 percent). In the last quarter of the year, refugees as well as registered asylum seekers, received GFA through CBT which enabled them to meet their food and nutritional needs. WFP worked with Equity Bank to provide CBT through e-cards contributing USD 10.4 million to the local economy in 2023.

To improve nutrition outcomes in refugee camps, WFP implemented a comprehensive nutrition package consisting of malnutrition prevention and treatment interventions for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children between 6-23 months as well as social behavior change communication (SBCC). This was in line with the 1,000-day window of opportunity to prevent stunting, with an overall programme adherence rate of 11 percent.

SBCC activities targeted women enrolled in malnutrition prevention and treatment interventions and the least vulnerable refugees who were not eligible for food assistance to promote healthy diets, establish kitchen gardens, and support self-reliance and livelihood activities. Refugee children and host community children attending the same schools as refugees were provided with school meals. Approximately 2100 Rwandan returnees also received a three-month food package to support their reintegration into their communities of origin.

High food prices persisted in 2023, compelling WFP to adjust the cash transfer value in February to help refugees cope with inflation. However, whereas a full ration would be RWF 13,600 (USD 10.84), highly vulnerable refugees (87 percent of camp-based refugees at the time) received reduced rations of RWF 10,000 (USD 7.91), and moderately vulnerable refugees (5 percent of camp-based refugees at the time) RWF 5,000 (USD 3.95) from February to October 2023, equivalent to 74 percent of their respective entitlements due to insufficient funding. Due to persisting funding constraints, WFP further reduced refugee rations from November 2023, with highly vulnerable refugees receiving RWF 8,500 (USD 6.77) and moderately vulnerable refugees receiving RWF 4,250 (USD 3.39), or 62 percent of their respective entitlements. Adjustments of the transfer value and rations were jointly discussed with MINEMA and UNHCR.

The June 2023 Joint Post Distribution Monitoring survey findings revealed that, while refugees' food consumption deteriorated, their adoption of food-based coping strategies slightly improved to 12.4 percent in 2023 down from 13.6 percent in 2022. Despite overall reductions in food assistance, WFP was able to fully sustain nutrition support and school feeding programmes, crucially benefiting vulnerable groups. Results also indicated that acceptable levels of food consumption fell from 61 percent in 2022 to 50 percent in 2023. This was attributed to food price inflation and ration reductions, as well as a shift in food consumption habits, with beans being substituted with more affordable foods such as leafy vegetables. Furthermore, results indicated that refugees' knowledge and understanding of the entitlement and targeting approaches had increased to 80 percent in June 2023, up from 64 percent in May 2022, reflecting an extensive information campaign conducted by WFP in collaboration with MINEMA and UNHCR.

According to the 2023 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey, the prevalence rate of acute malnutrition (wasting) remained within the acceptable threshold below 5 percent but has increased across all refugee camps since 2021 for the first time in seven years. This may be related to the high food price inflation and reduced food assistance. Stunting rates have been on a steady decline in all five locations since 2019 to below the 20 percent threshold in 2023, reflecting an overall improvement over the past four years. The improving situation has been attributed to cooperating partners' improved delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive interventions.

To improve children's concentration and reduce school absenteeism, WFP provided school meals to over 160,000 children¹³, including 29,000 refugee children¹⁴ and 131,000 children¹⁵ from the host community attending the same schools. Aligned with the national school feeding programme, WFP provided reduced parent contributions, equivalent to RWF 15 (USD 0.01) per child per day, through cash-to-schools in three camps (Kigeme, Mugombwa, and Nyabiheke) and in-kind hot meals in Mahama and Kiziba camp schools not yet covered by the national programme. The drop-out rate decreased from 1.6 percent in the 2021/2022 school year to 1.2 percent in 2022/2023.

Since November 2022, insecurity in eastern DRC has led to an influx of people in Rwanda. By the end of December 2023, more than 14,000 asylum seekers had arrived in Rwanda. WFP provided in-kind food and nutrition assistance to them before transitioning to CBT through e-cards upon their registration as refugees. Until September 2023, hot meals included fresh vegetables and alternated maize meal with rice; though, due to funding constraints, WFP then shifted to only providing maize grain, beans, vegetable oil, and salt. To address all forms of malnutrition, the most vulnerable groups also received nutritious morning porridge benefiting children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as persons with HIV or TB. Nutrition screening and monitoring is conducted for newly arrived asylum seekers, and as of December 2023, 185 children had moderate acute malnutrition while 43 children had severe acute malnutrition.

Throughout 2023, UNHCR and MINEMA continued to support repatriation for Burundian refugees in Mahama camp wishing to voluntarily return to their home country, a process which began in August 2020. As of December 2023, a total of 30,782 refugees from Mahama camp had voluntarily repatriated to Burundi. Anticipation for a substantial number of Burundian refugees to voluntarily repatriate in 2023 fell short, with only 325 individuals returning out of the planned 3,200. Despite efforts by the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, including joint visits and meetings among refugees to encourage their return, the number of refugees voluntarily repatriating remained low. WFP provided hot meals to repatriating refugees at departure centres.

WFP conducted weekly price monitoring in and around refugee camps to understand the average cost of purchasing a basic food basket in comparison to the transfer value of WFP's general food assistance. The data was also utilized to inform programmatic decision-making regarding cash transfer value adjustments to reflect price changes. According to the monitoring data, the average price of a food basket increased by 17 percent from July 2022 to July 2023, while the cash ration for highly vulnerable refugees of RWF 10,000 (USD 7.97) was 25 percent lower than the cost of the food basket at the same time. Refugee households economic capacity to meet their essential food and non-food needs

without external support continues to be limited though it has not changed significantly from the previous year. 2023 monitoring data showed that about 58 percent of households (80 percent female-headed) had highly insufficient economic capacities to meet essential needs, a slight increase from 55 percent reported in 2022. This means that these households are unable to cover their food and essential needs using their resources. Only 26 percent had insufficient economic capacities to meet their food but not non-food needs, while only 16 percent of households have the economic resources with which they can cover all their essential needs.

Funding for refugees' livelihood activities is critical, especially for the least vulnerable refugees who are no longer receiving general food assistance. With an increasing need for humanitarian assistance around the world, the global repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and global conflicts, WFP faces competition for highly limited resources. Therefore, longer term strategies and financial support are needed to reduce humanitarian needs and promote self-reliance, ownership, empowerment, and community resilience, as refugees engage in various economic activities and be able to earn sufficient income to cater for their needs.

Emergency Flood response

In May 2023, prolonged heavy rainfall in Rwanda's northern, western, and southern provinces caused severe damages due to flooding and landslides. To respond to this situation, WFP handed over 18 temporary shelter units to the Government through MINEMA and provided in-kind food and assistance to around 5,000 people within 24 hours. When those displaced could safely return to their homes, WFP distributed cash-based transfers to over 3,000 of the most vulnerable households in collaboration with MINEMA and Western Union to support their basic and food needs during recovery and rebuilding of their livelihoods.

As indicated by the **Gender and Age Marker code 4** score, gender and age were well integrated in the implementation of activities under this SO.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP, in collaboration with partners, supported **Rwanda's first national conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management** attended by **148 people**.



WFP provided **daily nutritious school meals** to over **117,000** children in **140** schools in **7** districts in Rwanda



WFP supported the development of a **National School Feeding and Financing Strategy** to ensure sustainable programme funding in the next decade.



64 farmers were supported to **sell** their produce worth over **USD 30,000** to 8 schools **home-grown school feeding** in Kayonza.

Strategic Outcome 2, contributed to SDG Target 2.1 and focused on building national capacities to scale evidence-based and disaster risk-informed long-term safety net programming. This aimed to enhance access to adequate and nutritious food among vulnerable populations and to build resilience amidst the negative impact of weather-related shocks on food insecurity. WFP invested in direct programmes and capacity strengthening to build long-term systems that can enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. WFP's activities encompassed school feeding, food assistance for assets, social protection, disaster risk management and vulnerability analysis.

Strategic Outcome 2 was resourced at more than 100 percent due to multiyear funding facilitating the full implementation of the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP continued efforts to mobilize resources for continued technical assistance support to the Government to support shock-responsive social protection and disaster management systems strengthening.

School feeding Programme

The Rwanda National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), in its second year of implementation with universal coverage, continued to provide daily school meals to more than 3.8 million children nationwide, with extensive technical assistance from WFP. WFP strengthened government capacities by supporting the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) in developing the first National School Feeding Strategy and an accompanying Financing Strategy to advocate for increased and sustainable funding towards the programme within the next decade. WFP collaborated with MINEDUC to develop materials for standardized school feeding management training that reached over 9,000 stakeholders at national and local levels, with funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Rockefeller Foundation and the Novo Nordisk Foundation.

Through funding from USAID, WFP provided technical support, to the Government in revamping the NSFP's procurement model for improved cost-efficiencies, which was rolled out in the 2023/2024 school year. Under the new model, long shelf-life commodities are procured at district level, while fresh commodities are purchased directly by schools, as opposed to the old model, in which schools procured commodities, resulting in cost inefficiencies due to unaggregated demand as well as difficulties in ensuring food quality and safety due to multiple purchasing units. WFP will continue to support the Government at central and district level to implement the new procurement procedures, including documenting lessons learned after the first year.

WFP also seconded staff to MINEDUC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, and the Rwanda Biomedical Center, to ensure strong multi-sectoral coordination of school feeding, as well as capacity strengthening and skills transfer in four districts where 108 schools transitioned to the NSFP, to improve sustainability and retention of skills and lessons learned.

WFP supported the Government of Rwanda to launch an Eastern Africa regional School Meals Coalition network in June 2023, bringing together nine countries including Burundi, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda from the Eastern Africa Community. Additionally, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan benefitted from peer-to-peer learning and experience sharing on school feeding.

WFP broadened its school feeding partnerships in 2023. A new partnership with the Rwanda Standards Board will ensure supply of safe, high-quality, fortified food to the NSFP. WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM) will support value chain development through NSFP by building the capacity of local smallholder farmers, cooperatives, and local millers to become reliable and sustainable suppliers of high-quality food commodities for districts and schools. Joint activities, including market forums between schools and smallholder farmers, were organized to encourage schools to purchase vegetables locally.

WFP provided daily nutritious meals to over 118,000 children in 140 schools in the seven most food-insecure districts under its pivotal Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in the 2022/2023 school year.¹⁶ The HGSF contributed to positive education outcomes as demonstrated by the remarkably high school retention and attendance in WFP-supported schools, at 87 and 92 percent respectively while also improving the food systems ecosystem in Rwanda by linking smallholder farmers to markets.

Aligned with the national NSF policy and menu, the daily hot meal provided in WFP supported schools alternates fortified rice or fortified wholegrain maize meal with fortified oil, salt, and beans. All WFP-supported schools received fortified rice, with 81 of them alternating fortified rice with fortified wholegrain maize meal. The fortified maize meal was procured locally and produced with maize from smallholder farmers. Additionally, WFP continued to provide cash to schools three days per week and plans to continue this for the duration of the programme as funds allow. The HGSF schools procured a total of 492.8 MT of fresh fruits, 1027.9 MT of fresh vegetables, and 53.9 MT of animal-source protein, mostly dried fish from local smallholders and producers to improve the nutrition and diets of school children. These commodities were valued at RWF 565.5 million (USD 453,000), a significant increase from the 21 MT of beans worth USD 12,414 in 2022.

The Government increased the annual school feeding budget allocation to RWF 89.9 billion (USD 71.6 million) for the 2023/2024 school year from RWF 78 billion (USD 62.5m) in the 2021/2022 school year. Furthermore, in September 2023, WFP and MINEDUC oversaw the transition of 108 HGSF schools into the NSFP following its successful scaling-up in the 2021/2022 school year. Since 2022, WFP's community feedback mechanism also covers the school feeding operation. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening at the national and district levels, with a focus on key areas of NSFP implementation such as procurement and food safety and quality.

Complementary interventions in literacy, nutrition, health, and hygiene, all of which are essential to school health, were also implemented in collaboration with cooperating partners. To support quality literacy instruction, WFP collaborated with World Vision International to train 380 early-grade teachers on using English as a medium of instruction, provided teacher coaching to 495 school administrators (226 women, 269 men), sensitized community members on literacy, and promoted a reading buddy system among 64,000 children.¹⁷ To enhance nutrition awareness and skills, Gardens for Health International (GHI) supported schools in developing high-quality school gardens, and organized nutrition education sessions reaching nearly 9,700 people including cooks, storekeepers, and school feeding committee members.

The HGSF programme's mid-term evaluation was finalized, applauding its high quality and the transition strategy. WFP will focus on the evaluation's eight recommendations (six operational and two strategic), particularly the following three for next year: 1) Strengthen transition support for schools that have transitioned to the NSFP, including post-transition accompaniment; 2) Bolster district capacity strengthening for NSFP activities by engaging closely with national and local government decision-makers to explore options for scaling up the District School Feeding Coordinator model to the national level; and 3) Continue to strengthen the monitoring system, setting targets and including Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE), country capacity strengthening and disability indicators.

Asset Creation Activities

WFP continued to support livelihood activities of vulnerable households in five districts, during the last year of the Sustainable Market Alliance and Assets creation for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation (SMART) project. This comprehensive initiative is aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and building community resilience. This effort equips farmers with skills and assets developed at community level to help them navigate economic and environmental challenges and to strengthen their resilience and capacities to cope with emerging shocks. WFP and its partners Good Neighbours International (GNI) and Duhamic-ADRI constructed and handed over to Karongi, Rutsiro, Nyaruguru, Nyamagabe and Kayonza districts and communities post-harvest facilities. These included six dryers, one greenhouse, three tree nursery beds, and three market selling points to help reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality, and increase income, thereby improving the livelihood and food security of smallholder farmers. The mentioned facilities have operational cooperatives, but they were transferred to respective districts to facilitate ongoing monitoring and ensure local ownership and sustainability.

The finalization of the Kinyinya irrigation scheme in Kayonza significantly impacted local farmers, enabling year-round farming and breaking the traditional dependency on seasonal rainfall. Farmers optimized planting and harvesting times, leading to more frequent and predictable harvests (e.g., cabbage, carrots, eggplants, green leafy vegetables). A total of 169 farmers (98 women, 71 men) from the Kinyinya irrigation scheme and Gasutamo sites in Kayonza district, received support in the form of inputs such as compost, seeds, and agroforestry seedlings for one final season. Farmers earned RWF 12,308,800 (USD 9,907) from vegetable cultivation in 2023, nearly double their 2022 earnings. WFP also distributed water-related infrastructure in the five districts, including 20 treadle pumps for plot irrigation and 140 water tanks to support household-level irrigation especially in face of droughts. Household-level irrigation initiatives have proven effective in benefitting targeted households across various regions. A total of 316 households from Karongi, Rutsiro, Kayonza, Nyaruguru, and Nyamagabe have benefited from these efforts, experiencing a reduction in surface water runoff. Furthermore, these initiatives increased access to water resources for diverse purposes, including watering kitchen gardens and keeping animal shelters clean, particularly for households with small livestock. Following the May 2023 floods, which destroyed 103 hectares of SMART project assets, WFP and partners repaired all damaged terraces, waterways, canals, and intakes, to create a sustainable and resilient environment for agricultural activities.

To enhance community development and synergies, WFP supported 64 farmers (38 women, 26 men) under the SMART project to sell their produce to 8 schools in Kayonza district under the HGSF programme. Through this local procurement and integrated WFP programming, farmers earned over USD 30,000.

To promote behavior change and skills development for nutrition, WFP conducted nutrition related trainings including cooking demonstrations for 813 community members (753 women, 60 men) and distributed vegetable seeds to 1,174 community members to establish kitchen gardens. Growth monitoring and promotion sessions detected a malnutrition risk among 4,139 children, who received follow-up from Community Health Workers. To boost animal-source protein intake, WFP distributed livestock to a total of 160 farmers (83 women, 77 men) in Rutsiro, 160 farmers (80 women, 80 men) in Kayonza, and 200 farmers (102 women, 88 men) in Karongi were supported with 147 pigs, 296 goats, and 77 sheep. Sensitization messages on gender-based violence and nutrition were disseminated at community meetings, reaching a total of 1,032 people (535 women, 497 men).

The analysis of food consumption scores within the districts of the SMART project revealed a diverse distribution. The project has notably enhanced food security, as evidenced by the end line report, which indicates a significant increase from the baseline figure. The report shows that food security has risen to 45.3 percent, a notable improvement compared to the baseline data of 32.7 percent. Furthermore, the report showed that 41.1 percent of the participants achieved borderline levels of food consumption, while 13.7 percent remained at poor levels. Stress-inducing strategies was the most applied coping strategy, accounting for 49.7 percent. Participants commonly faced significant agricultural shocks due to prolonged drought, resulting in challenges such as dry and/or infested crops, increased food and fertilizer prices, scarcity of seeds, and/or poor seed quality, leading to an overall decline in food production.

Emergency-level strategies constituted 32 percent of the overall coping strategy distribution. Beneficiaries adopted terracing for soil management and employed water tanks to reduce surface water runoff, thereby addressing pre-harvest losses. Furthermore, the use of terrace grass for cattle was among the strategies implemented to mitigate the impact of agricultural challenges. These adaptive measures highlight the community's resilience and resourcefulness in the face of adverse conditions. This comprehensive breakdown provides insights into the varied conditions and coping approaches within the project's covered regions.¹⁸

To advance climate resilience, WFP continued to expand the integration of conservation agriculture to all the project districts. The approach promotes sustainable farming, reduces land and soil degradation, and helps farmers cope with climate shocks, most commonly drought. The 6,000 smallholder farmers reported considerable yield increases as compared to conventional farming, savings on production costs and less time spent tilling the land. Farmers are enjoying the process and results: they have started to shift from conventional to conservation agriculture farming techniques as they have appreciated the less intense workload and better income thanks to conservation agriculture. Data from a survey carried out by WFP in 2023 with 2000 surveyed farmers demonstrated that labor cost savings from less tillage are estimated at RWF 40,000 (USD 31.87) per hectare.¹⁹

Social protection and disaster management

WFP continued its strong partnership with MINEMA on strengthening the national disaster risk management system. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy, previously supported by WFP, was approved by Cabinet in May 2023. WFP and partners supported its operationalization through financial and technical assistance for the development of a Risk Governance Strategy. Rwanda's first national conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management was held in March 2023 to attract new partnerships and investments into building a risk-resilient society, organized by WFP in partnership with the Government of Rwanda, the Rwanda Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and Access to Finance Rwanda. The conference that brought together 148 participants resulted in strong momentum to pursue innovations in disaster risk financing and anticipatory action, among other technical areas.

Capacity Strengthening Initiatives:

To facilitate data-informed emergency response, WFP supported MINEMA in developing the first national digitalized household emergency needs assessment toolkit for use by the Government and partners. 110 (13 women,97 Men) government staff at central and local levels were trained, and the toolkit started being rolled out nationally. Furthermore, WFP and MINEMA leveraged South-South and Triangular Cooperation through a study tour to Malaysia, which informed MINEMA's Strategic Plan, currently under development and experts from the China National Risk Reduction Centre, recruited through the WFP China Centre of Excellence, shared China's experience in disaster response and linkages made with its climate adaptation agenda.²⁰

Moreover, WFP supported the Government through Ministry of Local Government and the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) to enhance its shock-responsive social protection programming, with a focus on the finalization of the design of shock-responsive cash transfer delivery through Rwanda's Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme flagship public works programme, together with the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office and GIZ. The emergency cash transfer scheme is planned to be operationalised in 2024 aligned with the public works programme. Simultaneously, WFP collaborated with LODA to strengthen the VUP complaints and grievance management, beginning with a diagnostic study of the existing community feedback mechanisms and beneficiary preferences, which led to the development of standard operating procedures and complaints management guidance for the programme. A total of 378 Government officers (102 women,276 men) were trained on complaints management systems, disaster risk management and shock-responsive social protection.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated as reflected by the assigned Gender Age Marker score of 4. For the HGSF programme, WFP supported gender parity in education access and learning, construction of girls' sanitary rooms in schools, and the improvement of menstrual health and hygiene to address specific needs of girls.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the design, implementation and scale up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 03: Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year



WFP collaborated with NCDA and Sight and Life (SAL) to increase the availability and **affordability of safe and nutritious foods** to consumers.



WFP trained over **3,000** CHWs and nutrition actors on the use of child scorecards, **to track health and nutrition during the critical first 1,000 days**.

WFP provided capacity-strengthening support to national programmes for the improved nutrition of children, adolescents, and women of reproductive age. Focusing on reducing all forms of malnutrition with an emphasis on stunting, WFP is aligned with the Government's National Strategy for Transformation 1 (NST-1; 2017-2024) which aims to reduce stunting prevalence to 19 percent by 2024 and with SDG target 2.2 to reduce stunting by 40 percent by 2025.

Throughout 2023, WFP collaborated with the Government, UN agencies and other development partners to implement activities. WFP is a member of the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition together with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO). This has helped coordinate nutrition-related support to the Government of Rwanda. WFP together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO implemented a joint nutrition programme focused on strengthening the Government's capacity, systems, and coordination mechanisms. WFP is also a member of the joint UN team on HIV/AIDS and implements HIV activities in line with the UNAIDS division of labour.

Strategic Outcome 3 was resourced at 87 percent of the annual needs, of which 65 percent will be carried over into 2024. These resources include multi-year contribution from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and UN agencies provided all 2023 resources. WFP focused on technical assistance to the Government and downscaled social and behavior change communication (SBCC) activities due to low funding for nutrition support.

Nutrition Sensitive approaches

Within the framework of the joint UN nutrition programme funded by SDC, WFP began implementation of a third phase of the UN joint programme on Nutrition to effectively combat stunting in the districts of Ngororero and Rutsiro in western Rwanda. These have some of the highest rates of malnutrition as per the 2021 CFSVA.²¹ The primary focus of this phase is on children under 2 years of age, as well as on pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls aiming at creating an enabling environment that enhances nutrition services, empowers communities, and supports households in achieving improved nutrition outcomes.

WFP trained over 3,000 community health workers and nutrition actors on the use of child scorecard tools, counselling cards and a length mat which serve as a monitoring mechanism to track health and nutrition during the critical first 1,000 days of a child's life. WFP also implemented a community-based nutrition package aimed at preventing and accelerating the reduction of stunting as well as promoting Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition. As part of SBCC, WFP also supported the National Child Development Agency (NCDA) to produce 2,500 Information, Education, and Communication posters. These materials emphasize the significance and benefits of micronutrient powders, known as *Ongera*, given to children under 5 years to increase their consumption of essential micronutrients.

To improve effective child growth monitoring and promotion, as well as nutritional situation analysis, WFP trained 73 data managers and nutritionists (39 men, 34 women) from Ngororero and Rutsiro health centres and district hospitals on the use of WHO's Anthro and Emergency Nutrition Assessment software and a Nutrition App developed by the Ministry of Health to track fortified blended foods. This will facilitate timely and up-to-date information and inform programme delivery and reporting.

Following the launch of a national SUN Business Network in 2022, WFP collaborated with NCDA and Sight and Life to increase the availability and affordability of safe and nutritious foods to consumers. An interim committee was established that will lead the development of the network's strategy and plan of action aiming to contribute to reduced malnourishment in the country.

To support the evidence-based delivery of multisectoral nutrition-sensitive interventions, WFP conducted a study on the availability, awareness, and consumption of fortified and biofortified foods. It focused on the districts²² where the home-grown school feeding programme is implemented. Findings revealed scarcity of biofortified and fortified foods in the study area and highlighted the need to enhance local production efforts to increase access to nutritious foods at both household and community levels. Additionally, findings identified the need to raise awareness and stimulate demand for the nutritional benefits provided by fortified and biofortified foods. Implementing strategies to boost their production while also increasing understanding of their value can help to improve community health and well-being. Results from the study will contribute to the development of an SBCC strategy for school feeding and beyond.

Nutrition for PLHIV

Through the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework, WFP continued to support the Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC) to promote positive life skills among adolescents in schools, focused on HIV prevention. The activities included information, raising awareness, and encouraging the adoption of good attitudes that help reduce HIV transmission in 16 schools²³, reaching 10,008 teenagers (5,384 female, 4,624 male). To reduce HIV related stigma and discrimination among refugees, WFP conducted a psychosocial retreat for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Rwanda's five refugee camps, reaching 462 PLHIV. Furthermore, 57 newly recruited nutritionists from 24 districts were trained on Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support to provide support to PLHIV who attend health facilities.

According to a food security and vulnerability survey of PLHIV conducted by RBC and WFP in 2021, there is a need for improved nutrition based on several challenges. HIV-sensitive social protection can thus help in coping with and responding to HIV-related issues and serve as a springboard to address social vulnerabilities linked to HIV. RBC and WFP conducted an assessment on HIV-sensitive social protection in Rwanda to identify opportunities to reduce barriers to social protection for PLHIV for improved food security, nutrition, and well-being. The assessment suggested strengthening linkages and advocacy to increase PLHIV inclusion in national social protection systems, supporting national processes to ensure social protection policies and programming are HIV-sensitive, and collecting evidence on barriers to accessing social protection schemes for people living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated in all activities as reflected by the assigned Gender Age Marker score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



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



WFP **supported farmers sold 18,800 MT** of maize, beans, soya, rice and Irish potatoes worth **USD 10 million**, contributing towards SDG 2



WFP **provided capacity-building** to **626** lead farmers, who cascaded the training to nearly **27, 729 farmers.**



496 farmers received **micro-loans** through the SheCan Initiative

Strategic Outcome 4, contributes to SDGs 2 and 17 and aimed to enhance productivity, nutrition awareness, and market linkages for smallholder farmers in the maize, beans, and Irish potato sectors, with special emphasis on women. WFP efforts are aligned with Rwanda's agricultural priorities outlined in the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA4, 2018-2024), as well as with Rwanda's goal of achieving a healthy and sustainable food system by 2030.

WFP collaborated with diverse stakeholders, including cooperatives, individual farmers, Farmer Service Centers (FSCs), UN agencies, the private sector, and government institutions, to advance sustainable agriculture and promote the economic empowerment of smallholders. Employing a holistic value chain approach, WFP provided training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), post-harvest handling and storage, cooperative governance, and financial management, empowering farmers to meet market requirements in terms of both quality and quantity.

Strategic Outcome 4 was resourced at more than 100 percent of the annual needs. Of this, 20 percent are multi-year contributions that will be carried over into 2024. Approximately 137,000 smallholder farmers producing maize, beans and Irish potato (48 percent women, 52 percent men, 16 percent youth) across 425 cooperatives and 50 farmer service centers in 28 districts benefitted through capacity building, value chain coordination and facilitation, and linkage to premium markets for their produce. This is an increase of 7 percent from 2022, when WFP supported 127,000 smallholder farmers through 425 cooperatives in 28 districts.

At the end of each crop season, WFP facilitated connections between buyers and smallholder farmers and cooperatives. Through engagement with key government counterparts such as MINAGRI, WFP co-hosted a biannual maize workshop. This event brought together key players in the value chain to explore synergies, analyze the previous season's performance, and draw conclusions for refining approaches. This collaborative effort aimed to enhance overall maize sector development and performance in Rwanda.

Market linkages for Smallholder Farmers

Through the Farm-to-Market-Alliance (FtMA), a dynamic public-private partnership aimed at making markets work better for farmers, progress has been made in empowering smallholder farmers and establishing sustainable market linkages. This market-oriented approach has played a key role in advancing initiatives outlined in WFP's Country Strategic Plan, such as supporting cooperatives under the home-grown school feeding programme, leveraging opportunities in the school feeding market, expanding access to markets and financial services, promoting good agricultural practices, and fostering asset creation for resilient communities. A focus on gender transformation²⁴ was a critical element of key initiatives.

WFP enhanced the capacity of 626 lead farmers (21 percent women) producing maize, beans and Irish potatoes on GAP, post-harvest handling and storage, and nutrition components, who then cascaded the training to 27,729

individual farmers (47 percent women). Supported farmers reported increased production, with 97 percent reporting decreased post-harvest losses particularly during drying and storage phases. Farmers sold 18,800 MT of maize, beans, soya, rice and Irish potatoes worth approximately USD 10 million. Compared to 2022, this represents a slight decrease in volume but an increase of 33 percent in monetary value,²⁵ mainly due to inflation. Subsequently, WFP's partner agro-processors sourced more than 50 percent of their raw material needs locally, with a substantial portion from cooperatives supported by WFP across the country.

Additionally, supported farmers reported increased awareness of aflatoxin management with 78 percent of farmers reporting a satisfactory level of understanding, up from 70 percent in 2022 and 64 percent in 2021. This is an important step toward improved food safety and quality as well as market opportunities with food processors.

WFP trained cooperatives on the adoption of governance and financial management principles, to ensure farmers adhere to market standards and to strengthen their ability to meet evolving market demands. This aimed to contribute to a more resilient and market-responsive cooperative ecosystem, fostering long-term sustainability and success.

WFP worked with ten cooperatives in Burera District to empower farmers to improve food security and income generation through the adoption of high iron beans; a new variety introduced by the Rwanda Agriculture Board. WFP supported access to high iron beans seeds and trained farmers on GAP and post-harvest handling and storage techniques for this new variety. This training ensured optimal yield and quality of the harvest. Following a successful harvest, WFP procured 50 metric tons of high iron beans from four cooperatives, benefiting 2,026 farmers (1,128 women). This initiative improved household food security and provided farmers with a new market by selling to schools.

Joint UN Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment

WFP launched the second phase of the Joint UN Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE) in five districts²⁶ in collaboration with FAO, IFAD and UN Women. The JP RWEE, which targets women with high levels of poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, seeks to enhance their livelihoods, rights and resilience, including women with special needs such as disabilities, HIV/AIDS and victims of gender-based violence. Over 9,000 farmers (80 percent women) were organized in 200 village saving groups and received basic financial training on accessing formal credit and financial services preparing them to transition into formal cooperatives, as well as on Gender Action Learning Systems to promote gender transformative approaches. Beneficiaries were also trained on production techniques²⁹ encompassing nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest handling and storage, and product transformation. To provide women with a decent working environment, WFP constructed selling points in Ngoma and Nyaruguru districts, giving 450 women access to a convenient marketplace to earn income for their produce.

Innovations in Food Systems

The SheCan project developed in conjunction with WFP's Innovation Accelerator is a blended finance initiative that brings together donors, philanthropists, private lenders and impact investors. This project aims to address systemic impediments that disproportionately affect women by broadening financial inclusion for micro-entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers, particularly women.

Through a digital crowd-sourced lending platform, WFP increased access to financial literacy and financial products predominantly women. Since the beginning of the project in 2022, more than 1200 farmers have benefitted from the project, in 2023 alone, 496 farmers received micro-loans to purchase inputs, with 30 percent mentioning that it was their first loan from a formal Microfinance Financial Institution (MFI). These 'balloon loans' had a low interest (one percent) payable after six months. This provided farmers with affordable loan options while reducing operational costs for MFIs.

Following successful completion of the first **IGNITE Food Systems Challenge** which aimed to strengthen the food system ecosystem in Rwanda, WFP launched a second edition. In 2023, eight start-ups engaged in agritech, mechanization as well as food fortification each received USD 30,000 in financing, as part of WFP's commitment to innovation. These start-up companies have been able to scale their operations, multiply their production capacity, attract new clients, and strengthen their leadership capabilities.

Through the Shora Neza programme funded by the Mastercard Foundation, WFP aimed to strengthen food systems to **promote increased value chain** employment opportunities for youth in vulnerable communities, focusing on attractive non-traditional value chains. Interventions were centered around an innovative model of 600 youth-led farmer service centers²⁸ that act as service hubs, connecting private and public sector partners with smallholders and addressing first and last mile delivery challenges. In 2023, the first cohort of 50 farmer service centers (76 percent youth, 40 percent women) from 20 districts were onboarded and completed a 15-week leadership academy training to strengthen their skills in different areas.²⁹ Trained farmer service centers were given a set of digital tools, including a tablet, to help register over 9,000 farmers (29 percent youth, 42 percent women), providing a sizable client base for farmer service centers services.

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 05: The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis



WFP provided warehousing services, worth **USD 103,000**, to the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA).



18 Mobile Storage Units provided to **temporary shelter** to 4,500 flood affected people.

Strategic outcome 5 was introduced in 2019 due to the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). It aims to provide adequate, timely, cost-efficient, and agile supply chain services and expertise to respond to emergency crises. The outcome is aligned with the Government of Rwanda's objective to further strengthen its preparedness and response to disasters to minimize impacts on food security and development efforts.

Throughout 2023 WFP maintained a strong position to support the Government in the event of a large-scale shock or crisis and develop partnerships through existing national disaster management structures and provision of shock-responsive cash transfers as part of the national social protection system. As part of capacity strengthening, WFP provided warehousing services³⁰, worth USD 103,000, to the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) for the storing of non-food items for emergency response. WFP also provided 18 Mobile Storage Units to MINEMA following the refugee influx from the DRC as well as the May floods which provided temporary shelter to 4,500 people.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Rwanda has been advancing gender equality and women empowerment through mainstreaming gender in different policies, laws, sector strategies and programmes which placed the country among the global and regional leaders in advancing women participation in decision making.³¹ However, challenges remain, particularly in achieving socio-economic equality and cultural change at the community level.³²

In 2023, WFP made significant strides in understanding and addressing the various challenges faced by vulnerable populations, including women and girls. WFP prioritized gender-responsive programming to address the unique needs of women and girls, with continued effort to adopt gender transformative approaches throughout programmes. Through social and behaviour change communication for nutrition (SBCC-N) interventions, different community mobilisation outreach activities, such as debates, campaigns, parents' evenings, peer learning, dialogues, and cooking demonstrations were organized targeting parents both fathers and mother as well as adolescents from both refugee camps and host communities. They contributed to challenging gender and cultural norms around nutrition especially addressing who in the family reduces their portion size in favor of other household members. Such family power dynamics and practices lead to women's disempowerment in households and communities; hence WFP promotes shared decision-making among men and women. WFP also ensured men's concerted participation in gender equality programmes and in nutrition promotion through peer learning, nutrition clubs, father-to-father support groups, and sports activities. As a result, men's participation in nutrition-related activities increased from 34 percent in 2022 to 37 percent in 2023, making this an ideal platform for promoting gender integration and challenging stereotypes that may disadvantage women and girls.

A recent nutrition knowledge, attitudes, and practices assessment indicated that 72 percent of male participants of SBCC activities provide food diversity for their partners during pregnancy and breastfeeding phases to ensure good health for both woman and child; 49 percent use verbal persuasion to motivate their wives; 56 percent avoid household conflict; and 65 percent accompany their wives. Similarly, 90 percent of women indicated that their heavy-duty workload was reduced when pregnant and breastfeeding, and they received support from their partners.

Women's representation and empowerment in different committees such as for the Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), village savings groups, agriculture and livestock, mushroom growing and nutrition clubs increased from 54 percent in 2022 to 63 percent in 2023, while 70 percent of WFP cash transfer recipients are women. Cash assistance contributes to women feeling confident, in-charge and empowered, with the ability to choose what food they buy, and when and where to do so.³³

Under the **Sustainable Market Alliance for Resilient Communities and Gender Transformation project**, progress was made in advancing gender equality and economic empowerment across 4,317 households (2,513 female-headed) through Gender Action Learning System (GALS)³⁴ training which capacitates people to change their attitudes towards household decision making and power dynamics. This progress was led by 266 GALS champions (150 women, 116 men) who facilitate community initiatives encompassing agriculture, livestock, housing, income generation, and gender-inclusive spaces. Subsequently, households have seen positive changes such as benefiting from health insurance, increasing savings, and starting small businesses. This sparked open dialogues on gender roles, which contributed to visible shifts in community dynamics in which both men and women actively participate in decision-making.³⁵ GALS' pivotal role in challenging traditional gender norms, promoting equitable distribution of household tasks, empowering women in leadership roles, and resolving partner conflicts, was evidenced through regular home visits and monthly reviews. Additionally, eleven families legally married and adopted a culture of joint planning and equal asset sharing. Testimonies shared during home visits indicated that domestic violence incidents decreased, fostering improved relationships and an equal share in family responsibilities.

In the Joint UN Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, WFP and its partners continue to promote GALS in the second phase launched in 2023. Gender components were also integrated in the SheCan project, a digital crowd-funding platform aiming to enhance access to affordable finance, by prioritizing cooperatives with higher female

membership and leadership to empower women economically. The SheCan entrepreneurship training sessions of 2023 were designed to be gender-sensitive, ensuring that women, who often face barriers to accessing finance and training, could engage fully and benefit equally. Based on the insights gained from training and coaching programmes, WFP observed a positive trend among farmers, particularly women, who have initiated their own small businesses. However, a critical issue that has surfaced is the presence of gender-based conflict within their households, acting as a hindrance to and dampening the entrepreneurial spirit of these women. To address this challenge, WFP formulated a plan to conduct engagement sessions with the male partners of the trainees. This approach aspires to foster a supportive environment that encourages and empowers women to thrive in their entrepreneurial pursuits. The initiative also promoted women's leadership within the cooperative structure, enhancing their decision-making power and visibility. Furthermore, the project piloted the SAVE digital platform in 2023, with 237 participants (147 women, 90 men) including cooperative leaders, facilitators, and Farmer saving Groups, who were equipped with the skills to utilize an app to promote savings. This empowers them to leverage digital tools to improve their financial practices, furthering SheCan's mission of economic inclusivity.

Through the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP in partnership with World Vision International constructed 43 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) rooms and trained school administrators and parents on good menstrual hygiene practices, who then cascaded the training to adolescent girls. This contributes to preventing school absenteeism during their menstruation periods. WFP collaborated with Rwanda Biomedical Center on a validation workshop where school manuals were approved to raise awareness on MHM to ensure adolescent girls have adequate knowledge of good menstrual hygiene and that MHM messages in all schools are harmonized across the country.

In 2023, WFP trained partners and staff on various occasions on gender transformative approaches, laying the ground for the adoption of this approach and effective integration in programmes and operations. Discussions during face-to-face workshops and virtual sessions were critical as WFP started designing its next country strategic plan where gender transformation will be a central objective across all programmes and activities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Vulnerable populations are at risk of incidences of violence such as physical aggression, domestic violence, rape, child abuse, neglect, and survival sex. Many cases go unreported due to social and cultural norms, limited knowledge on child rights, and a lack of awareness on available supportive services.

In the pursuit of the WFP mission, our commitment towards protection and accountability to affected populations remains unwavering to the well-being and safety, dignity, respect, and rights of the communities we serve. Protection efforts were centred on embracing the 'Do No Harm' approach to affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities. WFP continued to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) throughout its activities, engaging refugees and host communities to ensure beneficiaries were consulted during the design of interventions and well informed about WFP assistance. The 2023 Joint Post-Distribution Monitoring results indicate an increasing level of knowledge among refugees regarding the targeting approach to assistance. 97 percent confirmed that they have been treated with respect by WFP and partners staff and 98 percent consider conditions at WFP programme sites as dignified. However, 9 percent of households identified various challenges hindering their access to entitlement such as lack of general information on the targeting approach and appeal mechanism as well as difficulties related to service delivery.

Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

WFP operated a comprehensive CFM for WFP's refugee operation which allowed beneficiaries to report complaints and provide feedback in a safe and dignified manner. The CFM has five communication channels for reporting, including a toll-free number, help desk, suggestion box, email, and CFM committees run voluntarily by refugees. Feedback received from beneficiaries was captured and used to inform WFP programming.

WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and the Government, rolled-out the CFM in the Nkamira transit centre re-established in 2023, hosting asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. WFP trained CFM committees in all five refugee camps and the Nkamira transit centre on AAP and protection mainstreaming principles.³⁵ Participants then reviewed CFM processes, their roles and responsibilities, particularly in handling sensitive cases in a confidential manner, while fostering an environment where individuals feel secure and supported. WFP also conducted a community outreach to ensure that 3,225 heads of households affected by the May floods and landslides were well informed about their assistance and the eligibility criteria.

A CFM satisfaction survey intended to assess the experiences of all WFP beneficiaries who receive direct assistance, and operators' perception and their capacity in relation to their CFM roles. Ninety-six percent of respondents trusted that the CFM is a safe place to ask questions and provide feedback on WFP programmes, 85 percent believed the operators maintain confidentiality, and 97 percent reported that they would recommend the CFM to family and friends. One of the recommendations was to increase community sensitization on the CFM. WFP collaborated with protection partners, including UNHCR and Prison Fellowship, to raise community awareness and sensitize refugees on the available communication channels, as well as to explain their rights and obligations regarding WFP assistance. Since 2022, WFP has been extending its CFM to the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programme, which ensures that communities are well informed about the program and are better positioned to express concerns, flag problems, suggest changes, and contribute to decision making.³⁶

The average number of CFM cases received on a monthly basis in 2023 was 624 (with 437 from women), with malfunctioning cards mostly due to system-related errors being the most reported issue and blocked PIN codes being the least. Only one sensitive case received was referred to protection actors for their follow-up and closure. Cases consisted of 97 percent from the refugee operation and 2 percent from the HGFSF programme. Additional cases came from the SMART project and the flood response. The helpdesk is the most utilized communication channel, followed by the hotline. Over 90 percent of cases received were solved within a short period of time.

While the WFP country office is finalizing a community engagement action plan, community consultations were held to with 284 participants (144 female, 140 male) across programmes to understand programme participants' needs,

priorities and challenges related to protection and AAP, as well as information needs related to WFP's work. This is part of empowering communities and granting them an opportunity to voice their concerns and inform WFP programming. The results of these consultations revealed gaps in WFP communication and information provision, increase in coping strategies among refugees due to ration reductions, and inclusion errors in targeting. All these are taken into consideration during the development of community engagement action plan and the design of the next country strategic plan.

Disability Inclusion

To enhance disability inclusion, WFP trained 23 (12 female, 11 male) WFP staff and 5 cooperating partners on how to incorporate relevant considerations such as understanding the proportion of people with disabilities in projects and ensuring partners are engaged in protection monitoring with a disability inclusion lens during the provision of WFP assistance enlightening participants' understanding about its importance and how this can be adopted throughout planned activities. WFP also ensured that people with disability were involved in the resilience and HGSF activities, with 24 participants (13 women, 11 men) attending different sessions at community-level meetings. This helped ensure that skills were inclusively transmitted to targeted beneficiaries.

Under the HGSF programme, WFP in collaboration with World Vision International (WVI) constructed 43 disability-friendly latrines benefiting 37,150 children (18,782 boys and 18,368 girls) and 18 permanent handwashing stations for 14,330 children (7,455 boys, 6,875 girls). To promote inclusion and support for children with mental, visual, and hearing disabilities, WFP and WVI encouraged children to pair with their peers with disabilities. Children were paired according to their performance in reading (low and high). The higher performing children supported their buddy during "drop everything and read" time; 484 children (203 girls, 281 boys) with disabilities participated and were awarded together with their reading buddies. Furthermore, WFP is planning internal awareness raising events to ensure staff and partners understand the concepts around disability inclusion and how this should be integrated within our programmes and activities.

Capacity Assessments on PSEA

WFP conducted the Joint UN Implementing Partner PSEA capacity assessment with five cooperating partners to ensure that partners address sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) through appropriate preventive measures, investigation, and corrective action. The assessment results/scoring have been migrated into the UN Partner Portal and moving forward CP capacity strengthening will be provided. The assessment intended to provide the necessary assurance of PSEA capacities, identify monitoring and support activities, and to serve as a baseline for tracking progress, reflecting WFP's continued commitment to the dignity and rights of the affected population in Rwanda. During the "16 Days of Activism against Gender-based violence (GBV)," WFP sponsored the official launch of the "PSEA at the Frontline Campaign" organized as an inter-agency initiative led with OIM and WHO. Seven heads of UN agencies, 5 Government officials, 36 partner organizations, 150 UN staff, and 10 security guards attended the event. Panelists discussed different forms of GBV including SEA, as well as the importance of prevention and various reporting avenues. The campaign was also carried out in all refugee camps and transit centres, reaching 720 frontline workers, partners, service providers, opinion leaders and various camp committee members.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Rwanda faces various environmental issues including soil degradation and erosion, deforestation, climate change such as floods, biodiversity loss, as well as water pollution and access which impact food security. Landslides are a risk in the country's hilly west, severe flooding in the central north and south, and drought and aridity in the east and southeast. Increased temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns, have potentially resulted into more irregular and intense heavy rains, while dry spells have become longer. The loss of soil due to water erosion degrades the arable land and eventually renders it unproductive, resulting in a drop in potential agricultural productivity and giving rise to concerns about food security.

WFP promoted inclusive climate-smart agriculture through conservation techniques, demonstration plots and trainings in market linkages, market systems and food processing and quality standards. Under the SMART project, WFP handed over to districts climate-smart community assets such as land terraces, rehabilitated marshlands, and improved small-scale irrigation. WFP also introduced conservation agriculture to the SMART project, which has proven to be an excellent technique for climate resilience and productivity, as seen by pilot phase results in Kayonza district where maize and bean yields increased by 28 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

WFP handed over 16 newly constructed energy efficient stoves bringing the total number to 27 stoves distributed since 2019. The introduction of energy efficient stoves has benefited communities by reducing the quantity of firewood required for cooking school meals and seeks to reduce air pollution and deforestation. WFP in collaboration with MINEDUC conducted a study on possibilities for making school menus in the National School Feeding Programme more energy efficient and economical by reducing firewood consumption.

WFP is committed to taking responsibility for its environmental footprint and has focused on managing this through the implementation of an Environmental Management System. As part of respective efforts, WFP conducted a Green House Gas inventory by entering facility data into the corporate Archibus database to establish an energy baseline. Electrical equipment and electronics were disposed of through an e-waste recycling company. Furthermore, all generator sheds have concrete floors to prevent soil contamination in the event of a fuel spill, and used oil from generators is disposed of through the garage servicing WFP vehicles applying a proper disposal method.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

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

WFP has taken steps to improve sustainable energy management in its operations, and therefore reduce energy related Greenhouse Gas emissions. With support from the Regional Environment team, WFP identified sites with larger energy needs and conducted third party on-site energy audits. The energy audits have identified opportunities for energy efficiency measures and renewable energy and have further provided high-level design of renewable energy systems with integrated cost-benefit analyses. Remote energy meters have been connected to track real time energy consumption and create solid energy profiles. Through the energy audits, WFP is using an evidence-based approach to define priority sites targeted for decarbonisation and necessary energy improvements.

WFP also implemented sustainable waste management systems, to increase the recycling rates of different waste streams. Official agreements have been established with qualified and licensed recyclers to recycle electronic waste and fleet waste. To date, four tonnes of e-waste from Rwanda and DRC have been recycled through the contracted e-waste recycler in Kigali, and approximately 140 used tyres will be recycled through a recently onboarded tyre recycler.

Nutrition integration

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

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

Programme Integration

Efforts include activities to strengthen the food system, supplementation of specialized nutritious food, and fostering an environment conducive for healthy diets and good nutrition for the most vulnerable. Food insecurity and lack of feeding knowledge and practices of parents and caregivers are key factors contributing to malnutrition in Rwanda. Stunting rates increase significantly after 6 months of age due to insufficient adapted complementary food as well as low consumption of animal protein.

Through social and behaviour change communication for nutrition interventions targeting both camp-based refugees and surrounding host communities, WFP and its partners supported refugees to improve their nutrition status and to strengthen their self-reliance. Innovative approaches such as savings groups and other livelihood activities including small animal rearing, serve to increase their economic opportunities, as well as their food and nutrition security. Savings groups provide a platform for refugees to pool their financial resources, encouraging savings and enabling them to invest in income-generating activities. Small animal rearing, such as chicken, pig, rabbit or goat farming, provides refugees and surrounding host communities with a source of income as well as access to fresh and nutritious food.

Furthermore, WFP provided fortified whole grain maize meal to 81 schools with approximately 79,000 students supported under the home-grown school feeding programme aiming at enhancing the nutritional value of school meals. All WFP-supported schools received cash transfers to enable the local purchase of nutritious foods while also positively impacting local markets through the creation of demand and encouragement for local production, particularly of nutritious foods. The cash support enabled schools to purchase fruits, vegetables and animal source protein, most of which was dried fish. Dried fish contains key nutrients, such as protein, calcium, and Vitamin B12, which are nutrient gaps in Rwanda and necessary for growth and development, especially of adolescent girls.

People Integration

WFP and the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) signed an agreement to continue collaboration and capacity strengthening for improved food safety and quality standards. Further, WFP provided financial support to RSB for the purchase of lab testing equipment and tools for fortified foods to ensure necessary standards are maintained. Through regular trainings, WFP strengthened the capacity of 541 people including head teachers and accountants, in schools under the homegrown school feeding programme located in Rutsiro, Karongi, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru districts, on the management of nutrition commodities to maintain their nutritional value, food safety and quality and prevent food losses. In addition, WFP conducted regular food inspection and audit to the warehouses of WFP and partners, as well as food processing premises of WFP suppliers to ensure that they meet WFP standards and supply high quality and safe food.

Under HGSF, WFP works with Gardens for Health International (GHI) on nutrition education at both school and community level, including through the establishment of school gardens. Nutrition training covers topics such as nutrition-sensitive garden upkeep, as well as a focus on healthy diets, balanced meals, and cooking demonstrations. Together with the Ministry of Education and GHI, WFP supported over 9,000 stakeholders to be trained under a cascading trainer-of-trainers model to improve the quality and consistency of the school feeding programme and compliance with the national School Feeding Operational Guidelines. The trainings have equipped school feeding stakeholders to plan, procure, store, and prepare nutritious school meals. Posters were also developed highlighting key messages on safe and healthy school meals.

WFP also provided nutrition awareness trainings, including Early Childhood Development-based cooking demonstrations, growth monitoring and promotion sessions, and community nutrition discussions, to 9,256 people

(6,834 female, 2,422 male) as part of asset creation and livelihood project interventions. Additionally, 655 people (299 women, 356 men) received livestock rearing training.

Partnerships

In line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, public and private sector entities, international and national cooperating partners, local farmer organizations, and academia to achieve effective results.

The USA remained the largest government donor, with substantial contributions from USDA and USAID Rwanda for the home-grown school feeding programme, and from the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance for the refugee operation as well as innovation. Complementing Austria with regard to donor diversification, the Republic of Korea and Luxembourg provided their first direct contributions to WFP Rwanda for the flood response in May. Multilateral and flexible regional funding from Germany and for the first time Austria allowed WFP to meet critical needs in its refugee operation and resilience-building activities in Rwanda, averting a stop of food assistance due to funding shortfalls.

Through the Programme Management Team (PMT), WFP as its chair led the work by UN agencies in Rwanda on the Common Country Analysis which will serve as the foundation of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2025-2029). Close collaboration continued with UNHCR on the refugee response including joint communication and fundraising efforts as well as support to asylum seekers and returnees. An agreement was signed with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to create the blended financing facility "WFP Rwanda BRIDGE" which will provide concessional loans to small and medium-sized agricultural businesses.

Rwanda hosted the first celebration of the annual day for south-south and triangular cooperation outside of Italy. Directors of the three Rome-based UN agencies FAO, IFAD and WFP visited a project site of the JP RWEE to observe its impact achieved in collaboration with UN Women which provides rich insights for exchanges with other countries. In 2023, WFP also supported south-south learning between Rwanda and China as well as Malaysia on disaster risk management. The Country Directors of FAO, IFAD and WFP also joined the Minister of State of Agriculture and Animal Resources in The Summit TV talk show to celebrate World Food Day in Rwanda in October 2023.

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

Collaboration with the Government

WFP remained a key strategic partner to the Government. In 2023, WFP and the Government signed new agreements through the Ministry of Trade and Industry to enhance local procurement for the national school feeding programme, and with the Rwanda Standards Board to collaborate on ensuring food security and quality. Moreover, WFP and Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA) formally committed to make use of synergies between their programmes "Feed the Future Rwanda Hinga Wunguke Activity" funded by USAID and "Shora Neza" funded by the Mastercard Foundation.³⁷ This partnership aims to increase agriculture productivity, improve access to finance and profitable markets, improve nutrition outcomes, and create an enabling environment for food systems strengthening, while increasing employment opportunities for youths, especially young women.

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

Private Sector Engagement

Private sector funding from the Mastercard Foundation, the Novo Nordisk Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation provided valuable resources and expertise in addition to the traditional public contributions. In partnership with NCDA, WFP envisages to further strengthen its collaboration with national private sector entities through the SUN Business Network established in December 2022.

Focus on localization

As part of WFP's commitments under the Grand Bargain to localize initiatives, WFP is working with 24 cooperating partners in Rwanda: ten Government agencies, seven non-governmental organizations (NGOs), three of which are local NGOs, and seven UN agencies. In addition, 425 rural cooperatives benefitted from WFP's support to smallholder farmers. WFP's partners played an important role in delivering food and nutrition assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, in implementing home-grown school feeding, resilience and social protection as well as support to smallholder farmers.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, the inter-agency collaboration with FAO, UNDP and the Government concluded on the cross-border project with the Democratic Republic of the Congo funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. It focused on creating peace dividends for women and youth through increased cross-border trade and strengthened food security, by providing training through Farmer Field Schools on sustainable production practices. Increased agricultural productivity contributes to sustainable food security and peaceful cohabitation across borders, making it a valuable tool in building and sustaining peace.

In the course of the year, WFP continued implementing the third phase of the joint UN programme on nutrition with FAO, UNICEF and WHO funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and launched the second phase of the joint UN programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment with FAO, IFAD and UN Women funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Government of Sweden. WFP successfully applied for an allocation from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund for the flood response with FAO and WHO and served as the co-chair of the CERF steering committee as well as the designated lead agency of the response appointed by the Government. Building on Rwanda's successful first national conference on disaster risk reduction and management co-organized with MINEMA and the Ministry of Environment, WFP is partnering with FAO, IFRC, Rwanda Red Cross, UNDRR and others to promote anticipatory action in the face of increasing weather-related shocks.

Following the launch of the UN partner portal in 2022, the country office continued to use the platform to carry out corporate due diligence for potential cooperating partners, posting calls for expressions of interest, and partner selection. The UNPP which experienced significant increase in the number of organizations submitting proposals, helps to harmonize United Nations processes for engaging civil society and non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP Rwanda was resourced at USD 62.0 million, representing 121 percent of its annual requirements. However, 23 percent of the funds were multi-year contributions earmarked for 2024 onwards. Most of the contributions received were direct grants from donors. WFP also revised its country budget as a result of a six-month extension of the existing country strategic plan (until December 2024).

Needs were unevenly resourced, and donor restrictions were applied to contributions, with most resources being received at Strategic Outcome level, in some cases with further restrictions in terms of modality and location. Support to smallholder farmers and home-grown school feeding were the most resourced, thanks to multi-year funding contributions. About 51 percent of resources for 2023 were carried forward from 2022. These were related to multi-year contributions, such as those allocated to support the home-grown school feeding in seven districts as well as capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain projects. Eight percent of contributions were flexible multilateral contributions, while the vast majority were earmarked by activity, sub-activity, and beneficiary type.

Strategic Outcome 1 was resourced at 85 percent of total annual needs. This included internal loans and emergency allocations as well as contributions received in late 2023 that will be carried over into 2024. Direct multilateral contributions were also received to assist people affected by in the May 2023 heavy rains, as well as refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi. Internal loans helped to speed up contribution availability where donor agreements permitted. Advance financing supported 12.5 percent of contributions received in 2023, allowing the timely start or continuation of activities and avoidance of pipeline breaks, particularly for WFP's refugee operation.

Strategic Outcome 2 was resourced at more than 100 percent of the annual needs. This included 25 percent multi-year contributions that will be carried over into 2024 and beyond which the WFP systems were not able to reflect on an annual basis, such as two multi-year contributions for the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF) by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) earmarked at the output level. Additional flexible funding to the home-grown school feeding programme allowed WFP to complement bilateral in-kind donations with locally and regionally produced commodities. WFP continued its resource mobilization efforts, particularly for social protection and disaster risk management activities.

Strategic Outcome 3 was resourced at 87 percent of total annual needs, of which 65 percent will be carried over into 2024. SO3 received a multi-year contribution from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) as well as from other UN agencies. SDC funding constituted 80 percent of the total amount received. The funding situation to support the national nutrition programme remained critical, forcing WFP to implement social and behavior change communication activities at a reduced scale and to focus on providing technical assistance to the Government.

Strategic Outcome 4 was resourced more than 100 percent of the annual needs. Twenty percent of resources were carried forward from multi-year contributions, mainly from KOICA and New Zealand, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and the Mastercard Foundation. Additional funding included other UN funds and agencies.





















Overall, WFP received contributions from 17 donor countries, including two first-time donors. Private donors contributed over USD 8.2 million in 2023.

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

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	34,931,602	20,616,596	39,084,176	26,147,711
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	47,501	0
SO01: Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	26,013,405	10,970,524	22,038,384	17,342,530
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	24,645,410	10,970,524	20,521,498	16,390,288
Activity 05: Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	1,367,995	0	1,516,886	952,241
SO02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	8,918,196	9,646,071	16,998,290	8,805,181
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	8,918,196	9,646,071	16,998,290	8,805,181
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,862,083	625,074	1,628,994	597,989

SO03: Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	1,862,083	625,074	1,628,994	597,989
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	1,862,083	625,074	1,628,994	597,989
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	7,487,939	7,486,618	9,050,692	3,953,266
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	7,487,939	7,486,618	9,050,692	3,953,266
Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	7,487,939	7,486,618	9,050,692	3,953,266
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	0	0	51,677	0
SO05: The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis	0	0	51,677	0
Activity 06: Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population	0	0	51,677	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,957,911	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 44,281,625	 28,728,289	 53,773,452	 30,698,967
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,831,427	 3,634,580	 6,872,665	 3,047,359
Total Direct Costs	 48,113,052	 32,362,870	 60,646,117	 33,746,327
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,127,348	 2,103,586	 1,388,711	 1,388,711
Grand Total	 51,240,400	 34,466,457	 62,034,829	 35,135,039

Data Notes

Overview

[1] World Development Indicators | DataBank (worldbank.org)

[2] https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/Rwanda_population_2022

[3] Latest available survey from 2017: <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/eicv-5-rwanda-poverty-profile-report-201617>

[4] Such as emergency needs assessment, disaster risk financing and anticipatory action.

[5] Including Karongi, Rutsiro, Kayonza, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru

Operational context

[6] Country Insights | Human Development Reports (undp.org)

[7] Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame (nd.edu)

[8] Global Gender Gap Report 2023 | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

[9] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update>

[10] 2019-2020 Demographic and Health Survey: https://www.statistics.gov.rw/dhs_Rwanda_2020

[11] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2023/Rwanda.pdf>

[12] 2021 CFSVA report: <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/180>

Strategic outcome 01

*Output 01: 1.1 This is the amount of cash WFP paid to the refugee schools, on behalf of parent contributions (USD 56,113). These were not planned in the NBP.

*Output 02: 1.2 reporting was done in the wrong Output (6,575). The actuals and this indicator should be under Output 3 (treatment). The same as the 7,303 (Pregnant & breastfeeding).

*Output 03: 1.3 The 766 actual figures were recorded under the wrong beneficiary group (All). These should be under ART clients. The figure under Children, Prevention of stunting (2,789) should increase as the actual number wrongly recorded in Output 2 should come here (6,575).

[12] Female 81,777; Male 76,967

[13] Female 14,926; Male 14,048

[14] Female 66,851; Male 62,919

Strategic outcome 02

*Output 13:2.5, indicator A.1.3 school feeding take-home rations and on-site figures were reported under the wrong beneficiary group and should be broken into pre-primary and primary. Due to the approved partnership reports, this can not be amended at this stage.

[16] According to the draft midterm evaluation, attendance in WFP-supported schools has increased since 2022, dropout rates decreased, late arrivals and absenteeism decreased, the nutritional value of student meals has improved, and teachers reported improved student attention and performance. Regular attendance, attention, and concentration, all contribute to improved learning.

[17] Preventing girls school absenteeism during their menstruation periods through Menstrual Hygiene Management

[18] Including Karongi, Rutsiro, Kayonza, Nyaruguru, and Nyamagabe districts.

[19] Maize and beans yields increased by 28 percent 38 percent respectively and labor time reduced by 55 percent for women and 44.7 percent for men.

[20] Coordination and capacity building between WFP and MINEMA and LODA was fostered through the secondment of a senior DRM policy advisor to MINEMA and a CFM consultant to LODA to enhance the social protection CFM systems.

Strategic outcome 03

[21] 2021 CFSVA report: <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/180>

[22] eight in Nyagatare and eight in Kayonza district

[23] Including Rutsiro, Karongi, Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Gasabo, Kayonza, and Burera,

Strategic outcome 04

[25] 20,664 MT worth USD 7.5 million

[26] Kirehe, Ngoma, Nyaruguru, Gisagara and Nyamasheke

[27] Techniques included mulching and composting.

Since 2022, the project reached

[28] Farmer Service Centers, are local micro agri-entrepreneurs providing essential services and products directly to farmers. These young individuals, rooted in the community, build relationships based on trust and transparency. FSCs offer training and advisory support to farmers, acting as a crucial link between larger SMEs in the food system and smallholder farmers. Through a comprehensive coaching and mentorship strategy led by WFP and implemented by CPs, the goal is to nurture FSCs into thriving businesses. These businesses are adept at identifying inefficiencies within the value chain, providing solutions that benefit smallholder farmers while ensuring profitability for the FSC.

[29] Such as business digitization, client/farmer registration and training, and the provision of services for areas such as market linkages

Strategic outcome 05

[30] The Government has expressed gratitude and satisfaction with WFP's material and technical assistance and the desire to build on our previous success. They continue to use WFP warehouses, along with UNICEF, as a way to preposition non-food items used to support affected communities during disasters.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[31] Rwanda voluntary national review, 2023

[32] World Economic Forum – Global Gender Gap report, 2023

[33] WFP Rwanda, the potential of cash-based Interventions to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Women owned cards in 15,730 households representing 70.1% compared to 6,687 households which had men owning cards, representing 39.9 percent.

[34] GALS is a holistic approach that strengthens gender transformative interventions that enhance confidence and leadership skills for the rural women.

[35] Qualitative findings: impact evaluation of cash-based transfers on food security and gender equality

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[35] CFM banners with tollfree numbers were placed in the most visible locations, along with a dedicated help desk that is operational 24 hours a day.

[36] WFP has distributed suggestion boxes to all participating schools, and sensitization remains an important element of engagement with different stakeholders, as well as informing beneficiaries on WFP services and use of the CFM

Partnerships

[37] The Kinyarwanda programme names respectively translate to "grow profitable" and "invest well" in English.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	171,313	151,290	88%
	female	172,523	157,853	91%
	total	343,836	309,143	90%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,133	5,291	103%
	female	5,133	5,497	107%
	total	10,266	10,788	105%
24-59 months	male	14,577	15,331	105%
	female	13,519	15,491	115%
	total	28,096	30,822	110%
5-11 years	male	50,458	49,403	98%
	female	51,793	50,372	97%
	total	102,251	99,775	98%
12-17 years	male	35,074	34,573	99%
	female	34,467	35,867	104%
	total	69,541	70,440	101%
18-59 years	male	64,301	43,627	68%
	female	64,425	46,765	73%
	total	128,726	90,392	70%
60+ years	male	1,770	3,065	173%
	female	3,186	3,861	121%
	total	4,956	6,926	140%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	151,544	126,901	84%
Resident	191,842	165,814	86%
Returnee	450	2,068	460%
IDP	0	14,360	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	10,830	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	14,164	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,717	17,200	109%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,459	3,174	129%
School based programmes	173,807	170,655	98%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	30,624	27,729	90%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	169,377	142,563	84%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	959	389	41%
Corn Soya Blend	1,312	874	67%
High Energy Biscuits	21	0	0%
Iodised Salt	54	15	28%
LNS	0	10	-
Maize	1,861	729	39%
Maize Meal	859	147	17%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	15	0	0%
Rice	0	314	-
Sugar	39	34	87%
Vegetable Oil	305	130	43%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	626	586	94%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	49	47	97%
Maize Meal	626	250	40%
Rice	940	1,305	139%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	157	216	138%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	17,078,680	10,742,654	63%
Strategic Outcome 02			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Commodity Voucher	1,044,837	511,288	49%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Refugees and returnees (Tier 1) receive unconditional cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	72,915	66,382
			Male	76,462	61,821
			Total	149,377	128,203
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	72,915	66,382
			Male	76,462	61,821
			Total	149,377	128,203
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,222	1,747.22
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	12,331,053	10,334,854
CSP Output 05: 1.5 Targeted refugee pre-school and school children (Tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school, which contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		56,113
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,466	2,907
			Male	4,289	2,906
			Total	8,755	5,813
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	20,240	17,435
			Male	19,447	16,752
			Total	39,687	34,187
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,317	117.4
CSP Output 06: 1.6 Refugees' (Tier 3) self-reliance is improved by an enabled environment providing better opportunities for livelihoods and economic inclusion					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,082	
			Male	7,082	
			Total	14,164	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,386,065	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					

CSP Output 02: 1.2 Moderate acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and PNW/Gs (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female		3,353
			Male		3,222
			Total		6,575
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	201	687
			Male	193	659
			Total	394	1,346
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female		7,303
			Male		
			Total		7,303
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	15	584.26
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		25.66

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	926	678
			Male	519	384
			Total	1,445	1,062
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female		489
			Male		277
			Total		766
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,490	1,422
			Male	3,353	1,367
			Total	6,843	2,789

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	5,474 5,474	533 533
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,090	181.68
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	62	10.48

Activity 05: Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	10,360 9,640 20,000	7,467 6,893 14,360
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,400 9,600 20,000	7,467 6,893 14,360
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	780	12.01
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	361,561	351,686
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	82	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies

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

CSP Output 05: 1.5 Targeted refugee pre-school and school children (Tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school, which contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual Individual	34,682 175	28,235 86

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee population - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.6	<10	<10	6.6	WFP survey
	Male	33.6	<10	<10	6	WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	<10	<10	6.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<10	<10	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	8.6	<10	<10	13.4	WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	<10	<10	11.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13.7	<10	<15	22.2	WFP survey
	Male	13.7	<10	<15	21.5	WFP survey
	Overall	13.7	<10	<15	22	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>70	>65	60.4	WFP survey
	Male	44	>70	>65	59.1	WFP survey
	Overall	44	>70	>65	60.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97	≥99	>97	99	WFP
	Male	95	≥99	>95	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥99	>96	99	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.6	<10	<15	6.6	Joint survey
	Male	33.6	<10	<15	6	Joint survey
	Overall	33.6	<10	<15	6.5	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<10	<15	10.8	Joint survey
	Male	8.6	<10	<15	13.4	Joint survey
	Overall	8.6	<10	<15	11.4	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13.7	<10	<15	22.2	Joint survey
	Male	13.7	<10	<15	21.5	Joint survey
	Overall	13.7	<10	<15	22	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>70	>55	60.4	Joint survey
	Male	44	>70	>55	59.1	Joint survey
	Overall	44	>70	>55	60.1	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.5	<7	<13.66	12.51	Joint survey
	Male	15.6	<5	<13.58	12.05	Joint survey
	Overall	16.1	<6	<13.6	12.4	Joint survey

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	33	>40	>30	42	Joint survey
	Male	33	>40	>30	42	Joint survey
	Overall	33	>40	>30	42	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93	>93	>64	52.1	Joint survey
	Male	97	>97	>59.3	48.5	Joint survey
	Overall	60.9	>95	>62.2	50.3	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	<7	<31.8	39.4	Joint survey
	Male	3	<3	<31.7	40.7	Joint survey
	Overall	34	<5	<31.8	40.05	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	<4.1	8.5	Joint survey
	Male	0	≤0	<8.9	10.7	Joint survey
	Overall	5.1	≤0	<6	9.6	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	>2	>0.1	1	Joint survey
	Male	4.1	>4	>0.1	1.4	Joint survey
	Overall	2.5	>3	>0.1	1.1	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	>18	>1.7	1	Joint survey
	Male	18.5	>30	>2.8	1.4	Joint survey
	Overall	14.9	>24	>2.3	1.1	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	86.9	<8	<98.2	93.9	Joint survey
	Male	77.4	<66	<97.1	93	Joint survey
	Overall	82.6	<73	<97.6	93.5	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.3	≥90	>66.6	44	Joint survey
	Male	48.2	≥96	>55	41	Joint survey
	Overall	47.7	≥93	>60.8	42.8	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.3	<10	<30.1	45	Joint survey
	Male	47.8	<4	<41.2	47.6	Joint survey
	Overall	48.1	<7	<37.1	46	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.4	=0	<3.3	11.1	Joint survey
	Male	4	=0	<3.8	11.4	Joint survey
	Overall	4.2	=0	<3.6	11.2	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.6	>30.6	>15.7	25.7	Joint survey
	Male	43.3	>43.3	>18.5	25.4	Joint survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>17	25.6	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.4	<60	<56	18.1	Joint survey
	Male	45.5	<50	<52	17.5	Joint survey
	Overall	50.9	<55	<17.1	17.8	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<12	<28.3	18.1	Joint survey
	Male	11.2	<8	<29.5	17.5	Joint survey
	Overall	12.8	<10	<28.9	17.8	Joint survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	14	>70	>45	7.1	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	70	>70	>70	73	WFP survey
	Male	72	>70	>70	78	WFP survey
	Overall	71	>70	>70	76	WFP survey

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	98.7	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.3	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	64.3	>90	>90	74	Joint survey
	Male	69.2	>90	>90	72.7	Joint survey
	Overall	66.7	>90	>90	73.3	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	57.2	>80	>80	23.4	Joint survey
	Male	54.2	>80	>80	24	Joint survey
	Overall	55.7	>80	>80	23.7	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	38	≥50	≥50	2.1	Joint survey
	Male	36.4	≥50	≥50	2.2	Joint survey
	Overall	37.2	≥50	≥50	2.1	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	39.5	>70	>70	18.8	Joint survey
	Male	40.5	>70	>70	19.1	Joint survey
	Overall	40	>70	>70	18.9	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.4	<15	<15	3	WFP
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<15	<15	3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.1	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.4	<15	<15	3.7	WFP
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	1.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.4	<15	<15	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95	>75	>75	93.2	WFP
	Male	94	>75	>75	95.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>75	>75	94	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year					Resilience Building
Output Results					
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 11: 2.3 Food-insecure people in vulnerable communities (tier1) benefit from improved assets and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	6,390	
			Male	4,440	
			Total	10,830	
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 13: 2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	1,044,837	511,288
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female		60,011
			Male		57,657
			Total		117,668
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		14,210
			Male		14,211
			Total		28,421
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,522	9,838
			Male	4,522	9,839
			Total	9,044	19,677
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	59,323	51,452
			Male	56,998	49,434
			Total	116,321	100,886
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,398	2,404.18

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	110	70
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3

CSP Output 10: 2.2 Vulnerable and food-insecure people in shock prone areas, especially persons with disabilities and members of households headed by women (tier 3) benefit from improved nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes that increase their resilience to climate-related disasters and enhance their capacities to respond to shocks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	33	33

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	8	8
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	116	116

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	24	24
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	340	327
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	1

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	2
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 13: 2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	15	15
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	140	140
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Maize meal)	School feeding (on-site)	%		100
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		81.43
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	16	16
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	118,000	118,000
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	118,000	118,312
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	140	140

N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	60	60
CSP Output 13: 2.5 Pre-school and schoolchildren (tier 1) in targeted areas receive a daily nutritious meal that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and increases attendance and retention					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	5,198	5,930
CSP Output 14: 2.6 Pre-school and school children (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide a nationally-owned nutrition-sensitive school meals programme					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	31	30
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	12	6
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	9,319	8,298
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	498	502
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	384	466
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	17	8

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: GoR Capacity Strengthening - **Location:** Rwanda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	=1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: GoR Capacity strengthening - **Location:** Rwanda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	=3,898,719	=3,898,719	3,898,719	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.3	≥65	>65	45.3	WFP survey
	Male	33.4	≥65	>65	45.3	WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	≥65	>65	45.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.2	<30	<30	41.1	WFP survey
	Male	46.4	<30	<30	41.1	WFP survey
	Overall	45.5	<30	<30	41.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.4	<5	<5	13.7	WFP survey
	Male	20.2	<5	<5	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	<5	<5	13.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	8.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.9	<9.9	8.9	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	8.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<31.5	32	WFP survey
	Male	31.7	<31.7	<31.7	32	WFP survey
	Overall	31.7	<31.7	<31.7	32	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50.5	<50.5	<50.5	49.7	WFP survey
	Male	50.6	<50.6	<50.6	49.7	WFP survey
	Overall	50.6	<50.6	<50.6	49.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.9	>10.9	>10.9	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	>7.7	>7.7	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	>8.2	>8.2	9.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	116	≥2,500	≥1,500	289.85	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥8	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	10	≥12	>10	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≥12	>11	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≥12	>11	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	93	>99	>99	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	>99	>99	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>99	>99	92	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	57	≥77	≥64	58.2	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥62	≥64	59.5	WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥69	≥64	59.2	WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	83	=100	=100	88	WFP
	Male	81	=100	=100	86	programme monitoring
	Overall	82	=100	=100	87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	24,000	≥555,555	>403,226	297,802.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local population - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=7	=7	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 18: 3.4 The Government is supported in developing national food and nutrition security and HIV policies and strategies and coordinating and advocating for food and nutrition security programmes (tier 3)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2	
			Number	1	1	
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 15: 3.1 Rwandans (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened private sector capacity and enhanced collaboration with Government to contribute to improved diets and nutrition						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2	
			Number			
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	82	61	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3	
CSP Output 16: 3.2 Women and men caregivers, PNW/Gs, school-aged children and adolescents (Tier 1) receive nutrition and HIV-related social behaviour change communication and advocacy to promote good nutrition and HIV practices and help to prevent malnutrition and HIV infection						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1	
			Number			
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Individual	5,000	10,008	
CSP Output 17: 3.3 The national nutrition surveillance system is strengthened with innovative tools that improve the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes and the tracking of child growth (Tier 3)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	30	30	

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3,208	3,208
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	3	Secondary data

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

Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 19: 4.1 Smallholder farmers (Tier 1), especially women, have improved access to equipment, technical support, and financial services, allowing them to increase their marketable surplus

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	14,100	13,033
			Male	15,900	14,696
			Total	30,000	27,729

CSP Output 22: 4.4 Smallholder farmers (tier 1) receive social behaviour change communication and information in order to promote the production, purchase and consumption of nutrient-rich foods

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	300	
			Male	324	
			Total	624	

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 20: Farmer organizations (Tier 2) receive technical support to increase crop quality, reduce losses through improved post-harvest handling/storage, and improve their access to high-value markets

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	93,533	73,899
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	86,338	68,215
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	425	425
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	50
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	382	382

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	8	<8	<15	8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	86	≥86	≥50	86	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	5,884	≥50,000	≥10,000	18,732	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥50	≥75	68	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥75	68	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥75	68	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,387,000	≥11,111,111	≥10,000,000	8,695.79	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥2	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis					Crisis Response
Other Output					
Activity 06: Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 24: 5.1 People affected by crises benefit from WFP services to humanitarian agencies and government enabling timely delivery of lifesaving food and non-food items					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.1: Number of completed engineering works related to building constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	SC/Logistics Services	Number	18	18

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	63.4	=100		63.4	WFP
	Male	64.98	=100		64.98	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.17	=100		64.17	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	64.31	≥82		64.31	WFP
	Male	59.17	≥78		59.17	programme monitoring
	Overall	61.79	≥80		61.79	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	37	=50	>37	39.21	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.2	≥80	=100	38.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	16.3	≤4	=0	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	46.5	<33	=0	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	34	=55	=55	50.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66	=45	=45	49.6	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.2	≥80	>38.6	38.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	16.3	≤4	<11.5	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	46.5	<33	<49.8	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	66	=60	=60	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	=40	=40	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	58	=50	=50	49.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	=50	=50	50.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	26	=50	=50	49.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=50	=50	50.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	=100	=100	98.12	Joint survey
	Male	99.3	=100	=100	98.93	Joint survey
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	98.31	Joint survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93	=100	>93	100	WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	>93	99.14	WFP survey
	Overall	93	=100	>93	99.8	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	83.2	=100	≥90	80.24	WFP survey
	Male	83.2	=100	≥90	63.66	WFP survey
	Overall	83.2	=100	≥90	76.3	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93	≥90	≥90	97.52	WFP
	Male	93	≥90	≥90	93.98	programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	96.68	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	83.2	=100	≥90	80.24	WFP
	Male	83.2	=100	≥90	63.66	programme monitoring
	Overall	83.2	=100	≥90	76.3	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	19.8	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	19.8	=100	=100	100	

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Rwanda - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	19.8	≥95	>53.4	86.27	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≥95	>44.7	61.94	
	Overall	19.8	≥95	>49.1	80.44	

Cover page photo © WFP/John Paul Sesonga
Emmanuel, happily posing for a picture. WFP helps farmers enhance
productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and link them to crop insurance
schemes.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times
SO 2		Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3		Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year
SO 4		Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030
SO 5		The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies
SO 1	URT2	Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.
SO 2	SPS2	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes
SO 3	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations
SO 4	SMS1	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors
SO 5	ODS1	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	24,645,410	10,970,524	20,521,498	16,390,289
		Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	1,367,995	0	1,516,887	952,242
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	8,918,197	9,646,072	16,998,290	8,805,181
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	47,501	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			34,931,602	20,616,596	39,084,176	26,147,712
2.2	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	1,862,083	625,075	1,628,995	597,990
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,862,083	625,075	1,628,995	597,990

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	7,487,940	7,486,619	9,050,692	3,953,266
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			7,487,940	7,486,619	9,050,692	3,953,266
17.16	The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population			51,677	
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)					51,677	
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,957,912	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,957,912	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			44,281,625	28,728,290	53,773,453	30,698,968
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,831,428	3,634,581	6,872,665	3,047,360
Total Direct Costs			48,113,053	32,362,871	60,646,118	33,746,328
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,127,348	2,103,587	1,388,712	1,388,712
Grand Total			51,240,401	34,466,457	62,034,830	35,135,039



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

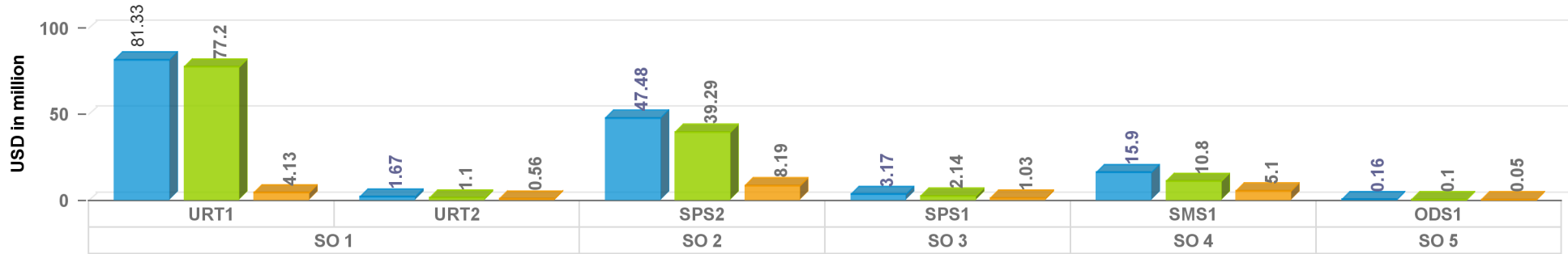
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies
SO 1	URT2	Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.
SO 2	SPS2	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes
SO 3	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations
SO 4	SMS1	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors
SO 5	ODS1	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees, returnees and other crisis affected population in Rwanda have access to adequate and nutritious food at all times	Provide food and nutrition assistance and basic livelihood support to refugees and returnees, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies	129,307,656	78,566,952	2,764,971	81,331,923	77,200,713	4,131,209
		Provide food or cash, nutrition support and other assistance to local Rwandan populations affected by crises, including through provision of WFP services to the Government of Rwanda and partner agencies.	7,352,984	1,666,887	0	1,666,887	1,102,242	564,645
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities and areas have improved access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Support the design, implementation, and scale-up of national food security and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes	49,782,231	47,483,244	0	47,483,244	39,290,135	8,193,109
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	47,501	0	47,501	0	47,501
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			186,442,872	127,764,584	2,764,971	130,529,555	117,593,090	12,936,465

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Annual Country Report

Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Children under 5, adolescents, and PNW/Gs in Rwanda have improved access to nutritious foods and services to meet their nutritional needs all year	Provide capacity strengthening support to national programmes that improve the nutrition status of targeted populations	11,565,780	3,172,657	0	3,172,657	2,141,652	1,031,005
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,565,780	3,172,657	0	3,172,657	2,141,652	1,031,005
2.3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, have increased marketable surplus and access to agricultural markets through efficient supply chains by 2030	Provide support, education, and capacity strengthening services for smallholder farmers and value chain actors	22,187,408	15,901,742	0	15,901,742	10,804,316	5,097,426
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			22,187,408	15,901,742	0	15,901,742	10,804,316	5,097,426

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Rwanda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	The Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community is provided with adequate, timely, cost-efficient and agile supply chain services and expertise necessary to effectively respond to emergency crisis	Deliver supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to provide timely assistance to affected population	1,169,233	155,032	0	155,032	103,355	51,677
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,169,233	155,032	0	155,032	103,355	51,677
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,957,912	0	3,957,912	0	3,957,912
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,957,912	0	3,957,912	0	3,957,912
Total Direct Operational Cost			221,365,293	150,951,926	2,764,971	153,716,897	130,642,413	23,074,485
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,798,944	17,008,808	335,681	17,344,489	13,519,183	3,825,305
Total Direct Costs			239,164,237	167,960,734	3,100,652	171,061,386	144,161,596	26,899,790
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			15,464,349	9,447,384		9,447,384	9,447,384	0
Grand Total			254,628,586	177,408,119	3,100,652	180,508,771	153,608,980	26,899,790

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures