

**RWANDA
EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY
ASSESSMENT (EFSA)
APRIL 2006**



WFP in collaboration with MINISANTE, MINALOC, UNICEF, MSF

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RAPID EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN RWANDA

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The survey was conducted in consultation with the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE), the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs (MINALOC), the Disaster Management Coordination Unit (DMU), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN High Commission for Refugees (HCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), USAID/FEWSNET, MSF, ActionAid and Catholic Relief Service (CRS). The results and recommendations were also shared with the European Commission, the International Federation of the Red Cross, CARE, CARITAS, World Vision, AFRICARE, World Bank, DFID, SIDA, Belgian Embassy, and MONUC.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two years of drought have seriously affected the Districts of Bugesera, Gisagara, Huye, Kayonza and Kirehe. Late and below normal rainfall levels for the last three agricultural seasons have resulted in poor crop yields (97 % of agriculture plots in Rwanda are rain-fed). Rainfall in December 2005 and January 2006 was well below normal, and due to lack of seeds, poor germination and pests, the production of sorghum, maize and cassava for the coming season will be reduced. In response to reports of a deteriorating situation, an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was undertaken in April 2006 in the five most affected Districts of Bugesera, Gisagara, Huye, Kayonza and Kirehe. An estimated 294,000 people (58,850 households) are currently severely food insecure and require urgent humanitarian assistance. Contingency preparations should begin at once to provide medium-term assistance to this same population given the probability of a poor harvest in June/July 2006. The number of people affected is high (18% of 1.65 million people in the five districts) because of the length and severity of the current food crisis; however, a distinction can be made between those who are chronically moderately food insecure but are being pushed into destitution because of this crisis (approximately 250,700 people), and those who are chronically severely food insecure even during normal times (approximately 43,600 people).

The affected households are currently in the peak of the lean season, with 1.5 to 2 months remaining until the next harvest. Most have consumed their seed stocks, and some have sold or rented out their small plots of land. Those with small livestock (goats, poultry) have sold their animals. This loss of land and animals will jeopardize the future food security and livelihoods of these households. Families have also exhausted any food stocks carried over from the previous (poor) harvest and the most seriously affected are surviving on grass, leaves, bananas and cassava. Although traditionally a coping strategy, this consumption pattern has started earlier than in previous years, and is linked to increasing malnutrition among children. The overall situation is expected to worsen during the period leading up to the next harvest. Longer than usual migration of households in search of food and labour has also been reported and is expected to increase.

Bugesera District is the worst affected, largely due to agro-ecological conditions that are less favourable to crop production, and a poor road network that isolates many households from markets, health centres and schools. The EFSA noted that the physical appearance of children (extremely thin with swollen bellies), and the increasing trend in kwashiorkor and marasmus (signs of extreme malnutrition) is alarming. The sectors of Kirehe District that are located in mountainous and rocky areas are more affected by the drought due to limited opportunities to grow maize and beans. In the rest of Kirehe and in Gisagara, Huye and Kayonza Districts, pockets of food insecurity are linked to the overall pattern of land and resource distribution (average of 0.69 ha per household), and to the size and composition of the households.

The EFSA recommends a two-track approach:

- 1) Provide immediate food assistance to cover the urgent needs of 294,000 people before the June/July harvest; and
- 2) Urgently begin contingency preparations to continue assistance to this same population in the likely event of a poor harvest or harvest failure in June/July.

Recommendation #1: Provide a one-time distribution of emergency food assistance for 294,000 people within the next 2 to 3 weeks. The objectives are:

- To halt the deteriorating nutritional status of young children, pregnant/lactating women, the elderly, the chronically sick and other vulnerable individuals;
- To preserve livelihoods by preventing long-term or permanent migration of families and a total depletion of their assets.

The urgency of the situation and profile of the most affected households call for a one-off free food distribution, rather than an expansion of food-for-work (FFW) or other programmes. Food rather than cash should also be provided given the current reduced market food availability and high prices in some areas. Families that have children enrolled in a supplementary feeding programme (currently 3,760 children), elderly or female-headed households, those with little or no land and/or large families should be given priority. The ration should be sufficient to cover the needs of a five-member household for one month, and include Corn-Soya Blend (CSB),

maize, beans and oil. The provision of assistance should begin in Bugesera District and continue with the other Districts. The total amount of food required is 5,632 mt (Maize – 3,847mt, Beans – 1,154mt, Oil – 197mt, Sugar – 5mt and CSB – 430mt)

Recommendation #2: Immediately mobilize resources for contingency preparations in the likely event of a reduced harvest or harvest failure in June/July to ensure that emergency assistance can be continued for the same number of target people (294,000) for 5-6 months between July and November. The objectives are to:

- Prevent malnutrition among children and other vulnerable household members; and
- Protect livelihoods by limiting long-term or permanent migration and the total depletion of assets.

Contingency preparations should include expanding food-for-work (FFW) and cash-for-work (CFW) programmes for six months from July onward, covering the most drought-affected sectors. A combination of food and cash assistance (the balance will depend on the capacity of traders to import food into the deficit areas) should cover 75% of the food needs for the majority of families. Targeted free food distributions should be planned for households who are unable to participate in F/CFW. The level of support may be increased to 100% of the needs during the lean period of September – November, and for families with malnourished children or who are unable to participate in F/CFW. The total amount of food required for the above is 24,469 mt. (Maize – 16,701mt, Beans – 5,321mt, Oil – 874mt, Sugar – 5mt and CSB – 1,568mt).

In addition:

1. School feeding should continue to be implemented in all primary schools in the drought-affected sectors to keep children in school and ensure at least one nutritionally adequate daily meal.
2. Seeds, tools and/or animal feed should be provided for the next major planting period September – December 2006, targeting households with a significantly reduced harvest but who are able to cultivate, and those with livestock in areas where pastures have dried up.
3. Free health insurance (*'mutuelle'*) should be extended to all severely or moderately food insecure households.
4. The nutritional surveillance system being set up by the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) with support from WFP and UNICEF should become quickly operational and be expanded.
5. The food security situation should be closely monitored and re-assessed in July/August in order to fine-tune the targeting criteria and number of people needing assistance.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Rainfall and agricultural production in 2005 and early 2006

The majority (90%) of Rwandans depend on land for their livelihood. Access to land is limited with an average of 0.69 ha per household. Agriculture continues to suffer from a lack of irrigation and water storage systems and as such remains highly vulnerable to irregular rainfall patterns. An estimated 97 % of agriculture plots are rain-fed.

Rains in Rwanda have been poor since 2000, resulting in failed harvests in chronically food insecure areas as well as growth failure of the minor vegetation, which is traditionally relied upon for consumption during hunger periods. This situation has continued through to 2005/06 and forced families to deplete their food supplies. Prices of staple food in the markets have sharply increased in some areas¹.

Cassava production was also poor in 2005 as it was affected by the mosaic disease. Decreased cassava availability directly affects food security given the important role played by this crop in the diet and as a vital coping mechanism during drought periods².

The agricultural season 2006A (September 2005 to January 2006) was characterized by less than normal rainfall, resulting in considerably reduced harvest January, especially for beans. Moreover, rains for the 2006B season (February to August 2006) started late and the acreage planted with sorghum – the main cereal produced during this season – was also reduced due to poor rainfall in December/January. Furthermore, for many farmers who planted despite the lack of rains, crops did not germinate or they wilted or dried. Some farmers who have seeds left or the capacity to purchase them have re-sown beans or maize where the latter has failed, but these two crops are not resistant to drought and good harvests in June/July are not guaranteed if rains are not good³.

According to the evaluation mission on national harvest and animal production conducted in December 2005 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and FEWSNET, the total crop production for season 2006A was less than that of season 2005A which had already been poor. Rainfall deficits during the last agricultural season (2005A) led to poor crop production. Season B rains were late, and rainfall in January 2006 was well below normal. Reduced yields and acreage under cultivation can be expected for sorghum, which is planted from December through February. Pastures are drying, and water levels in valley dams are dangerously low in the Eastern agro-pastoral food economy zone, adding to the food security hazards faced by pastoralists. If rains do not improve, another food crisis can be expected, which would be at least the second consecutive poor season endured by households in chronically food insecure areas. On the basis of the estimated food production deficit compared to consumption requirements, 34 high-risk Districts were identified all over the country (including chronically-deficit areas). The Districts of Bugesera and Butare were particularly affected⁴.

Based on the food balance sheet produced by the above-mentioned evaluation mission, the food deficit in the country was of 33,000 MT of cereal equivalent, which would represent some one million people in need of urgent food aid assistance for a period of 6 months or until the next harvest expected in June 2006.

The European Union-funded Market Information System Project within the MINAGRI indicates that the net food price index calculated for maize, rice, cassava flour, Irish and sweet potatoes, sorghum, beans and bananas was 2 percent higher in January 2006 compared to December 2005. The relatively small increase would be related to the weak purchasing power of many market-dependent households.

¹ Hunger crisis in the Bugesera region of Rwanda, 21 February 2006 - The Rwanda Millennium Villages Project

² Humanitarian assessment in Rwanda - USAID report, February 2006

³ Visit to Bugesera District, 23 February 2006 – WFP Field report

⁴ Rwanda Food Security Update – quoting MINAGRI/ FEWSNET Dec 2005 evaluation, February 2006

1.2 Nutritional situation early 2006

According to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005, over 40% of the children in Rwanda present chronic and acute malnutrition. The results show that 4% of the children are wasted and 1% are severely affected. The level of emaciation is highest (9%) for the children from 12 to 23 months, corresponding to the period during which children are weaned and more exposed to diseases.

In February 2006, UNICEF conducted a rapid nutrition survey in two of the most drought-affected sectors of Bugesera District (Ngenda and Gashora), using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) among under-5 children as an indicator of nutritional status⁵. It was found that 6% of the children were severe malnourished including oedema and 17% moderately. Almost one in four of the children screened were malnourished.

Despite a bias in the selection of the children, alarming results were also obtained from a nutritional survey done in February 2006 (by the Millennium Project) at the Mayange health centre of Bugesera District⁶. Among 500 children attending the health centre, 18% had oedema and other signs of kwashiorkor, 8% were severely malnourished and 27% were moderately malnourished. These levels are clearly higher than the national averages reported by the 2005 DHS.

A visit to the Ruhuha WFP-supported nutritional centre in Bugesera District in February 2006 indicated an increased number of admissions of under-5 children and adults (460 persons compared to an average of 250 at the same period in 2005). The centre staff reported complaints of adults reluctant to leave after recovery, due to the lack of food at home⁷. However, visits to Rilima nutritional center (Bugesera District) and Gisagara nutritional center by an USAID mission at the same period did not reveal significant changes in the levels of attendance, morbidity or mortality due to lack of food⁸.

High malnutrition rates in children are indicative of hunger and risks of malnutrition among adults and the elderly, as they most likely lack food as well.

1.3 Anecdotal observations made on the coping mechanisms (February 2006)

A field visit in Bugesera District in February 2006 observed families moving to other areas in search for food. People were also walking increasingly long distances (10 km) to fetch water⁹. In addition, in some areas of Bugesera District animal sales (mainly small livestock) have increased above normal levels while prices had fallen, and some households were selling off their entire livestock. Seasonal migration patterns also appeared disrupted, with whole families - rather than men only - migrating in search of work or food. Sales of housing material, an extreme strategy, were reported¹⁰.

These patterns were not reported by the USAID mission that assessed the humanitarian situation of the country mid-February¹¹. Extreme coping mechanisms such as the consumption of seed stocks or sale of personal housing material (roof, doors, sheets) were not observed, and no reports of households completely stripped of assets due to a poor harvest were heard. However, subsistence farmers affected by the poor harvest last season were coping with the food deficit by reducing the number of daily meals, procuring agricultural work in non drought-affected areas, and sending children to schools in locations where WFP sponsors school feeding programmes.

By the end of April 2006, UNHCR reported that some 19 000 Rwandese from the bordering southern Provinces have sought asylum in Burundi since April 2005. While some were apparently fleeing prosecution under Rwanda's traditional justice system known as '*gacaca*', which was established to expedite trials for thousands

⁵ Report on the rapid assessment of the nutritional status in Bugesera - UNICEF, February 2006

⁶ Hunger crisis in the Bugesera region of Rwanda, 21 February 2006 - The Rwanda Millennium Villages Project

⁷ Visit to Bugesera District, 23 February 2006 - WFP Field report

⁸ Humanitarian Assessment in Rwanda - USAID report, February 2006

⁹ Hunger crisis in the Bugesera region of Rwanda, 21 February 2006 - The Rwanda Millennium Villages Project

¹⁰ Visit to Bugesera District, 23 February 2006 - WFP Field report

¹¹ Humanitarian Assessment in Rwanda - USAID report, February 2006

of people alleged to have been involved in the country's 1994 genocide, many were emigrating to look for food and work.

The reports available are not always consistent and it is not possible to estimate their degree of reliability. As a result, it has been difficult to draw definite conclusions on the actual situation of most households in the affected areas.

1.4 Action taken by the Government, WFP and other agencies since early 2006 to respond to the drought

Though the **Government of Rwanda** endorses the conclusions of the MINAGRI/FEWSNET December 2005B season evaluation mission including the urgent food needs of one million people, no appeal has been made to cover the deficit of 33 000 MT. The Government indicated that it would address this problem internally with free food distribution, cash-for-work and food-for-work, seed distributions, increased commercial imports and internal procurement.

The **Government** has allocated US\$2.7 million in 2006 to respond to the crisis affecting farmers in the southern part of the country as well as cattlemen in the eastern part (affected by a quarantine and restricted sales of animals due to a Foot-and-Mouth disease outbreak). An amount of US\$1.3 million was released to the national Disaster Management Coordination Unit (DMCU) and MINAGRI to procure and distribute food to the drought-affected population¹². Distributions of maize, beans and oil were made in February/March 2006 to about 80 000 families in the eastern part of the country (21 500 in Butare District, 18 000 in Bugesera District, and 40 300 in Huye, Kayonza and Kirehe Districts), through the Rwandan National Red Cross¹³.

However, the relief provided so far is believed to have been insufficient and inadequately meeting the needs. A second distribution of food aid that was planned in May to the most vulnerable households in the Southern and Eastern provinces by the Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs (MINALOC), and the DCMU, is currently underway. It seems that the authorities faced difficulties in procuring the food for distribution, given the low availability within the country and in neighbouring countries.

Due to shortage of seeds resulting from poor 2006A harvests, the Ministry of Agriculture, donors and NGOs distributed beans and maize seeds to the most vulnerable households in the Eastern and Southern provinces. However, the available quantities were below the needs.

WFP continued its food-for-work (FFW) projects for about 500 families in Bugesera and Kibungo Districts as well as its school feeding and nutritional rehabilitation programmes in the various affected Districts. In Bugesera, over 67 000 primary school children were benefiting as well as 2 200 malnourished children and women. In response to the increased food insecurity, a one-time ration¹⁴ was distributed in March 2006 to some 3300 families having a child enrolled in the supplementary feeding programmes implemented in 15 health centres supported by WFP in Bugesera, Huye, Gisagara and Nyanza districts. Food was also distributed in April to 820 families involved in a cassava multiplication project in Bugesera.

FAO had planned to distribute maize, bean and vegetable seed as well as agricultural hand-tools to 22,000 vulnerable families in Bugesera District for the 2006A season but funding delays prevented the procurement of the inputs on time for the planting season.

The **International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)** launched an Appeal early March 2006 for an amount of US\$683 400 to assist 100 000 families for 6 months in Bugesera (1st priority), Kibungo (2nd priority) and Umutara Districts (3rd priority) in the Eastern region of Rwanda with free food distributions for 100 000 families, supplementary feeding for 800 malnourished children in 10 nutritional centres, seed and fertilizer for 50 000

¹² Humanitarian Assessment in Rwanda - USAID report, February 2006

¹³ Government rations consisted of 15 kg cereals, 15 kg beans and 0.8 litres of oil, for 2 months. However, government rations observed by WFP Field Officers in Ngenda Sector in February 2006 were 5 kg beans and 2 kg maize flour per household.

¹⁴ WFP ration consisted of 25 kg maize meal, 10 kg beans and 1.8 litres oil per beneficiary family and was supposed to cover 2 weeks of consumption (average of 5 members per family).

families. As of mid-April 2006, almost half of the Appeal had been funded by the Irish and Swedish governments and various national Red Cross societies (Libya, Monaco, Japan).

IFRC/Rwandan Red Cross have distributed maize and beans (4 kg each per household) as well as seeds to 5 100 families in Kayonza District, 5 300 in Kirehe District, and 3 600 families in Huye District. As indicated previously, IFRC and the Rwandan National Red Cross also distributed food in February/March on behalf of the Government in the eastern region of the country.

World Vision also implemented FFW programmes (digging of erosion-control ditches, tree nurseries and planting) early 2006 in some sectors of Bugesera District (Gashora, Ngenda) targeting 800 participants/households.

In March 2006, the **Rwanda Millennium Villages Project** (MP) set up a feeding centre in Mayange (Bugesera District) with support from UNICEF and WFP. The MP is also planning to carry out FFW programmes for water conservation (not done as of mid-April 2006).

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) have a nutritional surveillance system in place, '*Programme Nutritionnel de Base dans la Communauté*' (PNBC) with community health workers (CHWs) trained to do regular growth monitoring at community level in 12 of the former Districts. The CHWs are supposed to send the data collected to health centers/hospitals in their District, which then send it to the Nutrition Desk at MINISANTE. At the moment the transmission of data is not optimal and would require some strengthening.

1.5 Justification for a rapid emergency food security assessment (EFSA)

The above reports on the agricultural and nutritional situation in Bugesera District provide consistent indications of a rapidly deteriorating situation that may lead to destitution, widespread migration and high malnutrition, particularly if the rains for the 2006A season remain erratic. The combination of limited sorghum cultivation, and poor maize and beans harvests in June/July would severely decrease households' food production and availability. As coping mechanisms have already been stretched due to the consecutive droughts, the effects of another crop failure on household food security and livelihoods could be dramatic. Besides Bugesera, severe drought and potential damages on households' food security have been reported to WFP and NGOs by local authorities in the Districts of Gisagara, Huye, Kayonza and Kirehe

However, the Government of Rwanda has not declared a state of emergency and did not provide sufficient amounts of free food in February 2006, and decision-making by WFP, other agencies and donors on the need and urgency to intervene, and on the scope of assistance required, is constrained by the lack of sufficiently documented information beyond anecdotal reports.

It is in this context that, in consultation with the Government of Rwanda (National Statistics Institute) and partner agencies, WFP has undertaken a rapid emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in 5 priority Districts in the south of Rwanda including Bugesera, Gisagara, Huye, Kayonza (southern part) and Kirehe, in order to better understand the food security situation and provide the required information for any necessary programme response.

A recent WFP/UNHCR mission to Rwanda (March 2006) noted that most of the reliable information that is available on food security is mainly at the national level, and that there is a serious need for up-to-date information at the sub-national and household levels.

2 OBJECTIVES OF THE RAPID EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

The rapid EFSA aimed to:

- estimate the causes, extent and severity of food insecurity in five districts and ability of people, communities, the government and other organizations to address this;
- identify future risks and the ability of households, communities, national and local authorities and other organizations to respond to these;
- provide one or more planning scenarios describing the food security situation and how it might evolve;
- if an intervention is required, present response options (food and non-food);
- determine the number and location of beneficiaries; and
- where food aid is a suitable response option, determine the most appropriate interventions, target groups and timeframe.

This EFSA would benefit from and supplement extensive information on food security and vulnerability collected throughout the whole country by WFP, the Government of Rwanda and partners, through a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) in March/April 2006. The objective of the CFSVA was to identify which households are food insecure in Rwanda, their location, the contributing factors, and whether food aid would be an appropriate response to food insecurity. The CFSVA was designed at the end of 2005, prior to the current crisis. It was therefore not designed to capture changes in the magnitude and severity of coping mechanisms adopted by households to respond to the current drought, nor to forecast the evolution of the situation in the next few months. For this reason, the rapid EFSA focused on:

- the extent of changes in the food security and nutrition situation in the 5 Districts particularly affected by the drought, and causes;
- differences between this crisis and previous ones;
- types and effectiveness of coping mechanisms adopted by the households to respond to their difficulties and their effects on household food security and livelihoods in future;
- an estimate of the severity of the situation and forecasts for the next 3 to 6 months; and
- needs for short and medium-term food and/or non-food assistance.

The terms of reference and expected outputs of the EFSA are indicated in Annex I

3 METHODOLOGY OF THE RAPID EFSA

The methodology is detailed in Annex II and a summary is presented below.

3.1 – Partnership

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) participated to the field work. Other partners were involved in the discussion of the methodology and findings or assisted to the presentation of the results including the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE), UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, MONUC, USAID, the European Commission, World Bank, DFID, SIDA, the Belgian Embassy, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of the Red Cross, CARE, CARITAS, World Vision, AFRICARE, FEWSNET, CRS, ActionAid, MSF and World Vision.

3.2 – Sources and type of information collected

3.2.1 – Sources of information

Part of the data collected at household and community levels in March 2006 through the nation-wide Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) were extracted for the 5 Districts of concern, and analyzed¹⁵. A total of 571 households were included (see Annex II).

¹⁵ The CFSVA used a two-stage sampling method. The sample frame at the first stage consisted of the Enumerating Areas (*«Zones de Dénombrement»*) of the Population and Housing General Census of 2002. At the first stage, 495 EA were selected (rural) through sampling proportional to size. At the second stage, 2806 households were randomly selected (3 to 18 households per EA in each Livelihood Zone).

The EFSA supplemented the CFSVA with additional information on a purposive sample of 8 'cell'¹⁶ in each of the 5 Districts (total 40 'cell'), during a two-day rapid field survey (18-19 April 2006). The selection of the 'cell' was done in two steps:

1. Most affected 'sectors' were selected by the District Executive Secretaries¹⁷. No particular criteria was imposed except that the 'sectors' should be amongst those most affected by the drought and/or other major food security difficulties;
2. The Head of sector selected most affected 'cell' within each 'sector'. Again, no particular criteria was imposed except that the 'cell' should be amongst those most affected by the drought and/or major difficulties, and should not have been already included in the CFSVA.

In each 'cell', information was collected through:

- interviews with key informants and 4 to 8 of the worse-off households in each 'cell' (total 53 key informant interviews);
- focus group discussions with men and women separately in about half of the 'cell' (total 48 focus groups);
- rapid survey of markets located within or at proximity of the 'cell' and including the central District market (total 24 markets and 61 traders); and
- rapid survey of health centres located within the 'cell' or most proximate (total 19 health centres).

3.2.2 – Type of information collected at household and 'cell' level and focus groups

The main information collected from households and key informant interviews and focus group discussions through the CFSVA and the rapid EFSA is indicated in the Annex II. It covered demographics, housing and facilities, household and productive assets, livelihoods and income sources, migration and remittances, credit, agricultural production, expenditures, markets, food consumption, health, schooling, shocks and coping mechanisms, and programme participation. The questionnaires and focus group guide are shown as Annexes III, IV and V.

3.2.3 – Information collected on markets

Interviews were conducted with 61 traders of various size and specialization selling at the 5 central District markets and at 19 local markets situated within, or close to the 'cells' included in the EFSA. A checklist (Annex VI) was used and covered the intensity of trade activities; recent changes in the sources of goods, overall volume of sales, availability and prices, and prospects of near future; ability of traders to increase the amount of goods for sales if the purchasing power of customers is increased; and changes in the credit sources and practices of traders, compared to normal.

3.2.4 – Information collected on health centres and posts

Visits were made to 19 health centres or health posts located within or close to the 'cells' surveyed in the EFSA. A checklist (Annex VII) was used for discussion with the health personnel in charge and covered topics of staffing; drugs supply; attendance at the health centre; outbreaks of disease and prospects; nutritional status; and food programmes implemented through the health centres/posts.

3.3 – Field survey teams and data entry

The rapid EFSA benefited from the team of supervisors, team leaders and enumerators who had been trained and recently completed the CFSVA. This greatly facilitated the recruitment and training of the EFSA teams. The

¹⁶ In Rwanda, the 'cell' ("*cellule*") is the smallest administrative division under which households are grouped. In each 'cell', a person (called "*Nyumbakumi*") is responsible for 20 to 40 households. 'Cells' are grouped into 'sectors' and 'sectors' are grouped into Districts.

¹⁷ The District Executive Secretary is the highest administrative authority at that level.

total staff¹⁸ included 10 teams composed of 10 Team leaders, 15 enumerators, 5 focus group facilitators and 5 focus group note-takers.

A total of 4 data entry staff were recruited through the Bureau of Statistics. They were trained during one day on the various data entry masks prepared by WFP and supervised by a WFP international data analyst during the 3 days of data entry and cleaning. In addition, four of the enumerators assisted with the translation of the focus group discussions into French and entered the information into templates (Excel files). The data were processed by WFP on the basis of a plan of analysis prepared previously. The results were shared with the National Institute of Statistics and circulated to the other partner agencies.

3.4 – Limits of the methodology

The CFSVA sampling method provides results from household and key informant interviews that cannot be extrapolated to the District level. Nevertheless, given the geographical dispersion of the Enumeration Areas, it is believed that the data gives a fairly good idea of the overall situation in the Districts.

The EFSA does not provide statistically representative information on the 5 Districts but only on the most affected sectors and 'cells' and on the households in the most difficult situation. The EFSA therefore provides an indication of the worse effects of the drought and/or other difficulties on households and markets in some part of the Districts rather than a picture of the general situation in the 5 Districts.

This limitation must be taken into account when estimating the level and extent of assistance required in the Districts.

The CFSVA food frequency and diversity data as well as the anthropometric data collected on children in the households could not be used due to the time required to check and clean the data. The absence of information on the nutritional status is regrettable given the suspicion of increased malnutrition rates in these 5 Districts in particular.

4 RESULTS: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

As explained, the figures presented in this Section cannot be extrapolated to the District level. However, the CFSVA results are fairly representative of the general situation. The EFSA results illustrate the situation of the most affected households and areas of the Districts.

4.1 – Demographic characteristics of the households interviewed (CFSVA)

→ CFSVA-HHs

The average size of the households in the 5 Districts was 5.2 members. About ¼ of the households had less than 4 members, 1/3rd had 4 to 5 members, and 1/4th had more than 6 members. Households were smaller in single-headed households (widow/widower, not married, divorced or separated) as shown in Table 6 below.

There were more females than males in all the age groups and the overall ratio was 47% male against 53% female.

While the proportion of married or cohabitation with a partner represented the majority of the heads of households (42% married, 24% with a partner), more than 1/5th were widows/widowers (22%). This also explains the high proportion of woman-headed households (30%). In addition, a high proportion of households (20%) were headed by an elderly (man or woman above 60 years of age) (see Table 6).

¹⁸ The list of the enumerators is shown in Annex VIII.

Table 6: Proportions and average size of households according to the status of the head of household

	Married	Living with partner	Divorced	Separated	Widow/widower	Never married
Average number of members	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.5
% of households	42%	24%	3%	6%	22%	4%

While 2/3rd of the heads of households were married or cohabitating with a partner (42% and 24% respectively), more than 1/5th were widows/widowers (22%) and 13% were other single-headed households.

The proportion of woman-headed households was high (30%). The vast majority (97%) were single (separated, divorced, widows or never married). The average size of woman-headed households was smaller than the others: 4.4 compared to 5.5 members. In addition, many households (20%) were headed by an elderly (man or woman above 60 years of age).

The level of education of the head of household was generally low, with 43% without any schooling and 30% with some primary education. Only 18% had completed primary school.

An orphan was found in more than 1/5th of the households (21%). In a bit more than half of the cases (12%) the households were caring after one orphan; 5% of the households were caring for two orphans, and in 3% for 3 orphans.

→ *EFSA-HHs*

In the rapid household survey carried out in the most drought-affected 'cells' of the 5 Districts and *focusing on 262 families in the worse situation*, more than 43% of the heads of households were women. This high proportion illustrates that woman-headed households are clearly among the worse affected by the current difficulties.

The elderly were also over-represented in that particular sample of families, as shown by the average age of the head of household (50 years). The average size of the households was 3.4, much lower than in the general CFSVA sample of households in the 5 Districts. Again, this result is linked to the profile of the households included in the rapid assessment. Importantly, woman-headed households had a larger size (about 4 members) than man-headed households (about 3 members).

Children below 5 represented 20% of the total members, a proportion similar to the overall CFSVA sample in the Districts. A bit more than 70% of the neediest households were living in their own house, but 16% were living under a temporary shelter (tent-like) and 10% were hosted by relatives. No significant changes in the housing situation were reported over the past 3 months.

More women than men over 15 years of age had died during the previous 3 months, reflecting the gender imbalance overall and particularly in this age category.

4.2 – Food availability: agricultural production and livestock

Summary of the main findings:

The last harvests (2005A, 2005B, 2005C and 2006A) have been poor due to two years or consecutive droughts and were not sufficient to bridge the food consumption gap during the lean seasons. For the coming 2006B

harvest, the most affected households were not able to plant as usual due to the lack of seed and dryness of the soil.

While few households raise animals in “normal” times, many had to sell the few they had, resulting in a loss of financial insurance (“living savings”) and contributing to a process towards destitution.

4.2.1 – Crops, trees and vegetables production

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

The vast majority of the households were farming (96%). However, the acreage farmed during the last 3 planting seasons¹⁹ 2005B, 2005C and 2006A was low on average: about 1/4th of the households had farmed less than 0.1 hectares (ha) at each season. Less than 20% had farmed between 0.1 and 0.2 ha in seasons 2005A and B, and similar proportions had farmed between 0.2 and 0.5 ha, or between 0.5 and 1 ha. Only 16%-17% had planted more than 1 ha. During season 2005C, 13% had planted between 0.1 and 0.2 ha and 11% between 0.2 and 0.5 ha.

The main crops cultivated were beans (27% of households), sorghum (20%), sweet potatoes (14%) and cassava (10%). No more than 5% of the households also cultivated bananas, maize, soya beans, groundnuts, rice, coffee and vegetables.

No significant difference in the acreage planted was noted between the 2 main seasons 2005B and 2006A. This result indicates that the households were able to cultivate despite the low harvests in 2005. A bit more than half obtained normally their seeds from the previous harvest and almost 30% purchased them.

The duration of the harvest for family consumption differed between the 3 seasons, reflecting the different amounts that can be harvested each time (see Table 7 below). However, the results indicate that during the past 3 seasons, for the large majority of the families the amounts obtained were not sufficient to cover their consumption needs until the following harvest.

Table 7: Average duration of the last 3 harvests (2006A, 2005C and 2005B) for family consumption

Duration for family consumption	Season 2006A	Season 2005C	Season 2005B
Less than one month	42%	56%	16%
One month	22%	14%	19%
2 to 3 months	26%	17%	39%
4 to 5 months	5%	4%	13%
More than 5 months	2%	5%	9%

- The amounts obtained from the last season 2006A harvest between November 2005 and January 2006 lasted less than 1 month for 42% of the households; it lasted only one month for 22% of the households and two months for 17%. Only 2% of the households could harvest sufficiently for more than 5 months of consumption.
- The harvest obtained from season 2005C in September/October 2005 lasted less than a month for more than half of the households. Only 5% could harvest sufficiently for more than 5 months of consumption. During the previous season 2005B harvested in May/July 2005, the harvest lasted less than 1 month for more than 1/3rd of the households. About 9% could harvest sufficiently for more than 5 months of consumption.

Almost 30% of the households did not own fruit, nut or spice trees and 60% did not have a home garden.

¹⁹ There are 3 planting seasons in Rwanda: season A (main) with planting in September/October and harvesting in November/January; season B with planting in February/April and harvesting in May/July; and season C only in the marshlands with planting in June/August and harvesting in September/October.

Table 8 illustrates the extent of self-consumption by households according to their main source of livelihoods:

- A bit more than half of the households living mainly of crop production consumed more than 2/3rd of their harvest. Only 5% were selling more than 80% of their harvest, 9% were selling between 60% and 80% and 22% were selling between 30% and 50% of the harvest.
- More than half of the households living essentially of wild food collection sold most of it. About 1/5th consumed between 40% and 50% of the gathered food.
- Half of the households living of the sale of vegetables sold most of it. The other half consumed between 40% and 70% of their horticultural production.

Table 8: Proportion of the production self-consumed by the households according to the main source of livelihood

Main source of livelihood	Between 0-20% consumed	Between 21%-50% consumed	Between 51%-70% consumed	More than 70% consumed
Crop production	5%	19%	22%	54%
Animal production	61%	17%	4%	18%
Fishing	42%	50%	0	8%
Hunting	40%	0	0	60%
Wild food gathering	57%	28%	0	14%

Among the shocks that have affected directly the agricultural production in 2005, drought was mentioned by 85% of the households. Only 4% mentioned crop pests or diseases and 1% unusually high costs of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer etc.).

→ *EFSA-HHs*

A low proportion of the 262 (worse-affected) households interviewed during the rapid assessment indicated that they will harvest maize (20%) and sorghum (34%) this season. A bit less than 2/3rd of them will harvest beans. The main reasons explaining the absence of harvest were the lack of seeds to plant (70%) and the dryness of the soil that prevented germination (53%). Some also indicated that the crops had dried up (11%) or that they did not have the manpower to cultivate (11%). In addition, more than 1/5th of these households did not cultivate usually.

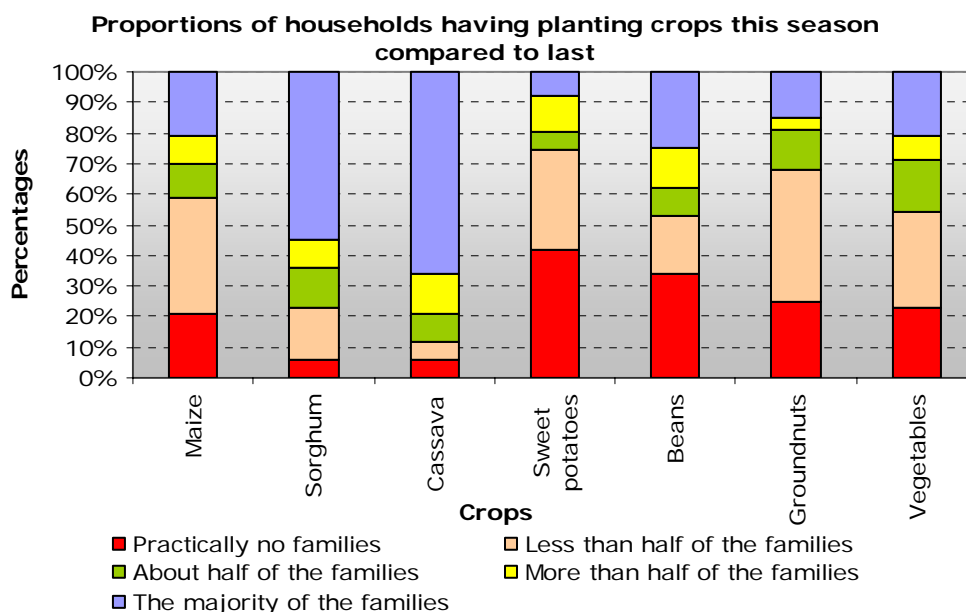
→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

All the key informants indicated that they had problems with crop germination and growth this year. A vast majority (90%) mentioned that some families had eaten their seed stocks, and many (around 80%) also indicated that the soil had been too dry to plant and that pest or crop diseases had occurred (particularly cassava mosaic disease). Diseases of animals were also frequently mentioned (by 3/4th of the informants). More than half said that water sources had dried up. Many key informants (7 out of 10) mentioned that some families had sold their agricultural tools in order to purchase food and had increased the cultivation of marshlands.

The informants indicated that many more families had not planted maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans and groundnuts this season compared to usually (see Graph 9):

- While usually all families were planting sorghum in more than half of the 'cells', this was the case in only 36% of the 'cells' this season;
- For maize, cassava and sweet potatoes, all families usually planted them in about 40% of the 'cells', but only 20% of the 'cells' this season;
- For beans, all families were usually planting them in 2/3rd of the 'cells' but in only half of the 'cells' this season;
- For groundnuts, all families usually planted them in 1/4th of the 'cells' (25%) but in only 8% this season.

Graph 9: Proportions of households having planting crops this season compared to usually in the most drought-affected 'cells' of the 5 Districts



The departure of men and the resulting difficulties for those left behind to cultivate or raise animals were mentioned by more than half of the informants, as well as lower prices paid to farmers for their crops or their animals.

4.2.2 – Animal rearing, fishing and hunting

At the time of a field visit of a USAID mission²⁰ in February 2006 and during the EFSA (mid-April), grazing and water opportunities for animals and their general appearance were satisfactory.

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

Almost 90% of the households did not own animals. On average only 11% held cattle, or goats, sheep or pigs. Some 22% had poultry. The households raising cattle had on average 6 to 9 animals. Households raising sheep, goats or pigs had between 3 and 5 animals, and those having poultry had only between 1 and 2 chicken or ducks.

As shown in Graph 9 above, about 40% of the households living mainly off animal raising were selling more than 90% of their animal production, and 21% were selling between 80% and 90% of the animal production. Only a third was consuming half or more of the animal production. Around 40% of the households living mainly of fishing or hunting were selling more than 80% of their produce. However, half of those fishing consumed between 20% and 50% of their fish, and 60% of those living of hunting consumed more than 70% of their game.

None of the households mentioned livestock diseases as a shock that has affected them in 2005.

→ *EFSA-HHs*

Few of the households visited during the EFSA had animals in "normal" times, except 1 or maximum 2 sheep or goats. Among the few households that owned some animals before, most mentioned that they had to sell part or all of them (i.e., one or two) or that they had died. Compared to 3 months ago, only half the number of cattle and poultry was still owned, and less than half the number of pigs. The loss of sheep or goats was a bit

²⁰ Humanitarian assessment in Rwanda, USAID report, February 2006

less important (60% owned the same number as 3 months ago). For all animal species except sheep/goats, less than 10% of the families owned animals, and 21% owned one goat.

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

While most of the key informants indicated that none or few animals had been sold by the families or had died (see table 10), about 20% said that at least half of the animals had been sold, and 6% informed that about half of the animals had died. None or few animals were still owned by families according to a third of the key informants, and more than half were remaining according to half of the informants.

Table 10: Proportions of animals sold, dead and remaining in the households according to the key informants in the most drought-affected cells of the 5 Districts

	% Animals that were sold	% Animals that died	% Animals left
None or few	81%	94%	35%
About half	13%	6%	10%
More than half or all	6%	0	65%

The main consequences of the sales or losses for the families were a decrease in meat, milk or eggs consumption, as well as less income in future. Only 1/3rd of the key informants mentioned negative effects on draught power for agriculture.

4.3 – Markets

Summary of the main findings:

Markets are widespread but most of the local markets in drought-affected areas showed a rather low level of activity in terms of number of traders and diversity of goods on sale. The availability of the major staple foods (maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans) has decreased and prices have increased more than is usual at this period of the year. Traders have indicated that the loss of purchasing power of the consumer households and lack of food available for sales contributed to this result.

4.3.1 – Physical access to markets

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

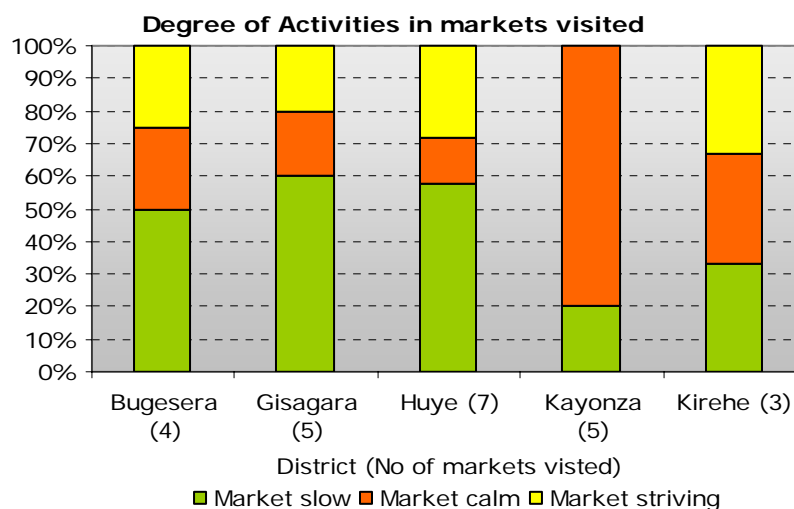
About 3 key informants out of 10 mentioned that families had difficulties to pay for transportation to the market.

4.3.2 – Intensity of market activities and profile of traders

→ *EFSA-Traders*

Based on the degree of activity observed in the 24 markets visited during the EFSA (number of traders, variety of goods), almost half of the markets were judged “slow”, a quarter was “calm” and another quarter was striving (see Table 11). The latter were more frequently found in the sectors visited in Gisagara District, while a higher proportion of “slow” markets were found in Bugesera and Huye Districts. Some 60% were daily markets, 36% weekly and 5% biweekly (in Gisagara District).

Graph 11: Degree of activities of the markets visited in the drought-affected sectors in the 5 Districts



Of the 61 traders that were interviewed, about half were small-scale traders, 39% medium-scale and 8% large scale. Almost 60% were men and 40% women traders. More traders were met in Huye District (14) than in the other Districts (4 to 6).

¾ of the traders had been involved in their business for more than 1 year. Among the 25% that had been trading for less than a year, 11% were participating since less than 3 months.

More than half of the traders had another activity besides trading, especially in Bugesera, Kayonza and Gisagara Districts. In the majority of the cases, the other activity was agricultural production, and in some cases animal production, cash cropping, daily labour, handicraft making or salaried jobs. More than half of the traders were selling a mix of goods, 30% were selling only food, 8% firewood (in Kirehe District), and 3% animals (in Gisagara and Huye Districts).

4.3.3 – Availability of foods and other items on markets

Background

On average only 20% of the food production is exchanged in local markets. A field visit of local markets by a USAID mission in February 2006 noted a variety of cereals, vegetables and non-food items although quantities were reported to be below what is found in normal times²¹.

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

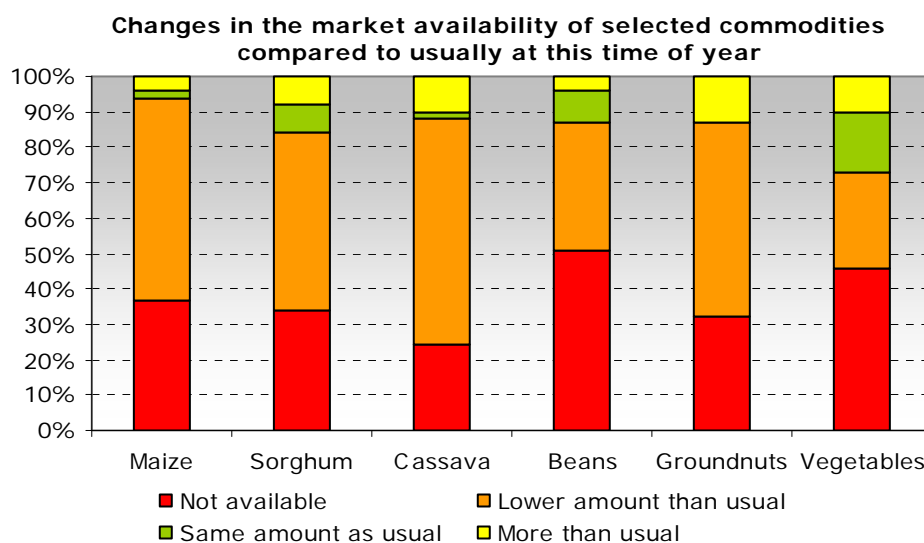
The majority of the key informants (more than 90%) said that the main staple foods were not or less available compared to usually at this period of the year: around 90% mentioned smaller amounts of maize, beans, cassava and groundnuts, about 80% smaller quantities of sorghum, wheat, milk, oil and meat, and around 70% smaller amounts of rice, sugar, vegetables.

About half of the informants reported that beans and vegetables were not available at all on the markets, between 1/3rd and ½ indicated that rice, maize, sorghum, wheat, groundnuts, milk, meat and sugar were not found, and about 1/4th said that cassava was unavailable.

²¹ Humanitarian Assessment in Rwanda - USAID report, February 2006

Only some key informants in a few 'cells' (around 10%) indicated that rice, sorghum, cassava, groundnuts, vegetables, meat and sugar were available in larger amounts than usually at this time of the year (see graph 12).

Graph 12:



→ *EFSA-Traders*

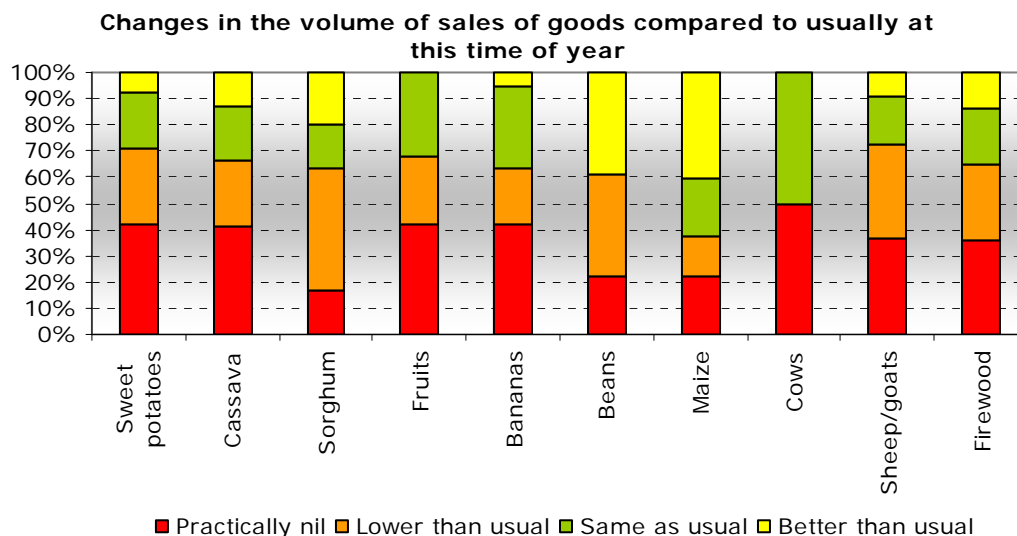
About 30% of the traders were obtaining their goods from their own production, 30% were getting them from surrounding 'cells' (and 8% from more distant 'cells'), about 31% were going through either middlemen/retailers (14%) or wholesalers (17%). A quarter of the traders indicated that their volume of sales had fallen down to less than half the usual volume at this period of the year (including 12% who said that it was practically nil). Another quarter of the traders estimated their volume of sales at half the usual volume and 43% said that it was more than half as usual. The traders reporting lower sales than usual were more often from Gisagara and Huye Districts.

The reasons mentioned by most of the traders to explain the reduced volumes of sales were the increased cost of goods for sale (83% of the traders), decreased purchasing power of the consumer households (77%), increased transportation costs (76%), and difficulties to procure sufficient quantities of goods (66% - particularly in Huye District). In addition, 59% of the traders indicated that they faced problems to find transportation means, 53% blamed the out-migration of people (in Bugesera, Gisagara and Kirehe), 50% referred to increased storage costs and 40% to difficulties to find storage facilities. About 20% mentioned security problems.

Changes in the volume of sale per type of commodity, compared to usually at this time of the year, are shown in Table 13. Decreased volumes of sales were reported essentially for sweet potatoes (71%), cassava (67%), sorghum (64%), bananas and other fruits (63%-68%). The trends were less clear for maize and beans as more than 1/3rd of the traders also reported better sales than usual. These traders were essentially from Bugesera and Kayonza Districts. A higher number of traders who reported virtually no sales was from Kirehe District.

The volume of sales of animals had also much decreased compared to "usual": around 70% of the traders indicated decreased sales of cows and rabbits, and 50% for sheep/goats. The sales of firewood also seemed affected by the difficulties with 65% of the traders reporting a decrease.

Graph 13: Changes in the volume of sales of goods compared to usually at this time of the year, reported by traders in the 5 Districts



4.3.4 – Market prices

WFP/FEWSNET price monitoring information

According to the monitoring done by FEWSNET/WFP²², the month of March 2006 was characterized by rising prices for some commodities. The net food price index calculated for maize, rice, sorghum, beans, cassava flour, Irish and sweet potato, and bananas continued their increasing trend started in January on Kigali and Butare city markets, following poor season 2006A harvests. However, it showed a decline towards the end of March. Comparing average prices for March and February 2006, prices increased by 7% on Butare City market while it decreased by 2% on Kigali City markets.

Compared to the same period last year (March 2005), prices in Butare market were on average 2% lower, with the greatest decrease noted for cassava flour (16%) and Irish potato (15%). However, the prices of beans and sorghum were higher this year by 29% and 12% respectively. The increase in bean prices is significant because beans account for about 20% of the protein in the Rwandan diet. Access difficulties are likely to have a negative effect on nutrition as other protein sources, such as animal products, are expensive and not easily accessible to the poor.

CFSVA and EFSA information

→ CFSVA-HHs

Only 4% of the households mentioned “unusually high prices” as a shock that has affected them in 2005.

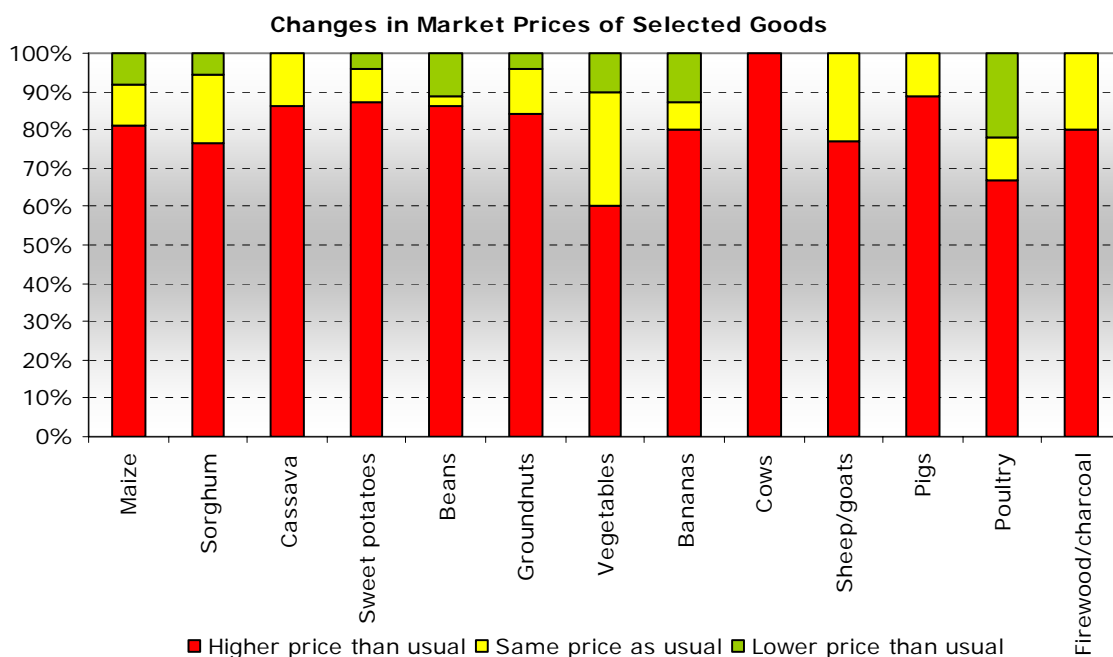
→ EFSA-Traders

The majority of the traders (around 80%) indicated that the prices of all types of food, animals and firewood were higher than usually at this time of the year (see Table 14). The consensus was particularly high (more than 80% of the traders) regarding the increased prices of cassava, sweet potatoes, beans and groundnuts, which, incidentally, are food items sources of protein and important for the nutritional quality of the diet.

Whenever lower prices than usual were mentioned, these were mainly by traders from Kayonza District and rarely by traders from Gisagara District.

²² Rwanda Food Security Update - FEWSNET/WFP, April 2006

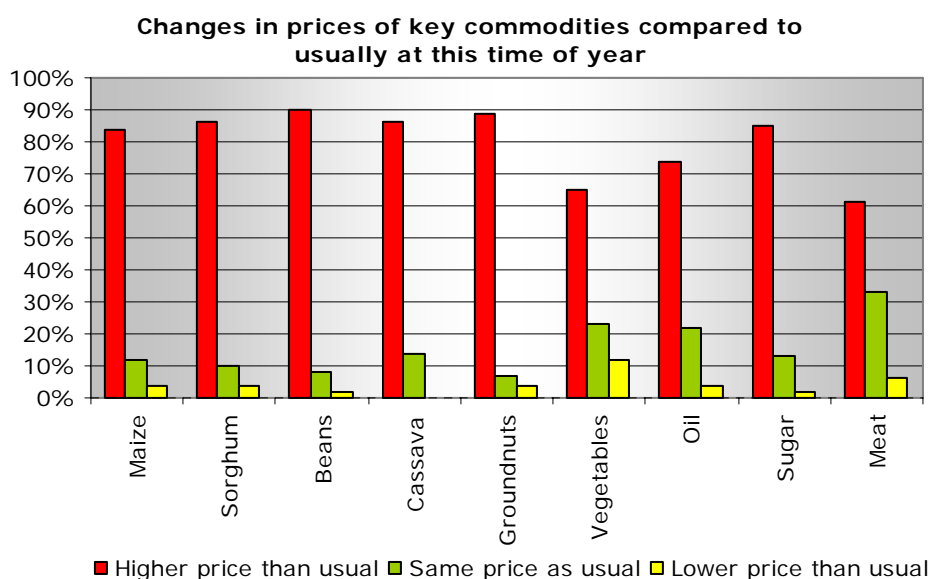
Graph 14:



→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

Overall, 94% of the key informants indicated that food prices had increased compared to usually at this time of the year (see graph 15). More than 85% said that the prices of maize, sorghum, beans, cassava, groundnuts and sugar had increased. About 3/4th also mentioned price increase of oil, milk and rice, and 60-70% indicated increases of the price of meat, vegetables and firewood. Very few key informants in some 'cells' reported a decrease of the price of milk and vegetables (12%).

Graph 15: Changes in the prices of key commodities compared to usually at this time of the year in the 5 drought-affected Districts



4.3.5 – Access to and extension of credit by traders

→ EFSA-Traders

20% of the traders indicated that they were currently buying their goods on credit; the proportion was higher among the traders met in Bugesera District compared to the other Districts. No traders from Kirehe District mentioned obtaining their commodities on credit.

Among those using credit, the main lenders were other traders, middlemen, retailers or wholesalers (60%). Other lenders mentioned were cooperatives (17%) and banks or credit unions (17%). As shown in Table 16, compared to “normally”, more traders were now obtaining credit from other traders/retailers/wholesalers than before (60% now versus 30% before), a bit less traders were obtaining credit from cooperatives or banks/credit unions than before (17% each now, compared to 20% each before) and much less were currently getting credit from friends and relatives (8% now compared to 30% before).

Table 16: Sources of credit for traders at present compared to usually, in the 5 drought-affected Districts

Source of credit to traders	Now	Usually
Other traders, middlemen, retailers, wholesalers	58%	30%
Cooperatives	17%	20%
Banks, credit unions	17%	20%
Other (friends, relatives)	8%	30%

Many traders (79%) were currently extending credit to their customers, however 2/3rds were doing so only to the customers they knew and only 13% to almost anyone asking. About 13% were never providing credit to the people buying their goods. Compared to usually (Table 17), it seems that slightly more traders were providing credit now than before (79% versus 69%), but essentially to the customers they knew.

The main reason mentioned by the traders (80%) for changing their credit allocation was the perception that people cannot reimburse anymore. Only 16% indicated that they themselves had lost the capacity to provide credit.

Table 17: Provision of credit by traders to consumers at present compared to usually, in the 5 drought-affected Districts

Provision of credit to customers	Now	Usually
Providing credit to practically anyone asking for it	13%	21%
Providing credit to customers known by the trader	66%	48%
Rarely extending credit	9%	14%
Never extending credit	13%	17%

4.4 – Livelihoods, income sources, remittances, credit and expenditures

Summary of the main findings:

The proportion of agricultural production that is sold is usually low and during the lean season (as currently) daily labour is the main source of income. However, it is not sufficient to cover the cash requirements and the neediest households also rely on gifts from relatives or neighbours and sales of their belongings (including animals and house building material) and decreased their food consumption (number of daily meals in particular). Almost 3/4th of the neediest households had incurred debts during the previous 3 months, principally to cover food expenditures.

Withdrawal of children from school was also mentioned as a crisis response, though “atypical”. When possible,

participation in labour intensive programmes is a key coping mechanisms to access food or cash.

Longer than usual migration to less drought-affected areas, involving adult men but also, increasingly, young boys and whole families, was also reported. However, while households may have one or several seasonal or longer-term migrant members, receipt of remittances is erratic and their level is often low.

4.4.1 – Livelihood activities and income sources

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

Very few households mentioned idiosyncratic shocks in 2005 that could affect directly their livelihood activities and income: 6% indicated serious illness or accident of a household member, 2% reduced or loss of employment, 1% reduced income and 2% the death of a household member.

→ *EFSVA-HHs*

The main source of income of the households in the most difficult situation at the moment was daily labour (41%). A smaller proportion of households (21%) also obtained some income from the sale of the agricultural production (bananas, cassava), and 18% were receiving gifts from relatives or neighbours. The corresponding proportions of income in “normal” times were 38%, 29% and 11%, reflecting the better access to agricultural produce for sale and lower dependence on external support.

For almost half of the households, the main source of income provided practically all of the total income obtained. However, for about 1/3rd of the households, the main source brought less than half of the total income, showing that different sources of income had to be combined. The proportion of households obtaining less than half of their total income from the main source of activity was lower in “normal” time (1/4th of the households).

The participation of men or women in the various income-earning activities did not change significantly compared to “normal” times. Reflecting the large proportion of woman-headed households in the sample, 27% of the participants in these activities were women only and 22% were men only. Children, with adults or alone, represented 18% of the participants, with no significant differences compared to in “normal” times. This high proportion also shows the usual hardship faced by these families and their need to involve all the able-bodied members in income-earning activities.

→ *EFSVA-Focus Groups*

In each of the most drought-affected ‘cells’, men and women provided consistent answers on the main livelihood activities of the families and their changes due to the drought. All indicated that they had changed due to the drought. Migration (temporary or permanent, within the District or to Burundi), working for food only, changing the food consumption, selling household belongings and taking children out of school were the changes most frequently reported. Women mentioned more often than men the sale of domestic belongings and land. That may be because their work and migration opportunities are less than men, or because they have a better control of some domestic assets. Some men in Kayonza and Kirehe Districts mentioned the sale of livestock at low prices. An overview of the answers is provided in Table 18.

Table 18: Main livelihood activities of the families in the most drought-affected ‘cells’ of the 5 Districts, and changes compared to “usual”

Districts	Main livelihoods activities	Changes compared to “usual” in order to cover the needs
Bugesera	Agriculture, animal raising, petty trade, seasonal work	- Work for food only - Sale of house building material - Seasonal or permanent out-migration for work

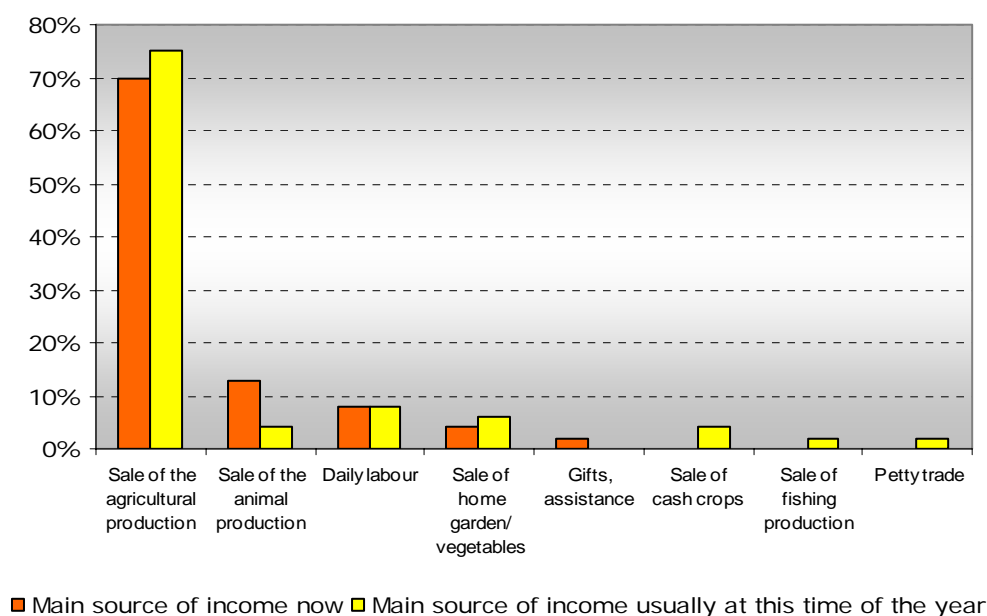
Districts	Main livelihoods activities	Changes compared to "usual" in order to cover the needs
	remunerated with food	- Taking children out of school Some women also mentioned sales of domestic belongings and land
Gisagara	- Agriculture, petty trade - A few mentioned animal raising and salaried jobs	- Work for food only - Sale of housing material (roof) - Temporary or permanent migration, including to Burundi - Decrease food consumption and buying food at credit - Sale of domestic assets and land - Solidarity and grouping into associations
Huye	Agriculture	- Work for food only - Migration to work in other 'cells' and Burundi - Change in food consumption Women also mentioned taking children out of school
Kayanza	- Agriculture, animal raising - A few mentioned carpentry (men) and handicraft (women)	- Migration for work - Change in food consumption - Sale of livestock at low price Women also mentioned food-for-work, sale of domestic belongings, and taking children out of school
Kirehe	- Agriculture, animal raising - A few (women) mentioned petty trade	- Migration for work - Sale of house building material - Sale of animals and land - Taking children out of school - Change in food consumption

→ EFSA-Key Informants

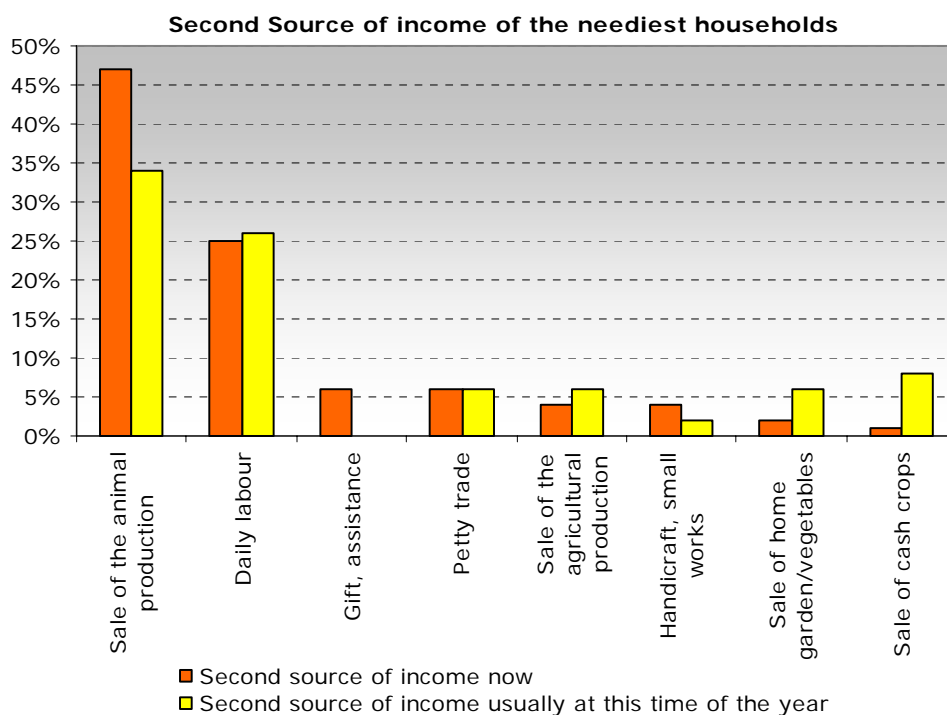
According to the key informants, 70% of the households were obtaining their main source of income from their agricultural production, 25% obtained a second source of income from their animal production, and 17% a third source of income from daily labour. The proportions were respectively 75%, 47% and 10% "usually" at this time of the year, reflecting the need to compensate the lower income obtained this year from agriculture and animal productions with increased daily labour (see graphs 18 and 19).

Graph 19: Main source of income of the neediest households now compared to usually at this time of the year, in the 5 drought-affected Districts

Main source of income of the neediest households now compared to usually at this time of the year



Graph 20: Second source of income of the neediest households now compared to usually at this time of the year, in the 5 drought-affected Districts



No changes in the level of daily wage labour for unskilled work were reported compared to usually at this time of the year. The average sum paid is 286 RWF per day, i.e. about US\$0.5. Even if workers were able to work 22 days per month, their income would not be more than US\$11.

4.4.2 - Remittances

→ CFSVA-HHs

Only 11% of the households had migrant members. Among these, 70% had one seasonal or one long-term migrant, 24% had 2 migrants and 6% had 3 migrants.

In only 1/3rd of the cases did these members send money back to the households. For the permanent migrants, money was sent once a year in half of the cases, and more frequently (4 times a year) in 36% of the cases. For seasonal migrants, most sent money back 2 to 4 times a year; it was sent once a year in 20% of the cases, and more frequently (4 times a year) in 23%. In 2/3rds of the time for both long-term and seasonal migrants, the average amount was less than RWF 10 000 (US\$18).

4.4.3 – Credit and debts

→ CFSVA-HHs

Less than half of the households (45%) had access to credit facility. Of these, less than half had taken a loan (43%). The main use of the loan was to purchase food (23%), followed by health-related expenses (18%) and business investment (11%). Other uses include house repairs (8%), and purchase of land (7%) or agricultural inputs (6%).

The total average amount that was borrowed by the households in the 5 Districts in the last year was RWF 49 470 (US\$90). This amount is high as it represented 58% of the average monthly cash expenditures of the households and 170% of the monthly food expenditures (see paragraph 4.4.4 below).

More than half of the households felt that they would be able to reimburse fully the loan within the year, however 1/4th estimated that more than half (but not all) would be reimbursed in that time, and 14% less than half. Few said that repayment would not be possible (4%).

→ *EFSA-HHs*

A high proportion of households incurred debts during the previous 3 months (70%). The average amount borrowed was RWF 2500 (about US\$4.5) equivalent to almost 9 days of daily wage labour. The level of the debt ranged from RWF 200 (US\$0.4) to RWF 50 000 (US\$90).

4.4.4 - Expenditures

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

The total cash expenditures of the households in the 5 Districts during the month previous to the CFSVA (February/March 2006) was estimated at RWF 84 800 (US\$154). The main sources of cash expenditures were for housing repairs/building (12%, for RWF 10 500 – US\$19), debt reimbursement (9%, for RWF 7 300 – US\$13) and schooling (7%, for RWF 6 000 – US\$11). Households also mentioned some purchases on credit (for an amount of RWF 3400 - US\$6) and barter (for an equivalent of RWF 4900 - US\$9).

The total monthly food expenditures (RWF 29 030 – US\$53) and the proportion of food cash expenditures out of the total cash expenditures was almost 40%. This result could reflect the fact that the CFSVA was conducted during the lean season and after two consecutive poor harvests, thus at a time where people had to buy a significant share of their food on the market.

→ *EFSA-HHs*

Food was the current main source of expenditure of the vast majority of the households (94%) visited during the rapid assessment. Only 1% or 2% of the households mentioned drugs, schooling and seed expenditures. Compared to usually at this time of the year (see Table 21), fewer households would have mentioned that food was their main source of expenditure (80%). Clothing and schooling were mentioned as the main “usual” source of expenditure by 5% and 4% of the households respectively, seeds by 3%, and drugs, soap and firewood by 2% each.

Table 21: Main source of expenditures currently and usually at this time of the year among the most affected households in the 5 Districts

% of households mentioning as main expenditure	Currently	Usually at this time of the year
Food	94%	80%
Drugs, health care	2%	2%
Schooling	1%	4%
Seeds, agricultural inputs	1%	3%
Clothing	0	5%
Firewood	0	2%
Soap	0	2%

The second main source of expenditures was for drugs and health care for 40% of the households, soap for 22%, clothing for 14% and seeds for 9%. A lower proportion of households (33%) indicated that health care would have been their second main source of expenditures usually at this time of the year.

The third main source of expenditures mentioned by most households was for soap, health care and clothing. Compared to usually at this time of the year, the soap remained the 3rd main source of expenditures, but clothing was mentioned by almost the same proportion of households and drugs by a lower proportion.

4.5 – Food consumption, health and nutritional situation

Summary of the main findings:

The current food consumption pattern of the most drought-affected and neediest households is very poor and consists essentially of cassava, green bananas, leaves and grass. Access to maize and beans depends a lot on assistance received from neighbours or relatives. The number of daily meals is also low (less than 3 for the majority of the adults and for 2/3rds of the children).

Such a poor food consumption pattern can only result in malnutrition in the short or medium term, particularly if combined with disease (e.g. malaria or diarrhea which are expected to increase due to the rainy season). Most health staff met in the drought-affected areas reported a deterioration of the nutritional situation.

4.5.1 – Food consumption patterns

→ CFSVA-HHs

Virtually all the households were using wood for cooking, and only 1% used electricity.

During the day previous to the survey, 2% of the adults in the households in the 5 Districts had not taken any meal, 1/3rd had taken one meal, 61% had taken two meals and only 3% had eaten three times. Almost ¼ of the children had taken less than 2 meals, including 10% who had not eaten at all and 14% who had eaten once. About half of the children had taken two meals, and only ¼ had taken 3 meals. About 3/4th of the households indicated that this pattern was unusual for them, reflecting the current severity of the crisis²³.

Table 22: Number of daily meals on the previous day (months of March/April) for adults and children among households in the 5 drought-affected Districts

Taken during the day before	Adults	Children
No meal	2%	10%
One meal	34%	14%
Two meals	61%	48%
Three meals	3%	24%
Four meals	0	4%

→ EFSA-HHs

About 1/5th of the neediest households visited in the 5 Districts indicated that they were lacking cooking utensils.

4.5.2 – Health situation, water and sanitation facilities

Background information

Malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, acute respiratory infections, intestinal parasites, diarrhoeal ailments, malnutrition and diseases related to reproductive health are the major causes of morbidity and mortality in the country. Acute respiratory infections, malaria and dehydration due to severe diarrhoea are the most common illnesses among children under five. Infant mortality rates (IMR) and child (under-5s) mortality rates (CMR) are among the highest in Africa. Even though they have dropped over the past 5 years, they remain very high at 107 for the IMR and 196 for the CMR. Maternal mortality rate was 1071 per 100 000 in 2003²⁴.

²³ Unfortunately, the CFSVA household data on food consumption diversity and frequency during the week before the survey could not be made available on time for the EFSA report.

The 2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)²⁵ collected information on the prevalence on HIV through voluntary testing of the survey participants. Results indicated a national HIV prevalence of 3 %. Women had a higher prevalence at 3.6% compared to 2.3% for men. There was a large difference between urban and rural areas, with a HIV prevalence of 7.3% and 2.2% respectively. Women aged 20 to 24 years were much more affected (2.5%) than men of the same age (0.5%). The peak of HIV infection for women was at 35 to 39 years whereas it was at 40-44 years for men. These data suggested that women contract the virus at an earlier stage than men.

CFSVA and EFSA information

→ CFSVA-HHs

Almost 2/3rds of the households were using traditional latrines, 30% an open pit, and 7% had no facilities.

The main source of drinking water was a public tap for a bit more than half of the households and a protected dug well or spring for 14%. However, 18% were obtaining their water from a lake, pond or river and 8% from an unprotected well or spring. It took on average more than 1 hour and a half for the households to walk up to their nearest source of water

A member of the households had died in the last 6 months in 5% of the households. The main cause of death reported was an acute illness. Only 6% of the households mentioned that a serious illness or accident of a household member (idiosyncratic shock) had affected them in 2005 and 4% mentioned human epidemics.

→ EFSA-HHs

One child (or more) had fallen sick in a bit more than half of the households interviewed during the rapid assessment. The child had been taken to a health centre in less than half of the cases. The main reasons mentioned for not seeking treatment were the lack of proper attention (staff) provided and the lack of drugs at the health centre, as well as difficulties to find and pay for transportation. A number of other reasons were also mentioned, including that the care-taker took the child to a traditional healer or judged that he/she did not need to be treated, or that the child was judged too sick to be transported.

Relatively few respondents (22%) said that the cost of paying for drugs or for the consultation was the main reason for not taking the child to the health centre. This result is somewhat contradictory with the concern expressed by men and women in focus group discussions about the cost of the health insurance ("*mutuelle*") and the resulting difficulties to access health care, but can be explained by the fact that the extremely poor and vulnerable households – which were the ones targeted by the rapid assessment - are theoretically granted free "*mutuelle*".

→ EFSA-Key Informants

3/4th of the key informants informed that there had been outbreaks of malaria in the past 3 months, and more than half reported outbreaks of respiratory infections. Between 30% and 40% of the informants judged these patterns different from the usual at this time of the year.

In case of sickness, 70% of the key informants indicated that households go the nearest health centre while 23% do not consult. The corresponding proportions were 70% and 15% three months ago, showing a slight increase in the proportions who do not seek professional care. The main reason mentioned was the inability to pay for the drugs or the health care anymore (63%); the cost of transportation was also mentioned by 38% of the key informants.

²⁴ Millennium Development Goal (MDG) report - UNDP 2003

²⁵ Demographic and Health Survey 2005 - Government of Rwanda

→ *EFSA-Health centres*

The number of health agents in the 19 visited health centres/post decreased slightly over the past 3 months: 10% had less than 5 agents, 33% had between 5 and 7 staff (37% before), 32% had between 8 and 10 (37% before) and 15% more than 10 staff. When changes in the staffing of the health centres were mentioned (in Gisagara and Huye Districts), they were mostly linked to transportation difficulties.

Most of the health staff in charge of the health centres reported a higher attendance of the population (children or adults) compared to usually at this time of the year. Only 4 health centres (1 per District except in Kayonza) indicated a lower attendance.

The majority of the health centres mentioned outbreaks of acute respiratory infections during the past 3 months. More than half also indicated outbreaks of diarrhea (particularly in Bugesera, Kayonza and Kirehe Districts) and malaria (particularly in Huye and Kayonza Districts). In most of the cases, these outbreaks were not judged different from what occurred usually at this time of the year, except for Kayonza and Kirehe Districts where some centres reported more cases of respiratory infections, malaria and diarrhea. While children were considered the most affected, women and men were also included, particularly by respiratory infections, malaria and diarrhea.

All the health centres visited in Gisagara District and a few centres in Huye and Kirehe Districts indicated that they were lacking anti-malaria drugs. Some centres in all Districts except Bugesera mentioned that they missed anti-diarrheal and antipyretic drugs. The health centres visited in Bugesera District seemed better provisioned as none mentioned any key drug lacking at the moment.

4.5.3 – Nutritional situation

Background information

The prevalence of anaemia is high among children, as shown by the 2005 DHS: 56% of children under 5 were anaemic, including 20% were slightly (blood haemoglobin between 10 and 11.9 g/dl), 27% moderately (Hb between 7.0 and 9.9 g/dl) and 9% severely (Hb <7 g/dl). About 1/3rd of women were anaemic, of which 19% slightly, 11% moderately and 3% severely. The prevalence of anaemia was highest in the capital city Kigali.

Data from the 2001 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey²⁶ (MICS) showed 43% stunting (height-for-age <-2 Z-scores), 7% wasting (weight-for-height <-2 Z-scores) and 29% underweight (weight-for-age <-2 Z-scores) among children under 5.

More recent results from the 2005 DHS indicated that 45 % of children under 5 were stunted, 4% wasted and 23% underweight. Stunting was more predominant in the North of the country while wasting and underweight were higher in the South, reflecting the higher degree of food insecurity and effects of recurrent droughts in the southern part of the country.

In February 2006, UNICEF conducted a rapid nutrition survey in 2 of the most drought-affected 'cells' and sectors of Bugesera District (Ngenda and Gashora), using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) among 100 under-5s children as an indicator of the nutritional status²⁷. It was found that 6% of the children were severe malnourished (MUAC <110 mm) and 17% were moderately malnourished (MUAC between 110 mm and 125 mm), resulting in a total of almost 1/4th of the children screened as malnourished (MUAC < 125 mm). Despite a bias in the selection of the children, alarming results were also obtained from a nutritional survey done during the same month at the Mayange health centre of Bugesera District²⁸. Weight and height measurements and observations of oedemas on more than 500 children attending the health centre (non-randomized selection process) showed that 18% had oedema and other signs of kwashiorkor, 8% were

²⁶ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2001 – UNICEF, Government of Rwanda

²⁷ Report on the rapid assessment of the nutritional status in Bugesera - UNICEF, February 2006

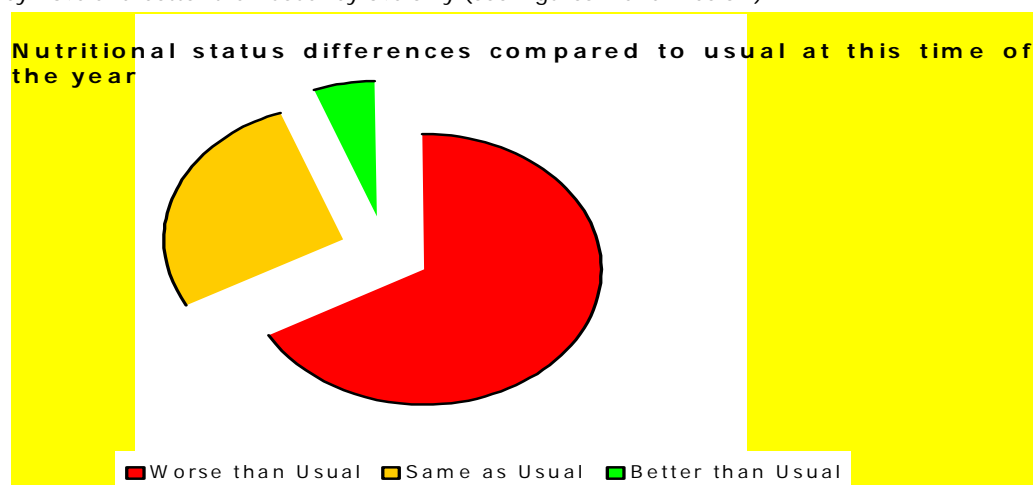
severely malnourished (weight-for-height between 60-80% of the reference median) and 27% were moderately malnourished (weight-for-height between 80-90% of the reference median).

According to the 2005 DHS survey, breast milk is the main source of food for children under 3. The majority (90%) of infants under six months were exclusively breastfed and only 3% received milk from bottle. In addition, 97% of children of 10-11 months were still being breastfed. However, only 69% of children between 6 and 9 months received complementary food to breast milk. Poor complementary feeding practices are suspected to contribute to the high levels of stunting in the country.

EFSA information

→ *EFSA-Health centres*

The majority (89%) of the 19 health centres were regularly collecting anthropometric data. According to the data and information received, the nutritional status of children attended in these health centres deteriorated in more than half (53%), remained the same in 32% and improved in 11%. Compared to usually at this time of the year, the nutritional status was judged worse by 63% of the staff at the health centres, same as usual by 26% and better than usual by 5% only (see Figures 1 and 2 below).



4.6 – Shocks, coping mechanisms and migration

Summary of the main findings:

Drought is clearly the main shock having affected households over the past year. Due to its persistence, traditional coping mechanisms (seasonal migration, changes in the food consumption pattern, sales of personal belongings) have been stretched and are endangering future household food security and livelihoods, through the permanent migration of adult males, depletion of productive assets, decreased investment in education, indebtedness and malnutrition.

4.6.1 – Shocks experienced last year and household responses

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

In the 5 Districts, drought was the shock mentioned by most (85%) of the households for 2005. To compensate for the difficulties it caused, a quarter of the households consumed less preferred foods. Around 10% either sold small animals, or reduced the number of daily meals, or worked for food only. Between 7 and 8% borrowed food or reduced the number of daily meals. Few households either rented out land (4%) or consumed seed stocks (3%), spent their savings (3%) or borrowed money (3%). Even less spent whole days

²⁸ Hunger crisis in the Bugesera region of Rwanda, 21 February 2006 - The Rwanda Millennium Villages Project

without eating, or purchased food at credit, worked for extended hours or ate less in order to spare food for the children.

Only 5% of the households felt that their coping mechanisms had enabled them to recover from their losses, and 19% believed that they had only been partially efficient.

4.6.2 – Current coping mechanisms

→ *EFSA-Focus Groups*

The longer duration of the drought was the main reason mentioned to explain the changes between the strategies used by households to solve their difficulties compared to previous crises (see Table 23). The long drought decreased food and seed stocks in particular. Out-migration was the most frequent behaviour that differed from previous crises, followed by taking children out of school, selling house building material (roof), and working for food only.

Table 23: Differences between current responses to difficulties and previous crises

Districts	Differences with previous crises	Explanations given
Bugesera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration to search work - Working for food only - Sale of animals 	
Gisagara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration to search work, including to Burundi - Sale of house building material (roof) <p>Some women groups also mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing food consumption patterns - Working for food only - Sale of domestic belongings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer duration of the drought, which has caused harvest failure and lack of seed - Some groups also mentioned crop diseases
Huye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working for food only - Migration to search work - Sale of house building material - Taking children out of school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer duration of the drought
Kayonza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration to search work - Sale of animals at low price - Taking children out of school - Working for food only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer duration of the drought
Kirehe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration to search work - Sale of house building material (roof, tiles) - Taking children out of school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer duration of the drought, resulting in harvest failure and lack of seed, and more severe hunger - A few also mentioned that demographic pressure limited the land available to obtain sufficient harvest in drought-times, and no employment opportunities to earn an income

→ *EFSA-HHs*

Almost 20% of the households informed that they had sold an animal during the previous 3 months, and 11% had sold stocks of food to pay for other essential goods or services. Less than 10% had sold domestic belongings but 7% had sold some of their land, 5% their productive equipment (e.g. agricultural hand-tool) and 5% some part of their house (roof, doors). Even though these proportions are relatively low, they reflect a clear process of destitution and risks for the future livelihoods of these households.

Attendance to school

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

Children had missed the school for one week or more in the last 6 months in 15% of the households. Among the main reasons mentioned, sickness came first (41-43% of the cases).

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

Half of the key informants indicated that the attendance of girls and boys had decreased over the past 3 months. However, 1/3rd also reported an increase. About 40% said that the changes in attendance were mainly linked to the physical condition of the children ("too hungry or sick") and 20% explained the changes by the need for children to help at home or work, or by the difficulties to cover transportation costs, or because children were sent to another school with a feeding programme.

4.6.3 – Migration

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

At least one member had left during the previous 3 months in 1/5th of the households. The main reason mentioned was to work outside of the 'cell' (54%), followed by studies (21%). Only 1% mentioned security concerns. The migration was short distance in half of the cases (moving to other 'cells' of the same District). About 37% of the migrants had gone to other rural Districts and 12% to urban areas. Only 3% had left Rwanda.

Some migrants had come back during the past year in 15% of the households. Most had done it during the previous month (60%) or previous 6 months (29%).

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

The average size of the most drought-affected 'cells' visited during the EFSA varied widely, ranging from a minimum of 720 to a maximum of 19 100 individuals (average 4500).

Out-migration was reported in some 'cells'. On average 280 people had left the 'cells' in the previous 3 months, but the variability was also wide, ranging from 0 to 2000 out-migrants per 'cell'. The bulk of the out-migrants were reported in the drought-affected 'cells' of Bugesera District (a total of 9000 persons had left the 'cells' visited), followed by Gisagara and Kirehe Districts (in each District about 2300 persons had left the 'cells' visited) and Kayonza District (1500 persons had left). A much lower number was reported in the 'cells' visited in Huye District (130 persons).

Almost half of the informants said that whole families had left, while 30% indicated that the migrants were mainly men, 15% that they were mainly women and children, and 10% adults without children or elderly.

According to the vast majority of the key informants (93%), crop failure this year was the main cause of the departure. About 30% also mentioned the sale of the land and/or the sale of the animals among the causes of out-migration. A smaller proportion (9-13%) indicated losses of employment or insecurity as "push" factors. Conversely, few people had arrived during the previous 3 months in the 'cells' visited (7 on average, ranging from 10 to 110). They were composed mainly of whole families (67%) or adult men (25%) and originating from other Districts (67%), Burundi (17%), Tanzania (8%) or surrounding 'cells' (8%). Approximately equal proportions were living with relatives (30%), renting houses (31%) or occupying empty houses (25%).

4.7 – Assistance programmes conducted

Summary of the main findings:

The Government, WFP and NGOs have carried out some cash- and food-for-work programmes but few households could benefit from them. The same applied to supplementary feeding programmes for moderately malnourished children. However the targeting criteria was apparently good as it was reported that most of the beneficiary households were belonging to the most vulnerable and needy categories.

School feeding programmes were widespread in the drought-affected areas and much appreciated for their capacity to ensure at least one proper daily meal for children. Nevertheless, they were not always sufficient for the neediest households who sometimes withdrew children out of school so that they could help care for the youngest or contribute to the collection of wild food or even migrate with adult men.

→ *CFSVA-HHs*

3/4th of the households had not participated in type of food or cash transfer programme in the previous 3 months. Only 9% had participated in a food-for-work (FFW), 7% had received free food relief and 7% had children benefiting from a school feeding programme. According to the respondents, these programmes were implemented by the Government in half of the cases, NGOs in 28% and other agencies in 23% of the cases. Overall, half of the beneficiaries of food-transfer programmes were children (52%), and relatively equal proportions were men and women (16% and 18% respectively).

The main reason mentioned by the households for the lack of participation in any cash transfer programme was the absence of any such programme (51%). About 12% said that they did not know that there was such a programme in the area, and 12% stated that they had not been selected. Few households mentioned the absence of able-bodied member that could participate (3%) or that they had decided not to participate (3%).

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

All the key informants indicated that there was a school feeding programme accessible to children of their 'cell'.

Except for seed distributions, more than 3/4th of the informants mentioned that no assistance had been provided to households during the previous 3 months (see Table 24). About 90% indicated that none or very few families had received free food, cash or cash-for-work, water, fertilizer, agricultural tools, animal feed or veterinary services, health care clothing, housing or transportation assistance. Some 80% the key informants mentioned that no/very few families had benefited from supplementary feeding programmes and 73% that no/very few families participated in food-for-work programmes. About 40% of the key informants reported that less than half of the families had received seeds.

Table 24: Assistance received by households during the previous 3 months according to key informants in drought-affected 'cells' in 5 Districts

	None/very few families	Less than half of the families	About half of the families	More than half of the families
Free food	88%	10%	0	2%
Supplementary feeding	80%	12%	4%	4%
Food-for-work	73%	23%	4%	0
Cash	91%	6%	2%	0
Cash-for-work	92%	2%	6%	0
Seed	54%	40%	2%	4%
Agricultural tools	93%	7%	0	0
Fertilizer	87%	2%	2%	8%
Animal feed	100%	0	0	0

	None/very few families	Less than half of the families	About half of the families	More than half of the families
Health care	87%	11%	2%	0
Clothing	100%	0	0	0
Housing	98%	2%	0	0

→ *EFSA-Focus Groups*

In all the Districts (see Table 24), the targeting of assistance seemed good, as all mentioned that the neediest households were those receiving support, particularly widows, orphans, the handicapped and the elderly. Food was the main assistance provided, and CARITAS the most frequent provider (WFP was frequently mentioned in Kayonza District). However, this support had generally been given only once and up to 3 months ago except in Kayonza District where women and men groups alike indicated that the assistance was frequent, and in half of the 'cells' visited in that District the last support was received in April.

Table 25: Assistance received by households in the most drought-affected 'cellules' in the 5 Districts

Districts	Households receiving assistance	Type of assistance	Providers of assistance	Frequency
Bugesera	The neediest families, in particular widows and the elderly	- Food	- Church - Government - CARITAS - Red Cross	- Only once or very rarely - In some 'cells' assistance had been received recently (7 to 18 days ago); in other 'cells', one month ago
Gisagara	- Mainly widows, orphans and the handicapped Some also mentioned the elderly and the poor - One men group mentioned the members of an association	- Food mainly - A few mentioned also bed sheets, soap, seeds, or schooling material	- CARITAS mainly - Government	- Rarely - The last assistance had generally been received 1 or 2 months ago (February/March)
Huye	The neediest families, in particular widows, orphans and the handicapped	- Food	- CARITAS	- Only once or very rarely - The last assistance had been received 2 or 3 months ago
Kayonza	- The neediest families, and particularly widows, the elderly, orphans, the handicapped - One 'cell' mentioned school children	- Food mainly - Some mentioned also seeds	- WFP - Red Cross - Church	- Frequently - In half of the 'cells' the assistance had been received this month (April), and 1 to 2 months ago in the other 'cells'
Kirehe	The neediest families, in particular orphans	- Food and seed - One group also soap and clothing	- Red Cross - Government - CARITAS - Church	- Rarely - The last assistance had been received 1 month or 3 months ago

→ *EFSA-Health centres*

More than 2/3rd of the 19 health centres had a supplementary feeding programme for children and a bit less than 1/3rd had a supplementary feeding programme for both children and mothers. Only 5% had once distributed general food rations.

In more than 2/3rds of the health centres with a programme, the supplementary food was provided to children and mothers every week or biweekly. The food provider was WFP in all centres but one where MSF gave the food.

5 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MOST FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS

Summary of the main findings:

The food and economically insecure households are typically single-headed by a woman or an orphan or headed by an elderly, or have large number of members. Malnutrition among young children is likely to be found among these households.

The worse-off households are those which cumulate various vulnerability factors such as the sex, status and age of the head of household (being single-headed by a woman/orphan or being headed by an elderly), the acreage of land cultivated (less than 0.1 ha of land) and the size of the household (having more than 6 members). In addition, malnourished children should be considered as another sign of food insecurity in the current context.

About 70% of the households presented at least one vulnerability factor that put them at risk of food insecurity. Among these:

- 27% are food insecure, including:
 - 4% severely food insecure, presenting 3 or 4 (out of 5) key vulnerability factors;
 - 23% moderately food insecure, presenting 2 or 3 vulnerability factors; and
- 45% are at risk of food insecurity, presenting 1 or 2 vulnerability factors.

5.1 – Identification by the households themselves (focus group discussions)

Typically, all the focus groups in the drought-affected 'cells' indicated that the most affected include households with widows, orphans, the elderly, the handicapped and the chronically sick (HIV/AIDS). The main causes are the inability to work, including cultivation, resulting in a lack of income. The lack of sufficient land and low soil fertility also contribute to their difficulties. The inability to migrate was mentioned by some groups in Bugesera District. According to the groups, these families represent the majority of the households.

As shown in Table 26, very few households were considered better able to cope. They are essentially traders, teachers and other salaried workers, as well as large land or animal owners. The ability to earn a permanent income is the principal factor explaining their better resilience to the current crisis. Access to more land (to obtain larger harvest), animals (for sale and manure), and credit (mentioned in Gisagara District) are also contributing to their better situation.

Table 26: Characteristics and coping capacity of the most and less affected households in the drought-affected 'cellules' in the 5 Districts

Districts	Households most affected	Causes of the weaker coping capacity	Households less affected	Causes of the better coping capacity
Bugesera	- Widows, orphans, the elderly, chronically sick, large families, the neediest - They represent the majority of the families	- Lack of working capacity - Lack of income - Inability to migrate	- Traders, large livestock owners, civil servants, those receiving social benefits	- Ability to earn a permanent income
Gisagara	- Widows, the elderly, the handicapped,	- Lack of working capacity	- Traders, civil servants, large	- Ability to earn a permanent income

Districts	Households most affected	Causes of the weaker coping capacity	Households less affected	Causes of the better coping capacity
	orphans, woman single head of household - They represent the majority of the families	- Lack of animals - Little land available	livestock raisers, large land owners	- Sale of animals and access to manure - Larger harvest - Access to credit
Huye	- The poorest, widows, orphans, the elderly, the handicapped - They represent the majority of the households	- Lack of working capacity - Lack of income	- Traders, civil servants, large livestock raisers - They represent very few of the households	- Ability to earn a permanent income - Have access to manure
Kayonza	- The poorest, widows, orphans, the elderly, chronically sick, the handicapped - They represent the majority of the families	- Lack of income - Lack of working capacity - Low soil fertility - Little land to cultivate	- Traders, teachers, civil servants, those with a salary, large land owners, large livestock raisers - They represent very few of the families	- Ability to earn a permanent income and to make savings
Kirehe	- Widows, orphans, the elderly, large families, chronically sick; have little land; live only of agriculture and no animals - They represent the large majority of the families	- Lack of working capacity - Large number of mouths to feed - Lack of income - Low soil fertility	- Traders, teachers, those with a salary, livestock raisers, those with savings - They represent very few of the families	- Ability to earn a permanent income - Profits from trade - Profits from the sale of animals

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

The majority of the key informants (92%) acknowledged the presence of families in a worse situation than others in the 'cells'. Only 11% said that these families represented less than 1/4th of the total number of households in the 'cell'. Almost 40% estimated that they were between 1/4th and 1/2 of the families, 34% between 1/2 and 3/4th of the families, and 17% the majority of the families.

According 80% to 90% of the informants, the families facing more difficulties were households headed by a woman, an elderly, or an orphan, households with handicapped members, large families, and those who had lost their crops. A bit more than half of the informants also mentioned families who had sold all their animals or sold/rented out their land, as being worse off than others. Only 21% referred to the families recently arrived.

→ *EFSA-HHs*

The proportion of adults (aged between 15 and 59 years) was 81% among the neediest households visited in the rapid assessment. In other words, 19% of the members were theoretically "dependents" i.e. young children (below 15) or elderly.

5.2 - Main characteristics and numbers of households

The households facing the most difficulties at present are those who have little land and have since long exhausted the food stocks they had from the previous (already poor) harvest. The CFSVA results indicated that the amounts obtained from the season 2006A harvest (between November 2005 and January 2006) lasted less

than 1 month for 42% of the households, only one month for 22% and two months for 17%. Only 2% of the households could harvest sufficiently for more than 5 months of consumption²⁹.

Furthermore, less than a third of the worse-affected households (as indicated by those visited during the EFSA) will harvest maize and sorghum this season. A bit less than 2/3rds of them will harvest beans.

The food and economically insecure households are typically single-headed by a woman or an orphan or headed by an elderly, or have large number of members (above 6). Malnutrition among young children is likely to be found among these households.

The worse-off households are those which cumulate various vulnerability factors such as the sex, status and age of the head of household (being single-headed by a woman/orphan or being headed by an elderly), the acreage of land cultivated (less than 0.1 ha of land) and the size of the household (having more than 6 members). For targeting purposes, the degree of severity of the situation can be estimated by considering the number and combination of the 5 vulnerability factors, as illustrated in Table 27 below. In addition, malnourished children should be considered as another sign of food insecurity in the current context.

Table 27: Main characteristics of food and livelihood insecure households

Food security status	Main characteristics of the households
Severely food insecure (4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elderly (woman or man) single-head of household with less than 0.1 ha, or with more than 6 members - Adult woman single-head of household with less than 0.1 ha and more than 6 members - Elderly married-head of household with less than 0.1 ha and more than 6 members - Malnourished children
Moderately food insecure (23%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult woman single-head of household with less than 0.1 ha and less than 6 members - Adult man single-head of household with less than 0.1 ha and less than 6 members - Elderly married-head of household with less than 0.1 ha and less than 6 members, or elderly single-head of household with more than 0.1 ha and more than 6 members - Adult (woman or man) married-head of household with less than 0.1 ha and more than 6 members - Malnourished children
Vulnerable to food insecurity (45%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elderly married-head of household with more than 0.1 ha and less than 6 members - Adult woman single-head of household with more than 0.1 ha and less than 6 members - Adult man single-head of household with more than 0.1 ha - Adult (woman or man) married-head of household with less than 0.1 ha and less than 6 members, or with more than 0.1 ha and more than 6 members
Food secure (29%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult (woman or man) married-head of household with more than 0.1 ha and less than 6 members

Although caution should be applied when using the CFSVA data from the 5 Districts to extrapolate results at a general level, results show that about 70% of the households presented at least one vulnerability factor that put them at risk of food insecurity (see Table 28). Among these:

- 27% are food insecure, including:
 - 4% severely food insecure, presenting 3 or 4 (out of 5) key vulnerability factors;
 - 23% moderately food insecure, presenting 2 or 3 vulnerability factors; and
- 45% are at risk of food insecurity, presenting 1 or 2 vulnerability factors.

²⁹ The previous harvests obtained from season 2005C (September/October 2005) lasted less than a month for more than half of the households and only 5% could harvest sufficiently for more than 5 months of consumption. Reflecting the drought in 2005, the season 2005B harvest (May/July 2005) lasted less than one month for more than 1/3rd of the households.

Table 28: Proportions (*) of households according to the degree of household food and livelihood insecurity

Head of household			Area of cultivated land/ Size of the household				Total
Sex	Status	Age	No more than 0.1 hectare		More than 0.1 hectare		
			6 or more members	Less than 6 members	6 or more members	Less than 6 members	
Woman	Single	Elderly	0	2%	0	6%	8%
		Not elderly	1%	6%	2%	10%	19%
Man	Single	Elderly	0	0	0	1%	1%
Woman/Man	Married	Elderly	1%	2%	2%	6%	11%
Man	Single	Not elderly	0	1%	0	3%	4%
Woman/Man	Married	Not elderly	3%	11%	15%	29%	58%
Total:			5%	22%	19%	45%	100%
Legend and summary proportions:							
4%		Severely food insecure		45%		Vulnerable to food insecurity	
23%		Moderately food insecure		29%		Food secure	

(*) The proportions are estimated from the CFSVA data in the 5 Districts

5.3 – Chronic and transitory food insecurity, and current crisis situation

Given their characteristics, it is clear that the households **severely and moderately food insecure (27%) are chronically food insecure in “normal” times**. The current crisis due to 3 successive droughts has sharply increased the level of food insecurity in both groups. The households vulnerable to food insecurity (45%) are **transitorily food insecure in “normal” times**. It is highly probable that due to the crisis they are also currently in a phase of food insecurity, though less severe than the former two groups

The overlap between the usual and current (crisis) food security situation for each group is shown in Table 29

Table 29: Proportions of households in the various food security groups in the current crisis and usual situation in the 5 Districts

Usual situation: →	Chronically food insecure		Transitory food insecure	Food secure
	Severe	Moderate		
Current crisis: ↓				
Severe food insecurity	4%	23%		
Moderate food insecurity			45%	
Able to cope				29%

6 ANTICIPATED EVOLUTION OF THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

Summary of the main findings:

Market staple food availability (maize, sorghum and beans) and prices are not expected to improve until the harvest starts in June. In the meantime, the most food insecure households will have to continue surviving on the food brought back from seasonal migrants for those able to do so, consumption of wild food, cassava and gifts of maize or beans from better off neighbours or relatives living in less drought-affected regions.

Among the less food insecure households, those with animals left may have to sell them off and men may increase the out-migration in search for food and cash to bridge the food consumption gap until the harvest. T

Due to the very poor food consumption pattern, malnutrition rates will increase. The malaria prevalence is also expected to increase with the rainy season and the combination of malnutrition and disease will have negative effects on children and other vulnerable individuals including pregnant and lactating women and the elderly.

6.1 – Perspectives for the food security and nutritional situation

6.1.1 – Evolution of the food availability and access until the season 2006B harvest

Forecast for the overall food security situation - EFSA information

→ *EFSA-Traders*

Less than 10% of the traders met in the drought-affected Districts thought that their normal volume of sales would be restored quickly (in less than a month). These traders were all from Kirehe District. Almost 1/3rd of the traders believed that it would be re-established in 2 to 3 months time but 1/4th thought that it would take 4 to 6 months and 1/3rd that it would take more than 6 months. The traders from Gisagara District were the less optimistic.

6.1.2 – Forecasts for the 2006B harvest

WFP/FEWSNET information

According to the monitoring done up to mid-April 2006³⁰, the rains for season 2006B have been good so far and a good harvest and food security prospects can be expected if these rains continue up to end May. However, due to the late start and erratic rainfall particularly in the Districts of Bugesera, Nyagatare, Kayonza and Kirehe (Eastern Province), Nyaruguru (Southern Province) and Burera (Northern Province), season 2006B harvests may be poor there and pockets of food insecurity remain.

The seasonal calendar below indicates that the next harvest will start in the next 2 months (between end May-July). Families cultivating the marshlands could benefit from another harvest in September-October, while the season 2007A harvest would only take place in November 2006-January 2007.

Table 30: Agricultural seasonal calendar in Rwanda

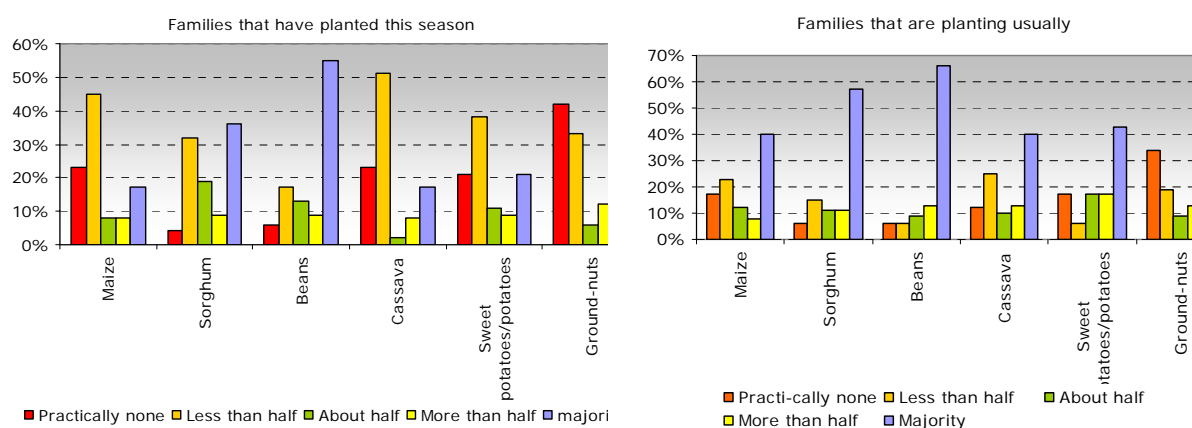
Season B (long rains)							Season A (short rains)				
Planting*			Harvesting				Planting		Harvesting		
Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem.	Octob	Novem.	Decem.	January
				Planting			Harvesting				
Season C (marshlands)											

→ EFSA-Key Informants

According to the key informants (see Table 31), a large proportion of households have not planted maize, beans and sweet potatoes this season (2006B). Less than half of the households had planted:

- maize: in almost 60% of the 'cells' (including 21% were practically no household had not planted);
- beans and vegetables: in about half of the 'cells' (53%);
- sweet potatoes: in 3/4th of the 'cells'
- vegetables: in about half of the 'cells' (54%)
- sorghum: in 23% of the 'cells'
- cassava: in 12% of the 'cells'

Graph 31: Proportions of the most drought-affected 'cells' according to the number of the neediest households who have planted this season compared to the usual, in the 5 Districts

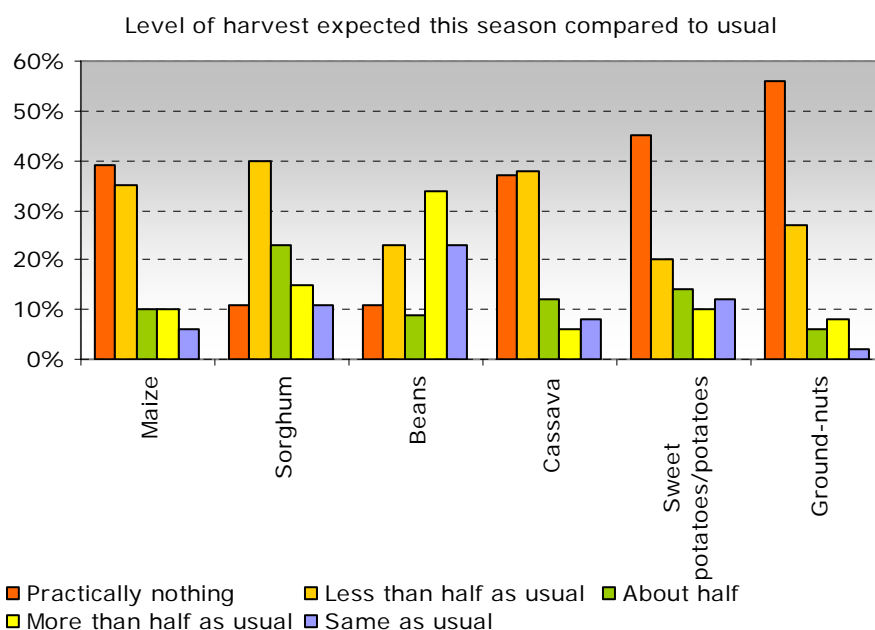


Partly linked to the above, the harvest expected (assuming good rains) will be poor for maize, sorghum, potatoes and cassava, and to a lesser extent beans and vegetables (see Table 32). The key informants indicated that practically no harvest or less than half the usual will be obtained for:

- maize and cassava: in 3/4th of the 'cells', including 38-39% with practically no harvest
- potatoes and vegetables: in 2/3rd of the 'cells', including 45% with no harvest
- sorghum: in half of the 'cells', including 11% with no harvest

³⁰ Rwanda Food Security Update – FEWSNET/WFP, April 2006

Graph 32: Proportions of the most drought-affected 'cellules' according to the level of harvest expected this season compared to the usual, in the 5 Districts



→ *EFSA-HHs*

The self-sufficiency capacity of the neediest households is very low. Less than 1/3rd of the households in the most difficult situation will harvest maize and sorghum at the next harvest, and 2/3rd will harvest beans. This result indicates that a significant part of the neediest will not be able to rely on the next cereals production and to some extent beans as well, for their food consumption and income generation. Very few (less than 5%) will be able to harvest vegetables, bananas or other fruits and only 2% will harvest coffee that they can sell.

In households with male adult members, the men, now sometimes accompanied by the oldest boys, are migrating on a weekly or bi-weekly basis to find daily work as agricultural labourers in other Districts that have been less affected by the drought, and they bring back food for the family. However, the most affected households either have no man who can migrate, or have mentioned that the men were not coming back, probably because they were not able to bring anything back to the family.

→ *EFSA-Focus Groups*

Practically all the focus groups (see Table 33) believed that the efforts made by the households to cope with their difficulties will not be sufficient to cover their needs until the next harvest and the next few months. The main explanations given included the insufficiency of the current food stocks as well as the anticipation of a low harvest either because less acreage was planted due to the lack of seed (especially in Gisagara District) or because the rains could fail again (in Bugesera District).

Table 33: Efficiency of the current coping strategies of the households in the drought-affected 'cellules' in the 5 Districts

Districts	Degree of efficiency of coping strategies	Reasons
Bugesera	All except one women group believed that the current efforts made will not suffice to cover the needs until the next harvest or beyond	- Insufficient food stocks - Lack of income - Anticipation of harvest failure (rains can stop)
Gisagara	All believed that the current efforts	- Anticipation of low harvest due to less land

Districts	Degree of efficiency of coping strategies	Reasons
	made will not suffice to cover the needs until the next harvest or beyond	cultivated because of the lack of seed - Insufficient food stocks - Crops were affected by disease - Indebtedness (one men group)
Huye	All except one women group believed that the current efforts made will not suffice to cover the needs until the next harvest or beyond	- Insufficient food stocks - Lack of income - Anticipation of low harvest due to less land cultivated because of the lack of seed
Kayonza	All believed that the current efforts made will not suffice to cover the needs until the next harvest or beyond	- Anticipation of low harvest due to less land cultivated because of the lack of seed - Lack of employment
Kirehe	All believed that the current efforts made will not suffice to cover the needs until the next harvest or beyond	- Anticipation of low harvest for consumption (particularly sorghum and sweet potatoes) and sales; some crops were also inundated - Lack of employment

6.1.3 - Forecasts on the health and nutritional situation

Given the prevailing very poor food consumption patterns and their duration already (since February for the most food insecure) malnutrition rates will soar if the harvest fails.

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

Malaria is anticipated to occur in the next 2-3 months according to more than half of the key informants. Diarrhea and acute respiratory infections are also anticipated by about 40% of the informants.

→ *EFSA-Health centres*

According to the staff of the 19 health centres visited, outbreaks of malaria are expected in the next 2-3 months, due to the rainy season. In all Districts except Gisagara, the health centres also mentioned possible outbreaks of diarrhea. The risk of measles was mentioned in Kayonza District. Some health centres in the various Districts mentioned possible acute respiratory infections as well.

6.2 – Programmes planned by the Government, WFP and other agencies

Summary of the main findings:

While a number of stakeholders including the Government, UN agencies and NGOs are planning to distribute relief food and agricultural inputs to drought-affected families, the scale and speed of the response may not be sufficient to respond to the current and forecast needs.

6.2.1 – Food transfer Programmes

The **Government**³¹ intends to procure food by early May for immediate distribution to 313 130 vulnerable individuals in the Eastern and Southern Provinces (see paragraph 7.2.1 below). The ration will include maize, beans and oil for one month³² and the distribution is expected to start in the first days of May and be

³¹ The Government also intends to share a draft multisectoral Action Plan for Disaster Management by mid-May including, but not limited to, food security issues.

³² The planned amounts are 220 g maize, 220 g beans and 11 cl oil per person per day.

completed by the 20th. Close contacts will be maintained with WFP to follow-up on this initiative and participate in the assistance that might be provided.

UNICEF has therapeutic milk available for distribution to health centres implementing therapeutic feeding programmes for severely malnourished children and will intensify its assistance in the drought-affected Districts together with MINISANTE. A nutritionist has also been recruited for 6 months to support a nutritional surveillance system and other nutritional activities and consultations will take place with WFP (Canadian Grant) in this regard.

CARITAS will distribute food relief to a limited number of families in Bugesera District in the next few weeks. However, CARITAS will also use the results of the EFSA to raise funds and hopes to receive resources for a response after the harvest for those who would still require assistance.

IFRC received 46% of its Appeal for funds of 3 March 2006 for food, seeds, agricultural tools, water and sanitation assistance to families in the Districts of Bugesera, Kirehe and Kayonza. The Federation implemented for the Government food distributions for 18 000 families in February 2006 in Bugesera District, but has no resources at the moment for additional distributions. The **Rwandan Red Cross** will support 10 nutritional centers in the Eastern Province in the next month and will coordinate with WFP to ensure complementarity.

6.2.2 - Agricultural programmes

FAO has submitted a project to the Belgium Government for the emergency distribution of maize, beans and vegetable seed and agricultural hand-tools to 22 000 families in Bugesera and Gisagara Districts for the 2006C and 2007A planting seasons, and is confident that funding will be granted.

FAO has also launched a development project for the multiplication of mosaic-resistant cassava seedlings in Bugesera District. The multiplication should begin in September/October 2006 and the seedlings obtained should be redistributed to some 12 000 very poor households in the autumn 2007. A regional project that would enable to expand this cassava multiplication in other Districts of Rwanda has been submitted to ECHO for funding.

A rain water conservation medium/long-term project in Bugesera and Kirehe Districts is also planned to be launched by the Government with technical support from FAO.

IFRC distributed seeds to 34,000 families in February 2006, but has no resources presently for more distributions.

6.3 – Scenarios and expected effects on household food security and nutrition

Based on the forecasts made above (paragraph 6.1) and interventions planned by agencies (paragraph 6.2), the overall evolution of the food security and nutritional situation can be anticipated both for the pre-harvest period and for the post-harvest period.

6.3.1 – Period prior to the 2006B harvest (May/June)

If nothing is done before the harvest, an increase of malnutrition can be expected.

Whether or not there will be more migration in search for food and income will depend on the expectations for the next harvest as households will probably stay if they are hoping to have a good harvest. However households have indicated that their harvest will anyhow be less than usual because of reduced planting (lack of seed), failure of the sorghum germination and mosaic disease on cassava. The worse affected who lack

support from relatives or neighbours and are selling off their last assets (land, animals) may not be able to wait until the harvest to come and may continue to migrate for prolonged durations.

6.3.2 – Period post-2006B harvest and prior to the 2007A harvest (July/October)

Medium-term prospects for the evolution of the food security situation are directly linked to the performance of season 2006B, though, as mentioned above, the harvest will be lower than usual in any event, particularly for the neediest households. The harvest will critically depend on the amount of rainfall and length of the season. In line with WFP/FEWSNET Bulletin of April 2006, three main scenarios can be envisaged:

a) Scenario 1 / medium probability: rainfall amounts across the country remain adequate up to early June

Under this assumption, even the last planted beans would mature. This would allow farmers to have supplies of beans to sell and enable them to buy the staples likely to be in short supply (maize, sorghum). Proper post-harvest handling and storage at household and warehouse levels would be essential to prevent wastage.

Food consumption patterns will improve quickly when the harvest starts. However, the worse-off households are chronically food insecure given their low access to land and/or socio-economic characteristics and they will face another food consumption gap until the next harvest in October/November. The improvement of the level of food intake with the coming harvest may not last long enough to restore the nutritional status of malnourished children and surveillance of malnutrition rates will be necessary in order to provide nutritional support if required.

Households which have sold all their animals and part of their land will need resources to recover these assets. They will have to sell part of their harvest for this purpose, at the expense of keeping sufficient food stocks to cover consumption needs until the next harvest.

b) Scenario 2 / medium probability: rainfall amounts across the country remain adequate up to mid-May

In this case, the production of beans would still be satisfactory, as most planted fields will come to maturity. Sorghum would largely fail in low altitude zones of the centre and eastern parts of the country and the amount harvested would anyway be less because of the lower acreage planted. Some pockets of high food insecurity would coexist with a satisfactory food security at national level during the second half of the year.

The coping mechanisms of the most food insecure households in drought-affected Districts will have reached their limit at the time of the harvest. Should their production fail again, the majority will have no other choice than to migrate on the long term or permanently in search for food and income. Less severely food insecure households which managed to keep some animals will have to sell them off and sales or rental of land will also increase, jeopardizing their future food security and livelihoods.

Malnutrition rates will soar very quickly as the very poor food consumption pattern will continue and malaria outbreaks will further deteriorate the nutritional status of the most vulnerable individuals.

c) Scenario 3 / low probability: rains do not last until at least mid-May

Given the current seasonal forecast, this scenario is not likely to occur, especially in the western half of the country. If it does occur, however, the production of sorghum and beans will be very poor, especially in drought-prone eastern Rwanda. This could precipitate a food crisis during the second half of the year. Even under this pessimistic scenario, however, the western half of the country would probably remain relatively unaffected.

The same effects on households as in scenario 2, but at a larger scale, can be expected.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 – Degree of severity of the food security and nutritional situation

In the Districts of Bugesera, Gisagara, Huye, Kayonza and Kirehe more than in other regions of Rwanda³³, two consecutive years of severe drought have affected three successive harvest seasons. Despite a late start of the rains this year which has decreased the planting and growing of sorghum, the prospects for this coming season (2006B) look better thanks to good rains received so far. However, the harvests (beans, maize and sorghum) will not start before mid-/end June, many households planted less than usually because of the lack of seed, the sorghum crop failed to germinate properly due to late rains, and cassava was affected by the mosaic disease.

The availability of staple food on markets (maize, beans, sorghum) has much decreased and prices seem to have increased in a number of local markets more than what is usual during the same pre-harvest period.

7.1.1 – Effects of the crisis on food consumption, health and nutrition

→ *EFSA-HHs*

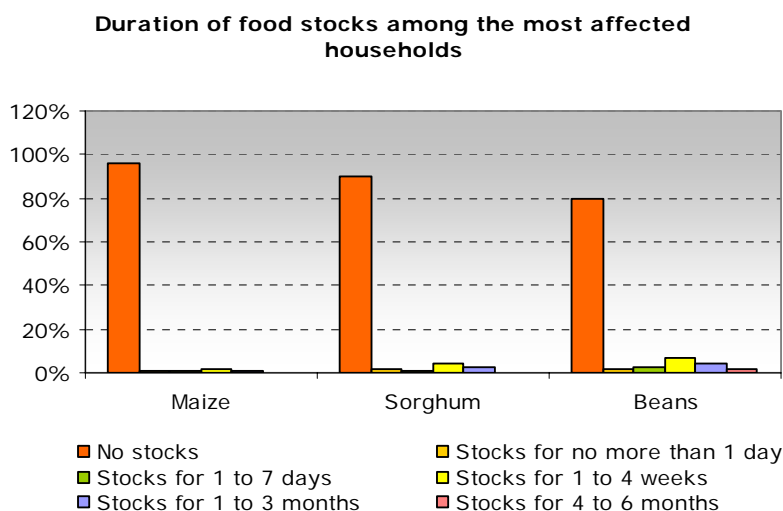
The majority of the households in a difficult situation had no cereals or beans stock (Table 34). Almost all households had no maize stock (96%) and the remaining had stocks for less than 2 weeks. Similarly, 90% had no sorghum stock, and only 3% had stocks for more than 1 month. For beans, 80% had none and only 6% had stocks for more than 1 month.

Given the absence of cereals and beans stock, most of the neediest households are now living on a very poor diet mainly made of green bananas, wild herbs/grass, cassava leaves and roots. While this food consumption pattern is not totally unusual during the lean season (apart from the consumption of herbs), it has started much earlier this year due to the previous harvest failure, and it will need to continue for another 4 to 6 weeks until the next harvest starts in mid-June/July.

This food consumption is clearly inadequate in terms of nutritional balance (though it may cover the energy requirements) and is contributing to malnutrition on the short- (loss of weight resulting in wasting) and longer term (delayed growth resulting in stunting). Combined with malaria and diarrhea outbreaks (their prevalence is expected to increase during the current rainy season), it could have a devastating effect on the nutritional status of the most vulnerable individuals, particularly children, pregnant/lactating women, the elderly and the chronically sick.

³³ The Congo-Nile Ridge zone (*Crête du Nil*) has also been seriously affected by the drought as this region is chronically food insecure due to limited cultivation possibilities (steep slopes and erosion). However, the proximity of the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo facilitates the access to daily labour and petty trade. The region has not been identified as requiring particular attention at the moment, but the food security situation should be carefully assessed should the next harvest season be poor again.

Graph 34: Duration of food stocks among the most affected households in the 5 Districts



7.1.2 – Effects of the crisis on future livelihoods

→ *EFSA-HHs*

A relatively low proportion of the neediest households indicated that they had sold part of their land (7%), their productive equipment (5%) or some part of their house (5%) but given the low level of assets of these families to start with, the risk of destitution and for their future livelihoods of these households is real.

In addition, many of these households (70%) had incurred debts since the beginning of the year. They will need to sell part of their harvest to reimburse them and will not be able to recover the assets they had to sell out previously.

→ *EFSA-Focus Groups*

In agreement with the above, some of the strategies mentioned in the focus group discussions can indeed have a negative effect on the future livelihoods of the families. In particular:

- the prolonged or permanent migration of male adult household members, which leave behind women, children, the elderly and other individuals having difficulties to move and to work; many of the most affected households indicated that migrant members were not coming back, at odds with the “usual” temporary migration coping mechanism;
- the sale of land;
- withdrawing children from school, which will affect the future social capital; and
- the degradation of the house (roofing).

These patterns were judged exceptional by many families compared to previous crises.

As mentioned above, changes in the food consumption pattern have also the potential to undermine the health status and future human capital of the household members.

7.2 – Priority groups needing assistance

7.2.1 – Priority households (considering limited resources and time)

The targeting criteria combine the characteristics of the head of household (sex, age, marital status) with the access to land for cultivation and the size of the household (see Table 35). The malnutrition status of young

children is not included as a separate targeting criterion because it is expected that households hosting malnourished children will fall into one of the targeted categories.

The estimations (Table 35) of the number of households and individuals have been made using the following sources and assumptions:

- The population numbers of the 2002 General Population and Housing Census have been used to estimate the number of people in each District, assuming 2.6% demographic annual growth rate;
- The most drought-affected sectors represent about 2/3rd of each District. A factor of 66% has thus been applied to the population numbers of the 2002 Census;
- The average number of members is roughly 5 per household;
- The proportions of woman-headed and elderly-headed households (27% and 20%), of households with more than 6 members (24%), and of households farming less than 0.1 hectare of land (27%) are taken from the CFSVA data in the 5 Districts.

Based on these estimations, the total number of food insecure that would require assistance in the 5 Districts is 294 265 persons, corresponding to roughly 58 850 households. These households include those who are chronically severe and moderately food insecure in "normal" times.
In addition, some **3 760 moderately malnourished children should receive support through supplementary feeding programmes**

Table 35: Targeting criteria and number of acutely food insecure (chronic severely and moderately food insecure) households and individuals in the 5 Districts (*)

Household targeting criteria if food resources are available	Proportion of households	Number of households	Number of individuals
Adult woman single-head of household farming no more than 0.1 hectare or land, or with more than 6 members	9%	19 618	98 088
Elderly head of household (man or woman, single or married) farming no more than 0.1 hectare of land, or with more than 6 members	14%	30 516	152 582
Orphan head of household	Unknown	-	-
Adult man single-head of household farming no more than 0.1 hectare of land (and not already included in the other categories)	1%	2 180	10 899
Married/partner-head of household farming no more than 0.1 hectare or land and with more than 6 members	3%	6 539	32 696
Total requiring assistance (harvest failure)	26%	58 853	294 265

(*) The estimates are based on the CFSVA data in the 5 Districts

It must be noted that, according to the Prime Minister's Disaster Management and Coordination Unit (DCMU), other Districts are also affected by the drought and should be considered, including Gatsibo, Ngoma and Nyagatare in the Eastern Province, and Karongi, Muhanga, Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Nyaruguru and Ruhango in the Southern Province³⁴.

The DCMU estimated that the total number of persons in need of urgent assistance (chronically food insecure) was 313 130 (236 440 in the Eastern Province and 76 690 in the Southern Province). Because the additional Districts were not included in the EFSA, it is not possible to confirm these global figures in the framework of this exercise. Should they be considered, the number of people requiring emergency assistance would increase

above the estimated figure of 294 265 persons. It is important to note that the DCMU considers “vulnerable” persons who essentially include the severely food insecure households identified by the EFSA. According to the DCMU, the vulnerability criteria do not necessarily refer to food insecurity. In particular, they would not include households with little land and/or with many members (which are included among the EFSA food insecure households) as they would be expected to benefit from the Government’s cash-for-work programmes to earn income and buy their food.

7.2.2 – Priority groups if rapid assistance cannot be provided before the next harvest

If it proves impossible to mobilize assistance (mainly food, see below) for the food insecure households before the next harvest, assistance will be required for an increased number of malnourished children that will be enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes.

Assuming that the proportion increases from 3% to 4%, the total number of moderately malnourished children under-5 requiring supplementary food could reach 5 010 children.

7.3 – Priority geographical areas

Of the five Districts of concern, **Bugesera** appears worse off, mostly due to the agro-ecological conditions (less favourable to crops). The very poor road network also contributes to the isolation of the households from markets, health centres and schools. The physical appearance of children (skinny or oedematous) and the trends of increased cases of *kwashiorkor* and *marasmus* mentioned at the nutritional centres are alarming. The number of people reported to have left permanently the District was also higher in Bugesera than in the other Districts.

Some sectors of the District of Kirehe located in mountainous and rocky areas also seem to be more affected by the effects of the drought due to limited opportunities to grow maize and beans. In other sectors of Kirehe District and in the other Districts (Gisagara, Huye and Kayonza) **pockets of food insecurity** exist but do not seem so clearly linked to agro-ecological conditions but rather to the overall pattern of distribution of land and other resources (animals, distance to roads and services) and socio-economic conditions (size and composition of the household). The physical appearance of children and adults is generally better in these Districts than in Bugesera.

As mentioned previously, according to the DCMU the Districts of Gatsibo, Ngoma and Nyagatare in the Eastern Province, and Karongi, Muhanga, Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Nyaruguru and Ruhango in the Southern Province have also been affected by the droughts and should be considered for the provision of assistance. CARITAS also mentioned the Districts of Ruhango and Muhanga in the Southern Province. Close coordination with the various stakeholders will be needed to avoid duplication of assistance in the same geographical areas.

7.4 – Priority needs

→ *EFSA-Key Informants*

For the majority of the key informants (90%), the first priority of the families who are in a difficult situation at the moment is to get food. The second and third priorities mentioned varied from water, to seeds, work, health care, repair of houses, rehabilitation of irrigation systems, veterinary services or fertilizer.

³⁴ This information was provided by the Director of the DCMU at a meeting convened by WFP in Kigali on 27 April 2006 to present the results of the EFSA.

While farmer cooperatives exist in most 'cells' (84%), women groups, the church and parents-teachers associations in half of the 'cells', and NGOs in about 1/3rd of the 'cells', few of the key informants said that they were actively involved in assistance programmes at the moment.

→ *EFSA-Focus Groups*

All focus groups in the most drought-affected 'cells' expected to suffer from hunger in the next 3 months, due to a lower than normal harvest expected (less land cultivated). Many were also concerned by the lack of income-earning opportunities and poor access to health care due to their incapacity to pay for the health insurance ('*mutuelle*').

Except in Gisagara District, most men and women could not mention any action that they could take to face these difficulties, except for waiting for the harvest and for external support in the form of food or employment (including food- or cash-for-work). A number of respondents also called for credit, better access to health care (free health insurance) and support for schooling. In Gisagara District there seemed to be some possibilities to expand cultivation in the marshland, but assistance with seed (cassava and sweet potatoes) was requested. Assistance with improved seed and improved animal breed, particularly for small livestock, was mentioned by several groups particularly in Bugesera and Kayonza Districts.

Table 36: Main difficulties of the households in the drought-affected 'cellules' in the 5 Districts, capacities and needs for external support

Districts	Main problems expected in the next 3 months	Actions envisaged by the households	External support solicited
Bugesera	-Hunger due to lower than expected harvest -Malnutrition and poverty -Also mentioned by some groups: out-migration due to the lack of employment, and withdrawal of children from school	-Solidarity -Out-migration -Regroup in associations -Stock food in the communal granary -Cultivate more land	-Employment, including through communal projects -Technical agricultural advice, including through improved seeds, improved small animals breed, tools -Free health insurance -Some also mentioned food, support for schooling, authorization to cultivate marshlands, potable water and roads
Gisagara	- Hunger and poverty - Epidemics and malnutrition as a result of hunger - Poor access to health care - Also mentioned by some groups: out-migration and withdrawal of children from school	- Cultivate marshlands - Plant cassava - Protect the seed stocks - Migration in search for work - Regroup in associations	- Root seeds (cassava cuts, sweet potatoes, soya) - Small animals - Credit - Some also mentioned potable water, marshland recovery, pesticides - Only some women groups mentioned food and access to free health insurance
Huye	- Hunger due to lower than normal harvest expected - Lack of income-earning opportunities (unemployment) - Epidemics and lack of access to health care	- Most envisage no particular action except for waiting for the harvest or for external assistance	- Food - Employment - Some also mentioned seeds (cassava cuts, sweet potatoes), credit, access to free health care, and for schooling
Kayonza	- Hunger due to lower than	- Around half groups did	- Food

Districts	Main problems expected in the next 3 months	Actions envisaged by the households	External support solicited
	normal harvest expected - Poor access to health care due to the lack of health insurance - Lack of potable water	not envisage particular actions - Some envisage to regroup in associations, migrate to search work, store food in granaries, work against food, sell handicraft (women)	- Employment, including food-or cash-for-work - Potable water - Technical agricultural advice, including improved seed, improved animal breed - Road improvement and transportation - Credit
Kirehe	- Hunger due to lower than normal harvest expected - Decreased school attendance - Epidemics (malaria) and malnutrition - Also mentioned by some groups: poor access to health; house rebuilding (damaged by rains)	- Most envisage no particular action except for waiting for the harvest -Some have planted sweet potatoes that will be harvested earlier - Some envisage to cultivate more land	- Food - Assistance for schooling - Free health insurance - Employment, including food-or cash-for-work - Some also mentioned credit, safe water, seeds, repair of roofs, and creation of associations

7.5 – Recommendations for short-term/emergency intervention before the next harvest

A summary of the recommended interventions is shown in Table 37.

7.5.1 – Objective of an emergency assistance and target beneficiaries

If nothing is done before the harvest, an increase of malnutrition can be expected. The likelihood of mass migration in search for food and income would depend on the expectations for the next harvest as households will probably stay if they are hoping to have a good harvest. However the worse affected who lack support from relatives or neighbours and are selling off their last assets (land, animals) may not be able to wait until that time.

Emergency assistance is required within the next 2-3 weeks (preferably before the end of May) in order to restore adequate food consumption levels as quickly as possible. The objectives are:

- 1. to stop the degradation of the nutritional status** of young children and other vulnerable household members such as pregnant/lactating women and the elderly, and
- 2. to save livelihoods** by preventing long-term or permanent out-migration of whole families and total depletion of assets.

Given the challenges ahead to mobilize resources and implement interventions in a short time-frame, no assistance is envisaged for the 45% households vulnerable to food insecure in “normal” times even though they are most probably in a situation of food insecurity (transitory) at the moment. It is hoped that their human, social and physical assets will enable them to re-establish their food security by their own means as soon as the harvest is available.

At present, an estimated number of 294 565 persons (58 850 households) living on a very poor diet would require emergency assistance within the next 2 to 3 weeks to restore a proper food consumption and protect their nutritional and health status.

The emergency assistance should prioritize the 294 265 individuals facing the greatest hardship at the moment.

This figure is lower than the 313 130 vulnerable individuals across a larger number of Districts identified by the DCMU as requiring urgent assistance in the coming weeks. However, the Government's target beneficiaries include mostly the chronically *severely* food insecure while the EFSA also includes the chronically *moderately* food insecure (see also footnote No.35). Close coordination will be required to avoid distributing twice to the same beneficiaries.

7.5.2 – Type of emergency assistance

About half of the traders met in the 5 drought-affected Districts informed that they would have the capacity to increase quickly the supply of maize, rice, beans, sweet potatoes and vegetables if the demand was increased through an injection of cash. Only 40% would be able to rapidly bring sorghum, cassava and groundnuts on the markets. While relatively few traders (between 5% and 14%) mentioned that they would not be able at all to increase the offer of their commodities, between 20% and 30% of the traders indicated that they would require at least 3 months.

Based on the above, food rather than cash would be the best option for the emergency response, given: (i) the reduced availability of cereals and beans on the market and high prices in some places; (ii) the time it would take to set up a proper cash delivery system; and (iii) risks of delayed market response to an increased demand that cash would trigger. In addition, according to many key informants, households would prefer food to cash at this point in time.

Because of the coming harvest and degree of food insecurity and malnutrition already existing (particularly in Bugesera District), **a one-off food distribution to the most affected families is recommended to be done immediately**. It is advised to **provide free food** rather than through food-for-work for the following reasons:

- time would be too short to set up food-for-work programmes;
- the most affected families are less likely to have available working-able members;
- households are partly busy planting and tending their fields.

7.5.3 – Implementation modalities of the emergency assistance

As indicated, the priority families (targeting criteria) should include those with a child/children already enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes as well as other severely food insecure households according to the suggested targeting criteria, even if they do not host a malnourished child. The selection should be done by the local authorities and, to the extent possible, cross-checked with other local sources or verified by WFP or partners staff. The estimated number of beneficiaries would be **294 265 severely food insecure persons and 3 760 moderately malnourished children enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes**.

Consultations with the Government should avoid that the same beneficiaries receive twice. In fact, as the Government's food ration include less maize per person than WFP standard ration and does not include Corn-Soya blend (CSB), some complementarity should be possible.

The level of the food ration (one-off) should be set as to cover the needs of a 5-member household for one month, and to the maximum extent feasible include Corn-Soya blend (CSB) or other special food for children along with maize, beans and oil. The time until the harvest may be longer than one month but the food assistance would complement the other commodities obtained by the households themselves. However, while such a ration would help stop the deterioration of the nutritional situation, it would not be sufficient to contribute to the recovery of the nutritional status of already malnourished household members.

The food distributions should **start with Bugesera District**. The selection of the next sectors in the other Districts should be based on the information provided by the District authorities and cross-checked with other sources including MINALOC local authorities, WFP sub-offices, NGOs and the Rwandan Red Cross.

For the sake of time, food distributions could be done through the health centres having a supplementary feeding programme supported by WFP. Efforts should be made to expand the targeted food distributions to families with children enrolled in health centres or health posts located in the most affected sectors where WFP does not yet support a supplementary feeding programme.

While it is advised to complete food distributions food before the harvest starts, **provided that food aid is accurately targeted to the food insecure households** it should not have significant negative effects on markets and producers if it overlaps for a few weeks with the harvest, given that: (i) a low proportion of the agricultural production is normally sold on the local markets (no more than 20%); (ii) a lower than usual harvest is expected this year; (iii) the effective market demand from the targeted beneficiaries is low due to their lack of purchasing power resulting from the current crisis. If logistics and delivery capacities do not enable a faster process, the window for food distributions could thus span from the 3rd week of May to early July.

7.5.4 – Supplementary feeding and school feeding programmes

The current WFP-supported supplementary feeding programme for moderately malnourished under-5 children (through Government-managed health centres) and primary school feeding programme in the 5 Districts should absolutely be maintained

If it is not possible to mobilize quickly the necessary food for the one-off targeted food distributions, **the priority should be given to the procurement of CSB, oil and sugar for an increased number of malnourished children enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes (SFP)**, given the rise in malnutrition that can be expected in the coming months. WFP could also support more health centres in the drought-affected Districts with food for supplementary and therapeutic feeding in collaboration with MINISANTE, UNICEF and NGOs. Assuming that the proportion of moderately malnourished children in the most drought-affected sectors of the 5 Districts increases from 3% to 4%, **the estimated number of malnourished children that could be enrolled in SFP in this scenario could reach 5 010**.

At present, the average length of stay of malnourished children in SFP is 2 to 3 months. This is quite long and an improved monitoring and evaluation system for the SFPs is recommended in order to better identify and address the causes for growth delays or failure.

While none of the health centres staff mentioned shortages or delays in the provision of Corn-Soya blend (CSB), sugar and oil for meal taken by the moderately malnourished children in the centres (nor for the on-site food provided to the care-taker who accompanies the child), several local authorities deplored delays and reduction of the amount of food delivered for the primary school feeding programme. This programme has been instrumental over the past few months to maintain school-age children at school and ensure that they receive at least one proper meal 5 days a week. WFP is currently under-funded for this programme and **it is essential that resources be increased rapidly to maintain it in the drought-affected Districts**.

In addition, and starting immediately, all the households falling into the severely or moderately food insecure categories should benefit from **free access to the health insurance** (*mutuelle*).

7.6 – Recommendations for preparedness to a possible harvest failure

A summary of the recommendations for the post-harvest interventions in case of harvest failure is shown in Table 37.

7.6.1 – Objective of a medium-term assistance and target beneficiaries

Even though the prospects so far are relatively good for the next sorghum, maize and beans harvest (for those who will be able to harvest), there is no guarantee that the climate will remain favourable until the harvest time. Should drought or other calamities affect once again the crops this year, the households already identified as food insecure will not be able to cope without depleting their remaining assets and/or migrating in large numbers and for long periods, or permanently. Given the poor diet over the previous 4 to 6 months, a prolongation of the hardship will push malnutrition rates up very quickly.

It will be too late to mobilize the necessary financial and in-kind resources, and arrange the logistics to assist the almost 300 000 people who will need urgent support by June/July (for those who will harvest very low amounts in any case, further decreased if the harvest fails) or July/August when their stocks will again be depleted.

Contingency planning is indispensable so that assistance can be immediately mobilized for a large number of families for 5 to 6 months, starting in June/July until September/October (2006C harvest), should the next 2006B harvest fail. The **objectives** would be:

- 1. To prevent malnutrition** among children and other vulnerable household members;
- 2. To protect livelihoods** by limiting permanent out-migration and total depletion of assets.

If rains continue to be good – but not excessive - after mid-May, this assistance would not be required. If it includes food, this food could be re-directed towards the regular WFP Country Programme school feeding and food-for-work activities that are currently under-resourced, and/or to replenish Government's buffer stocks at District level where they exist, to be utilised during the next expected lean period of August/September – November 2006.

7.6.2 – Type of medium-term assistance

A combination of food and cash may be appropriate for medium-term assistance if the harvest fails. Although the survey of traders was limited in scope, the answers received seem to indicate that a capacity to respond fairly quickly (in no longer than 3 months) to an increased demand that cash could create. Should the share of cash versus food be increased however, more in-depth consultations with relevant Government Ministries and traders would be recommended to check on the private (and public) sector capacities.

Food-for-work or combinations of food/cash-for-work would be appropriate for some of the affected families (those with more than one adult working-able member) during the time preceding or in-between agricultural activities (e.g. planting or other times where labour can be required). These families would include in particular those without land but with working-able men. For the other families (single-headed, elderly, handicapped, orphan, chronically sick), selective free food/cash distribution would be preferred.

USAID has recently completed a Bellmon analysis³⁵ on the possible impact of food aid on markets. The results should be carefully reviewed if food aid is envisaged.

In addition, support with seed, agricultural tools and animal feed would be required for planting seasons 2006C and 2007A for those who can cultivate.

7.6.3 – Implementation modalities of the medium-term assistance if the harvest fails

In the event of another harvest failure, food-for-work (FFW) and cash-for-work (CFW) programmes should be activated, alongside with targeted free food distributions for food insecure households who cannot participate. Based on the proposed targeting criteria, the total number requiring assistance would be about **58 850 households, corresponding to almost 300 000 persons**. This figure does not include other

³⁵ Food Aid Disincentive: Market Study – Draft, USAID, 20 April 2006

Districts that may also be affected, as pointed out by the DCMU, and a rapid assessment in these locations would be required to evaluate the food security situation and possible needs for assistance.

The level of the assistance to be provided through a combination of food and cash should cover 75% of the food consumption needs for the majority of participating families. The level could be increased to 100% of the needs especially during the months preceding the December 2007A harvest and for the households with malnourished children enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes.

The same level of assistance (75%) and increased if necessary, would be applied to selective free food/cash distributions to food insecure households unable to participate in FFW or CFW.

If the harvest fails, the food/cash assistance should start in June and cover the most drought-affected sectors in the 5 Districts as well as other drought-affected Districts in the country for 6 months.

A re-assessment of the food security situation in July/August (see paragraph 7.8 below) would be required to identify the regions concerned. The priority families are expected to remain the same as the ones mentioned previously for the emergency assistance. However the re-assessment should enable the fine-tuning of the targeting criteria and number of persons requiring assistance.

7.6.4 – Supplementary feeding and school feeding programmes

Even if the harvest fails, staple food market availability and prices are expected to improve at least on the short term and food consumption patterns as well. However, this improvement will be short-lived and insufficient to restore a proper nutritional status for many of the children and other vulnerable individuals in the most food insecure households. For this reason, efforts should be made to ensure that the WFP-supported supplementary feeding programme and school feeding programme not only continue on the same level in the next 6 months but also are expanded to additional drought-affected sectors and Districts.

Both programmes are valuable in their own right and will bring benefit to their target beneficiaries even if the harvest is successful.

7.6.5 – Non-food assistance programmes

Particularly if the harvest fails, assistance with seed, tools and/or animal feed for the next major planting period September – December should be provided and directed towards households:

- **having suffered the most extensive loss of harvest but who have a capacity to cultivate or to work on others' fields;**
- **with livestock in areas where pastures have been lost due to the drought.**

As previously, all the households falling into the severely or moderately food insecure categories should benefit from free access to the health insurance ('mutuelle'). The set up of a nutritional surveillance system, already initiated by MINISANTE with the assistance of UNICEF, should be accelerated and expanded. With the support of WFP³⁶, incorporation of food security monitoring indicators into this surveillance system should be envisaged.

³⁶ WFP Rwanda Country Office has received a grant of US\$75 000 from the Canada International Development Agency (CIDA) to support the establishment of a nutritional surveillance system in the country

Table 37: Summary of the recommended emergency and contingency food and non-food interventions

Legend: CSB: Corn-Soya Blend - HH: household – SFP: Supplementary feeding programme

	EMERGENCY – PRE-HARVEST (May-June 2006)		CONTINGENCY – HARVEST FAILURE (June-October 2006)	
	Target beneficiaries	Content	Target beneficiaries	Content
FOOD TRANSFERS				
Food distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHs with a malnourished child enrolled in any SFP • Single-headed woman or orphan HHs • HHs headed by an elderly • Other HHs, with less than 0.1 ha of land • Other HHs, with more than 6 members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-off targeted food distribution • Full ration maize, beans, oil + CSB • Duration: 1 month 	<i>HHs without adult working-able members or:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-headed woman or orphan HHs • HHs headed by an elderly • Other HHs, with less than 0.1 ha of land and no adult able to work • Other HHs, with more than 6 members and no adult able to work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/4th of full ration maize, beans, oil + CSB • Duration: 6 months
Food-for-work	-	-	<i>HHs with adult working-able members and:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a malnourished child enrolled in any SFP • With less than 0.1 ha of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full ration maize, beans, oil, or – preferably - half food/half cash • Duration: 4 to 5 months, when agricultural activities are not taking place
Supplementary feeding Programme ongoing, to be expanded if	Moderately malnourished children and adults enrolled in SFP in the most drought-affected sectors/'cells'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special meal for children: CSB, oil and sugar • On-site full ration of maize, beans, oil and CSB for one care-taker 	Moderately malnourished children and adults enrolled in SFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For children: CSB, oil and sugar • On-site full ration of maize, beans, oil and CSB for the care-taker

	EMERGENCY – PRE-HARVEST (May-June 2006)		CONTINGENCY – HARVEST FAILURE (June-October 2006)	
	Target beneficiaries	Content	Target beneficiaries	Content
<i>selective food distributions are not implemented</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration: 2 months 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration: 6 months
School feeding Programme to be expanded (currently under-funded and decreasing)	Primary school children in the most drought-affected sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Porridge, and school meal of maize, beans and oil, and take-home ration of oil for girls Duration: 2 months 	Primary school children in all sectors of the drought-affected Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Porridge, and school meal of maize, beans and oil and take-home ration of oil for girls Duration: 6 months
CASH TRANSFERS				
Free health insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHS with a malnourished child enrolled in any SFP Single-headed woman or orphan HHS HHS headed by elderly Single-headed man HHS with less than 0.1 ha of land Married/partner HHS with less than 0.1 ha of land and more than 6 members 	Free health insurance 'mutuelle'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHS with a malnourished child enrolled in any SFP Single-headed woman or orphan HHS HHS headed by elderly Single-headed man HHS with less than 0.1 ha of land Married/partner HHS with less than 0.1 ha of land and more than 6 members 	Free health insurance 'mutuelle'
Cash-for-work	-	-	<i>HHS with adult working-able members and:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a malnourished child enrolled in any SFP With less than 0.1 ha of land 	Combination food/cash at a level that can adequately cover all the food consumption needs
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES				
Seed and tools distributions	-	-	HHS with adult working-able members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maize, sorghum, beans

	EMERGENCY – PRE-HARVEST (May-June 2006)		CONTINGENCY – HARVEST FAILURE (June-October 2006)	
	Target beneficiaries	Content	Target beneficiaries	Content
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosaic-resistant cassava cuttings • Irish/sweet potatoes cuttings
Animal feed	-	-	HHs with cattle in drought-affected sectors with loss of pasture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal feed/fodder
Tree nurseries, water management etc.	-	-	HHs with adult working-able members	Food/cash-for-work for tree replanting, water conservation etc.
HEALTH, NUTRITION, WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMMES				
Nutritional surveillance	Children under-5s in the most drought-affected sectors	In the health centres that already collect this data: monthly analysis of wasting, morbidity and mortality rates	Children under-5s in the all sectors of the drought-affected Districts	Expansion and formalization of a nutritional surveillance system with systematic monthly monitoring of wasting, morbidity and mortality rates in health posts and health centres

The amounts of food corresponding to these interventions are indicated in Annex VIII.

7.7 – Longer-term interventions

The chronic nature of the food insecurity of the households which are currently in the most difficult situation due to the successive droughts requires much more than the proposed emergency assistance and contingency planning. The design of this rapid assessment (purposive selection of the most drought-affected 'cells' and households) and the data collected do not enable to formulate detailed recommendations in that respect, but the comprehensive information collected through the CFSVA in March 2006 all over the country will facilitate the identification of medium- and longer term interventions.

Nevertheless, as a contribution to this forthcoming analysis, and based on the secondary data review as well as the analysis of the situation made in the rapid assessment, the following broad remarks and suggestions can be made, acknowledging that the Government has indeed taken action on a number of these.

The chronic food insecurity of the households is essentially linked to:

- 1) The lack of manpower: either because of the physical incapacity of the head of household, (e.g. elderly, handicapped, chronically sick) or because of the composition of the household (e.g. woman-headed, many young children);
- 2) The lack of land for agriculture and animal raising, and low levels of agricultural and animal production compared to the number of mouths to feed;
- 3) The lack of reliable and sufficient income earning possibilities, linked to the low daily wage for agricultural labour and the absence of employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector.

In addition, other factors contribute to food insecurity, including:

- 1) The poor access to health care due to the difficulty to pay for the health insurance ("*mutuelle*") and contributing, *inter alia*, to malnutrition;
- 2) The deterioration of the school attendance: affecting the future capacity to earn income as well as other patterns such as the use of health services;
- 3) Poor road networks and transportation means in isolated areas, limiting the access to markets, health and school infrastructures.

Socio-demographic characteristics such as age (elderly), marital status and health status, cannot be changed. For the chronically households and individuals presenting these characteristics, **a social protection system (e.g. social benefits) is required.**

For other groups, factors of food insecurity could be improved through medium and longer-term interventions including:

- 1) Increasing yields of staple food and other crops (e.g. vegetables, fruits) through the introduction of improved agricultural practices (soil conservation, water harvesting, tree planting etc.), improved and disease-resistant seed/cuttings (e.g. for cassava, maize, sorghum, beans), better post-harvest handling and storage practices;
- 2) Increasing yields of animal production in areas where agriculture is more difficult (e.g. steep slopes, rocky land) through technical advice and improved breeds, agro-processing and better commercialization of animal products;
- 3) Creating employment in the non-agricultural sector (e.g. agro-processing, work in road repair and construction of infrastructures), to relieve the demographic pressure on land by offering alternative income earning opportunities;
- 4) Providing incentives and facilities (accessible schools) to pursue schooling beyond the primary school level, for boys and girls;

- 5) Expanding the primary health care system and providing free health insurance to the neediest households;
- 6) Improving and developing the road network in distant areas and encouraging private sector transportation system.

7.8 – Recommendations for monitoring and re-assessment of the food security and nutritional situation

A re-assessment is advised in the drought-affected Districts in July, prior to season 2007A harvest. Should the 2006B harvest have been poor (scenario 2), the re-assessment should cover not only the drought-affected Districts but also the Districts located in the chronically food-deficit area of the Congo-Nile Ridge zone ('Crête du Nil' food economy zone) as well as the Districts of Gatsibo, Ngoma and Nyagatare in the Eastern Province, and Karongi, Muhanga, Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Nyaruguru and Ruhango in the Southern Province which were indicated by the DCMU as being also drought-affected.

Table 38: Food security and nutrition aspects and indicators to monitor

Aspects/ indicators for monitoring	Description	Modality of collection and frequency	Responsibility/ partnership
Rainfall	Volume and distribution of rains	Weekly at District and Sector levels	MINAGRI FEWSNet
Harvests	Amount of seasons A and B harvests of maize, sorghum, beans, cassava and potatoes	At harvest time	MINAGRI FAO FEWSNet/ WFP
Market food prices	Individual consumer prices of sorghum, maize, rice, beans, oil, potatoes, cassava flour and bananas	Weekly or bi-weekly prices on the District market and 2 to 3 Sector local markets if feasible	MINAGRI/EU FEWSNet/WFP
Food price index	Combination of the above key food consumer prices	Bi-weekly from the District market and an average of the Sector local market prices	MINICOFIN
Prices paid for animals	Price paid to farmers selling their cows, sheep, goats	Bi-weekly from animal markets	MINAGRI/EU
Daily wage labour	Level of the daily wage for unskilled worker	Monthly	MINICOM - MINICOFIN
Migration	Displacement of individuals and households	Bi-weekly from sentinel 'cells' (including at the borders with other countries) - Compilation at Sector and District levels	MINALOC WFP / NGOs (ActionAid)
Distress sales	Sales of housing material (roof, doors) and belongings (domestic and productive)	Bi-weekly from sentinel 'cells' - Compilation at Sector and District levels	MINALOC WFP/ NGOs
Child malnutrition	Wasting rates among children under 5 years old (weight-for-height)	Nutritional surveillance system with monthly anthropometric measurements of children in sentinel 'cells' and selected health centres – Compilation at Sector and District levels	MINISAN WFP (CIDA Grant)/ UNICEF MSF
Child morbidity and mortality rates	Under-5s mortality rates Outbreaks of infectious diseases (measles, diarrhoea, malaria, acute respiratory infections)	Within the context of the above nutritional surveillance system and selected health centres – Compilation at Sector and District levels	MINISAN WFP (CIDA Grant)/ UNICEF

MINAGRI: Ministry of Agriculture – MINALOC: Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs -
MINICOM: Ministry of Commerce – MINICOFIN: Ministry of Finance, CIDA : Canada International Development Agency – EU:
European Union - FAO : United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization – FEWSNet: United States International Aid Agency
(USAID) Famine Early Warning System - MSF: Médecins Sans Frontières – UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund – WFP:
United Nations World Food Programme

- ❑ provide one or more planning scenarios – sets of assumptions – describing the food security situation and how it can be expected to evolve;
- ❑ if an intervention is appropriate, present response options (food and non-food), with the pros and cons of each, and the preferred recommendations.
- ❑ determine the potential number and location of beneficiaries; and
- ❑ where food aid is a suitable response option, determine the most appropriate interventions, target groups and timeframe as well as, if possible the necessary quantities and how they should interface with on-going programmes.

Expected outputs

- ❑ Description of households' food security status, causal factors of food insecurity, coping strategies, and characteristics of the most vulnerable groups;
- ❑ Identification of ongoing and planned assistance programmes in the food and non-food sectors, by the Government, other UN agencies and non governmental organizations;
- ❑ Likely evolution of the households food security situation and malnutrition risks, including vulnerable groups, in the next 3- to 6 months; and
- ❑ Identification of the unmet needs for assistance to restore, protect and strengthen households' food security and the nutritional situation and to support vulnerable groups;

Identification of response and targeting options:

- ❑ possible food and non-food responses to problems of food supply/availability (if any), markets, household food access, malnutrition, and short and medium-term food security (livelihoods); the advantages and disadvantages of each of the possible responses; and
- ❑ social, political, security, logistic constraints; potential negative effects of current and possible future assistance strategies; and
- ❑ capacities (including resources) of communities, NGO, local authorities and the government to provide assistance or to implement externally-supported programmes.

Recommendations and proposed assessment follow-up:

- ❑ recommended responses to most appropriately address the identified problems;
- ❑ *for any food aid:* types of programmes, targeting and, if possible quantities of commodities and implementation arrangements; and
- ❑ specific aspects/indicators to be monitored during the next 3/6/12 months; arrangements (or recommendations) for follow-up assessments, if needed).

Proposed method

Accelerated analysis of relevant components (demographic, migration, food consumption, shocks and food security, on-going assistance, maternal/child health and nutrition) of the current CFSVA (Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis) will be supplemented with key informant and focus group information from the targeted districts of Gisagara, Huye, Bugesera, southern Kayonza and Kirehe districts. Priority will be given to accelerating the analysis of the CFSVA information – in the event that this can not be done quickly enough, the fall-back option is to undertake household interviews (with anthropometric measures) to supplement the qualitative information.

Team members

- Mission leader responsible for the overall process including report writing → ODAN (Agnès Dhur/method/analysis/report)
- 1 Co-leader assisting the Mission leader and particularly facilitating the contacts with authorities and partners and administrative/organizational matters → Country Office (Nyakato Kiganzi)
- 1 Field Supervisor to manage the field process (oversee the recruitment, organization of training and field work, receipt and review of questionnaires, contacts with village authorities and partners working in the survey areas) → PDPN (Nina Kolbjornsen)

- 1 Data analyst assistant to manage the data entry and analysis (oversee the recruitment of data entry staff, supervise the data entry and cleaning, produce analysis tables) → ODAN (Louise Agathe Tine)
- local staff including team leaders, enumerators and drivers
- Country Office administration/security/logistic staff
- Partner staff including team leaders, enumerators, data entry/analysts

Task / Activities

- Review of secondary data and identify data and information gaps on issues related food and nutrition security.
- Taking into account the results of the review design assessment strategy including:
 - a. Prepare an analysis plan
 - b. Define information requirements, data to be collected and methods for collection
 - c. Define sampling strategy (probability and/or non probability sampling techniques) and design sampling frame
 - d. Design data collection instruments including pre-testing and translation
- Train enumerators, enumerators and supervisors and other staff involved in the assessment
- Develop clear assessment and plans including logistics arrangements
- Coordinate data collection and supervision in the field
- Supervise the data entry to ensure the timely completion of all tasks
- Conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis of data and draft report writing
- Present and discuss results and recommendations with WFP country office and key stakeholders (authorities, UN agencies, NGOs, donors)
- Finalize the assessment report and recommendations.

Proposed Timeline

TASKS	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE
Prepare draft Terms of reference	3-5 April	CO (Nyaki) /ODAN (AD/DT)
Prepare analysis plan, questionnaires and sampling strategy <i>Arrival LAT (ODAN) and NK (PDPN)</i>	8–11 April <i>11 April</i>	ODAN (AD/LAT)
Collect and review secondary data, pre-test Key Informant questionnaire	6-12 April	CO (Nyaki) ODAN (DT) PDPN (NK)
Obtain CFSVA questionnaires from Bureau of Statistics, data entry and analysis <i>(CO to give priority to arranging this)</i> <i>Arrival AD (ODAN)</i>	10-15 April <i>13 April</i>	CO (Nyaki) ODAN(LAT)
Define sampling frame (list of villages), field plans and finalize plan of analysis – Translate questionnaires	13-15 April	CO (Nyaki) ODAN (AD)
Identify and recruit survey staff (enumerators, team leaders and supervisor) and secure logistic requirements (cars, paper, computers etc.) Translate questionnaires.	13-15 April	CO (Nyaki) ODAN(LAT) PDPN (NK)
Identify and recruit local data entry staff	11-14 April	CO (Nyaki) ODAN (LAT)
Contact the Government, donors and other agencies for information sharing and partnership and arrange for meeting(s)	8-13 April	CO (Nyaki)
<i>EFSA Team meeting with partners (GoR, agencies, donors)</i> Finalize ToRs	13 April (pm)	CO (Nyaki) ODAN (AD)
<i>Good Friday</i> Finalize field arrangements and plan of analysis Finalize data entry mask	<i>14 April</i>	CO (Nyaki) ODAN (AD/LAT) PDPN (NK)
Train enumerators, form survey teams	15 Apr	ODAN (AD/LAT) PDPN (NK) CO (Nyaki)
Contact local authorities (village leaders) with field survey plan	16 April	CO (Nyaki)
Review and print questionnaires, finalize field workplan and check all survey equipment – Train data entry staff Start data analysis of CFSVA Household and Key Informants	16-17 Apr	PDPN (NK) ODAN (AD/LAT) CO (Nyaki)
Field work Start data entry of EFSA Key Informants, traders and health centre surveys Data analysis of CFSVA Household and Key Informants	18-19 Apr	CO/Partners PDPN (NK) ODAN (AD/LAT)
Finalize data entry and cleaning of EFSA questionnaires Start analysis of EFSA Focus Groups	20 Apr	ODAN (LAT/AD) PDPN (NK)

TASKS	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE
Start write-up of draft report		
Finalize EFSA data analysis Continue write-up of draft report	21-22 Apr	CO (Nyaki) ODAN (LAT/AD)
Finalize write-up of draft report	23-25 Apr	ODAN (AD)
Present preliminary findings to CO, NGOs, UN, GoR	26 Apr	CO (Nyaki) ODAN (AD)
Comments from CO and partners	27-28 Apr	CO/Partners
Submit final report/Executive Brief	2-3 May	ODAN (AD/DT)

Nyaki= Nyakato Kiganzi (Rwanda CO)/ AD= Agnès Dhur (ODAN) / LAT = Louise Agathe Tine (ODAN) / NK = Nina Kolbjornsen (PDPN)

ANNEX II - METHODOLOGY OF THE RAPID EFSA IN RWANDA. APRIL 2006

1 – Partnership

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) provided a car for one of the supervision team as well as two national staff to accompany the supervisors and assist with the Kinyarwanda translations.

In addition, the methodology and survey tools were shared and discussed with partner agencies including UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, USAID, the International Committee of the Red Cross, FEWSNET, CRS, ActionAid, MSF and World Vision. Bilateral discussions took place with the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) and the European Commission. A final meeting was held in Kigali on 27 April 2006 to present the findings and recommendations. Besides the former partners, additional stakeholders attended the meeting including the European Commission, the International Federation of the Red Cross, CARE, CARITAS, World Vision, AFRICARE, World Bank, DFID, SIDA, the Belgian Embassy and MONUC.

2 – Sources and type of information collected

2.1 – Sources of information

Part of the data collected at household and community levels in March 2006 through the nation-wide Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) were extracted for the 5 Districts of concern, and analyzed³⁷. A total of 571 households were included.

The EFSA supplemented the CFSVA with additional information on a purposive sample of 8 'cells'³⁸ in each of the 5 Districts (total 40 'cells'), during a two-day rapid field survey (18-19 April 2006). The selection of the 'cells' was done in two steps:

3. Most affected 'sectors' were selected by the District Executive Secretaries³⁹. No particular criteria was imposed except that the 'sectors' should be amongst those most affected by the drought and/or other major food security difficulties;
4. Most affected 'cells' within each 'sector' were selected by the Head of sector. Again, no particular criteria was imposed except that the 'cells' should be amongst those most affected by the drought and/or major difficulties, and should not have been already included in the CFSVA.

The number of sectors and 'cells' per District is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Selection of the most affected 'sectors' and number of 'cells' per sector in the 5 Districts

District	Sectors and number of 'cells' per sector
Bugesera	<u>7 sectors</u> : Gashora (1 'cell') - Kamabuye (1 'cell') - Mareba (1 'cell') - Mayange (1 'cell') - Ngeruka (1 'cell') - Rilima (1 'cell') - Rweru (2 'cells')
Gisagara	<u>5 sectors</u> : Kigembe (2 'cells') - Mamba (1 'cell') - Mugombwa (2 'cells') - Mukindo (2 'cells') - Nyanza (1 'cell')
Huye	<u>4 sectors</u> : Gishamvu (2 'cells') - Kigoma (2 'cells') - Rusatira (2 'cells') - Simbi (2 'cells')
Kayonza	<u>4 sectors</u> : Gahini (2 'cells') - Mwiri (2 'cells') - Ndego (2 'cells') - Rwinkwavu (2 'cells')
Kirehe	<u>4 sectors</u> : Kigarama (2 'cells') - Mahama (2 'cells') - Mpanga (2 'cells') - Nyamugali (2 'cells')
Total	24 sectors – 40 'cells'

³⁷ The CFSVA used a two-stage sampling method. The sample frame at the first stage consisted of the Enumerating Areas ("Zones de Dénombrement") of the Population and Housing General Census of 2002. At the first stage, 495 EA were selected (rural) through sampling proportional to size. At the second stage, 2806 households were randomly selected (3 to 18 households per EA in each Livelihood Zone).

³⁸ In Rwanda, the 'cell' ("cellule") is the smallest administrative division under which households are grouped. In each 'cell', a person (called "Nyumbakumi") is responsible for 20 to 40 households. 'Cells' are grouped into 'sectors' and 'sectors' are grouped into Districts.

In each 'cell', information was collected through:

- interviews with key informants and 4 to 8 of the worse-off households in each 'cell';
- focus group discussions with men and women separately in about half of the 'cells';
- rapid survey of markets located within or at proximity of the 'cells' and including the central District market; and
- rapid survey of health centres located within the 'cell' or most proximate.

The total number of interviews is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of households and key informant interviews, and number of markets/traders and health centres surveyed in the EFSA

Districts	Number of households	Number key informants interviews	Number of focus group discussions	Number markets & traders	Number health centres
Bugesera	57	8	8	4 markets 12 traders	4
Gisagara	52	8	14	5 markets 12 traders	5
Huye	57	8	8	7 markets 18 traders	5
Kayonza	35	8	10	5 markets 8 traders	3
Kirehe	61	8	8	3 markets 11 traders	2
Total	262 households	53 key informants	48 focus groups (24 men, 24 women)	24 markets 61 traders	19 health centres

2.2 – Type of information collected at household and 'cell' level and focus groups

The main information collected from households and key informant interviews and focus group discussions through the CFSVA and the rapid EFSA is indicated in Table 3 below. The questionnaires and focus group guide are shown as Annexes III, IV and V.

³⁹ The District Executive Secretary is the highest administrative authority at that level.

Table 3: Main information collected from households and key informants through the CFSVA and rapid EFSA in 5 Districts

Source	Household information	Key informant information ('cell' level)
CFSVA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Demographics</i>: number and composition of the households, sex, age and level of education of the head of household, mortality in the household, attendance to primary school, presence of orphans, migration during the past 3 months, returns during the past 3 months, hosting of temporary members; • <i>Housing and facilities</i>: toilet facilities, cooking fuel, source of drinking water and distance; • <i>Household assets and productive assets</i>: ownership of land, duration of the last season harvest for household consumption, ownership of fruit and banana trees, presence of home garden, ownership of animals; • <i>Livelihoods</i>: main livelihood activities throughout the year, daily/monthly/annual income from the main source of income; • <i>Migration and remittances</i>: members working outside, receipt of remittances • <i>Sources of credit</i>: access to credit/loans, amount of loan, ability to reimburse • <i>Agricultural production</i>: main crops cultivated, proportion self-consumed and proportion sold, source of seeds; • <i>Expenditures</i>: total expenditures, proportions of expenditures for food, firewood/charcoal, transport, medical/health care, reimbursement of debts and education; • <i>Food sources and consumption</i>: number of meals of adults and children on the day before, food consumption frequency and diversity, food sources; • <i>Shocks and food security</i>: shocks of last year and problems of this year, actions taken by the household and degree of recovery; • <i>Programme participation</i>: participation into any cash-for-work and food-based programmes in the past 3 months; • <i>Child health and nutrition</i>: breastfeeding, health and nutritional (anthropometry) status of young children. 	(Data not available on time for the EFSA)

Source	Household information	Key informant information ('cell' level)
Rapid EFSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Demographics</i>: number and composition of the households, sex and age of the head of household, mortality in the household over the past 3 months, number of members physically able to work; • <i>Housing and facilities</i>: current place of living and changes in the past 3 months; access to cooking utensils; • <i>Animal and crop production</i>: number of animals that have been sold and that have died over the past 3 months; number of animals left now; prospects for the next harvests of maize, sorghum and beans and reasons for crop failure; anticipated duration of current maize, sorghum and beans stocks for family consumption; prospects of harvests of cash crops in the next 3 months • <i>Income sources and expenditures</i>: changes in the current main source of income compared to usually at this time of the year, and in who participates; proportion of cash obtained from the main source of income currently compared to usually at this time of the year; main 3 sources of expenditures currently compared to usually at this time of the year; • <i>Coping mechanisms</i>: sale of domestic and productive assets during the past 3 months; indebtedness during the past 3 months; • <i>Health, care and nutrition</i>: sickness among children during the past 2 weeks, use of health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Population movements</i>: population movements in and out of the 'cell' over the past 3 months (since January 2005), causes of the movements, destination, origin and living place of those who have arrived; • <i>Income sources</i>: current main sources of income of households and comparison with usually at this time of the year, changes in the daily wage labour rate compared to usual; • <i>Schooling</i>: changes in the attendance to school and existence of a school feeding programme; • <i>Health</i>: changes in the access to, and use of health services of households and outbreaks of disease during the past 3 months, anticipation of health problems in the next 3 months; • <i>Agriculture and livestock</i>: sales and death of animals over the past 3 months and effects on families, impact of the drought and other problems on the agricultural production, extent of cultivation for the current season and expectations on the next harvests of staple cereals, cassava, vegetables and cash crops; • <i>Markets</i>: changes in the access to, and functioning of markets during the past 3 months, current food availability and prices compared to usually at this time of the year; • <i>Main difficulties and priorities</i>: characteristics and number of families facing the most difficulties at the moment, main priorities for these households in the next 3 months; • <i>Assistance programmes</i>: receipt of food and non-food support during the past 3 months.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Focus group discussions (men and women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Effects of the crisis on livelihoods</i>: changes in "normal" livelihood activities and differences between this crisis and previous ones • <i>Effectiveness of coping mechanisms</i>: ability of current coping mechanisms to cover family needs • <i>Most affected families</i>: characteristics of the families who are most and less affected by the crisis, and causes • <i>Assistance</i>: degree of receipt of assistance, type and frequency • <i>Priorities, capacities and support required</i>: priority problems anticipated in the next 3 to 6 months, capacities to respond to them and type of external support required. 	

2.3 – Information collected on markets

Interviews were conducted with 61 traders of various size and specialization selling at the 5 central District markets and at 19 local markets situated within, or close to the 'cells' included in the EFSA. A checklist (Annex VI) was used and covered:

- the intensity of trade activities;
- changes in the sources of goods, overall volume of sales, availability and prices over the past 3 months (since January 2006), and prospects of near future;
- ability of traders to increase the amount of goods for sales if the purchasing power of customers is increased;
- changes in the credit sources and practices of traders, compared to normal.

2.4 – Information collected on health centres and posts

Visits were made to 19 health centres or health posts located within or close to the 'cells' surveyed in the EFSA. A checklist (Annex VII) was used for discussion with the health personnel in charge and included:

- changes in staffing over the past 3 months;
- identification of main drugs in short supply;
- changes in the attendance at the health centre over the past 3 months;
- outbreaks of disease, changes compared to usual at this time of the year, and prospects;
- changes in the nutritional status (anthropometry) compared to usual at this time of the year
- food programmes implemented through the health centres/posts.

3 – Field survey teams and data entry

3.1 – Composition and responsibilities of the EFSA field teams

The rapid EFSA benefited from the team of supervisors, team leaders and enumerators who had been trained and recently completed the CFSVA. This greatly facilitated the recruitment and training of the EFSA teams. The total staff⁴⁰ included 10 teams composed of 10 Team leaders, 15 enumerators, 5 focus group facilitators and 5 focus group note-takers.

The overall set up arranged for the rapid EFSA in the 5 Districts is illustrated in Table 4.

Table 4: Composition of the EFSA field teams and responsibilities for data collection in each District

Legend: KI: Key Informant – HH: Household – FG: Focus Group

TEAMS per District	Composition of the teams	DAY 1		DAY 2	
		'Cell' 1	'Cell' 2	'Cell' 3	'Cell' 4
TEAM ONE	1 Team Leader + 1 enumerator	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs
	1 enumerator	Survey of 2 markets (interviews with 3 traders in each market) Survey of 2 health centres		Survey of 2 markets (interviews with 3 traders in each market) Survey of 2 health centres	
TEAM TWO	1 Team Leader + 1 enumerator	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs	1 KI interview 4 to 8 HHs
	1 facilitator + 1 note-taker	2 FG discussions (men/women)	2 FG discussions (men/women)	2 FG discussions (men/women)	2 FG discussions (men/women)

⁴⁰ The list of the enumerators is shown in Annex VII.

3.2 – Pre-test and training of the survey teams

The household and key informant questionnaires were pre-tested by a WFP international staff, national VAM Officer and 2 CFSVA-trained enumerators during a field visit to a 'cell' located one hour from Kigali. Adjustments were made on the questionnaires, checklists and guide as necessary. The household and key informant questionnaires were translated into Kinyarwanda and the translations checked by 3 different individuals.

Taking into consideration the recent and solid experience of the EFSA teams, the training was limited to one day. Explanations were provided on the filling of the various questionnaires for the households, key informant and trader interviews, checklist for the health centres and on the conduct of focus group discussions. The training was done in French with simultaneous translation and clarifications in Kinyarwanda. Short role-plays were done for the focus group facilitators and note-takers.

3.3 – Data entry staff and training – Data analysis

A total of 4 data entry staff were recruited through the Bureau of Statistics. They were trained during one day on the various data entry masks prepared by WFP and supervised by a WFP international data analyst during the 3 days of data entry and cleaning. In addition, four of the enumerators assisted with the translation of the focus group discussions into French and entered the information into templates (Excel files).

The data were processed by WFP on the basis of a plan of analysis prepared previously. The results were shared with the National Institute of Statistics and circulated to the other partner agencies.

4 – Limits of the methodology

The CFSVA sampling method provides results from household and key informant interviews that cannot be extrapolated to the District level. The CFSVA data extracted for the 5 Districts cannot therefore be considered as representative of the general situation in these Districts but only of the Enumeration Areas (EAs) that were selected in these Districts. Nevertheless, given the geographical dispersion of these EAs, it is believed that the data gives a fairly good idea of the overall situation in the Districts.

The EFSA does not provide statistically representative information on the 5 Districts but only on the most affected sectors and 'cells' and on the households in the most difficult situation. The EFSA therefore provides an indication of the worse effects of the drought and/or other difficulties on households and markets in some part of the Districts rather than a picture of the general situation in the 5 Districts.

This limitation must be taken into account when estimating the level and extent of assistance required in the Districts.

The CFSVA information collected from key informants at 'cell' level was not available as it proved too long to enter and process the information on time for the EFSA. In addition, the CFSVA anthropometric data collected on children in the households could not be used due to the time required to check and clean the data. The absence of information on the nutritional status is regrettable given the suspicion of increased malnutrition rates in these 5 Districts in particular.

ANNEX III: EFSA Household Questionnaire (Kinyarwanda version available on request)

Date |__|__|__|__| 2006

Name of Interviewer (print) _____ IntID |__|__|

Province _____ District _____

Sector _____ Community/Town _____

Urban |__| Rural |__| Camp/Settlement |__|

What is the name of the head of the household?
(No need to enter at the data entry)

SECTION 1 – HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

1.1 – Is the current head of the household a male or a female?

1- Male/ 2-Female |__|

1.2 – How old is the head of the household?

Age: |_____| years

1.3 - How many members are currently living in the household?

Members should be eating and sleeping under the same roof

	0 – less 6 months	6 mths-6 years	7 -14 yrs	15-59 yrs	60+ years
Male					
Female					

1.4 - How many members are physically able to work currently in the household?

	7 -14 years	15-59 years	60+ years
Male			
Female			

1.5 - How many members have *died* IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS (since January)? (Write "0" if no one has died)

	0 – less 6 months	6 mths-6 years	7 -14 yrs	15-59 yrs	60+ years
Male					
Female					

SECTION 2 – HOUSING, WATER, SANITATION and COOKING FACILITIES

2.1– What is your place of living NOW and is it the same as 3 MONTHS AGO?

	Now	3 months ago (January)
1- Own house	__	__
2- Tent/makeshift shelter		
3- Hosted by relatives/friends		
4- Community building		
5- Other, specify _____		

2.2– Do you have currently have access to cooking utensils?

1=Yes/2=No |__|

SECTION 3 – ANIMAL and CROP PRODUCTION

3.1 – Did you sell animals or have they died during THE PAST 3 MONTHS, and how many do you have left now?

	How many were sold?	How many have died?	How many do you have NOW?
Cows, oxen	__	__	__
Sheep or goats	__	__	__
Pigs	__	__	__
Poultry	__	__	__
Rabbits, guinea pigs	__	__	__

3.2 – Will you harvest maize, sorghum or beans at the next harvest season?

1 = Yes/ 2 = No

- a- Maize
- b- Sorghum
- c- Beans

→ If one or both answers are "No", go to question 3.3
 → If both answers are "Yes", go to question 3.4

3.3 - If you will NOT harvest maize or sorghum or beans next season, what is the main reason?

- 1- Does not cultivate usually
- 2- Soil too dry to plant
- 3- Lack of seeds or other agricultural inputs
- 4- Has lost access to land over the past months
- 5- Crops have dried up/could not irrigate
- 6- Did not have the manpower or strength to cultivate
- 7- Was absent at the planting season
- 8- Other (specify): _____

3.4 - If you will harvest maize, sorghum or beans next season, how much do you expect to harvest if the rains are good?

	Expected next harvest
	Almost nothing
	Less than half the usual
	About half as usual
	More than half the usual
	As usual
	Does not know
Maize	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sorghum	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beans	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5 – How long will your CURRENT stocks of maize, sorghum and beans last for your household consumption?

	Duration of current stocks for family consumption
	1- No stocks available
	2- No more than 1 day
	3- Between 2 and 7 days
	4- One to two weeks
	5 - Two to 4 weeks
	6- One to 3 months
	7- Four to 6 months
	8- More than 6 months
Maize	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sorghum	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beans	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.6 – IN THE COMING 3 MONTHS (May, June, July), will you harvest crops or products that you can sell?

1 = Yes/ 2 = No

- a-Vegetables
- b-Banana, other fruits
- c-Coffee
- d-Tea

SECTION 4 – INCOME SOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

Income activity codes:

1 =Vente de production agricole (cereals, beans – but not including home garden/vegetables)	7 = Vente de produits maraichers (légumes, produits du jardin)	13 = Salarié du privé	19 =Autres (à préciser)
2 = Vente de productions animales ou de bétail	8 = Vente de cultures de rente (café, thé...)	14 =Salarié d'ONG, Nations Unies	88 =Non applicable
3 = Vente de la pêche	9 =Petit commerce	15 =Pension d'invalidité, Allocations familiales	99 = Pas de réponse
4 =Vente des produits de la chasse, cueillette	10 =Artisanat/petits métiers	16 =Grand commerce/ entrepreneur	0 = Pas d'activité
5 =Travail journalier	11 =Transport	17 =Transfert d'argent des migrants	
6 =Aide, dons, mendicité	12 = Fonctionnaire (y compris pension de retraite)	18 =Crédit, emprunt	

4.1 – Has your source of income changed NOW compared to what you are usually doing AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR?

Use activity codes from the above table

	Now	Usually at this time of the year
a – What is your current most important income source?	__	__
b – Who participates?	__	__

Participant codes:

1 = Men only	4 = Men and children	7 = Everybody
2 = Women only	5 = Women and children	
3 = Adults only	6 = Children only	

4.2 - How much of your total CASH income does this source provide NOW, and how much does it provide USUALLY?

Now	Usually at this time of the year
__	__

- 1-All/practically all the income
- 2-More than half of the income
- 3-About half of the income
- 4-Less than half of the income

4.3 – What are your THREE main sources of expenditure NOW and what are they USUALLY AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR?

	Main expenditures	
	Now	Usually at this time of the year
1- Food	__	__
2-Drugs, other health services	__	__
3-Transportation	__	__
4-Schooling	__	__
5-Firewood, charcoal, fuel	__	__
6- Water	__	__
7-Seed, other agricultural inputs, tools	__	__
8-Animal feed, other animal inputs	__	__
9-Milling of cereals	__	__
10-Clothing, shoes	__	__
11-Soap, hygiene	__	__
12-Reimbursement of debts	__	__
13-Rent/taxes (land, house other taxes)	__	__
14-Ceremonies, funerals, social events	__	__
15-Other	__	__
Main source of expenditures	__	__
Second source	__	__
Third source	__	__

SECTION 5 – COPING MECHANISMS

5.1 – During the PAST 3 MONTHS (since January), did you have to sell some of your household belongings to cover food and other essential expenses?

- 1 = Yes/2 = No
- a- Domestic belongings (bed, utensils, blankets domestic equipment, etc.)
 - b- House roofing, doors, other construction material
 - c- Jewellery
 - d- Productive equipment (tools, machinery, sewing machine...) car, bicycle, etc.
 - e- Land (sold or rented out)
 - f- Animals
 - g- Stocks of food
 - h- Other (specify):
- _____

5.2 - During the PAST 3 MONTHS (since January), did you have to borrow money to cover essential expenses (food and non-food)?

Amount borrowed: |_____| RWFS (write 0 if nothing was borrowed)

SECTION 6 – HEALTH, CARE and NUTRITIONAL STATUS

6.1 – In the last two weeks, did any child in the household fall sick?

1 = Yes / 2 = No

→ If the answer is "No", finish the interview and thank the household

6.2 – Have you taken the sick child to a health facility?

1 = Yes / 2 = No

If the answer is "Yes", finish the interview and thank the household

6.3 - If you did not take the child to a health facility, what were the reasons?

- 1 = Yes/ 2 = No
- a- It was not possible to find transportation
 - b- It was not possible to pay for the transportation
 - c- There is no/not enough staff to care for us at the health centre

- d- There are no drugs available at the health centre
 - e- It was not possible to pay for drugs or consultation
 - f- Child was too sick to be transported
 - g- Preferred to use family treatment
 - h- Preferred to go to traditional healer
 - i- Not necessary to go to the health centre
 - j- Other
- (specify: _____)

Finish the interview and thank the household

ANNEX IV: EFSA Key Informant Questionnaire (Kinyarwanda version available on request)

Date |__|__ |__|__ 2006

Name of Interviewer (print) _____		Int.ID __
Province _____	District _____	
Sector _____	Community _____	
Functions of the informants (head of village, teacher, nurse, Red Cross volunteer etc.): _____ _____		
<i>Note: Many questions refer to the past 3 months = the period since January 2006 (New Year) – If this is not easily understood by the informants, find a corresponding date/event using a local calendar</i>		

SECTION 1 – POPULATION MOVEMENTS

1.1 – THREE MONTHS AGO (in January 2006), how many families and how many people lived in this location?

Nber families: |_____| Nber people: |_____|

1.2 – Over the PAST 3 MONTHS (since January), have people move out of the community outside of the normal migration pattern?

Do NOT count people who migrate out of the community as part of the usual migration pattern

Nber of people who have left: |_____| (write **0** if nobody has left)

If nobody has left the community (apart from the usual migration pattern), go to question 1.5

1.3 - Who has left the community mainly?

- 1- Complete families |__|
- 2- Mainly adult men
- 3- Mainly women and children
- 4- Mainly adults without children and without the elderly
- 5- Mainly the elderly

1.4 –Why have they left?

Mention each possibility one by one

- a- Is it because have lost their usual employment source? |__| 1Yes/2= No
- b- Is it because crops have failed this year? |__|
- c- Is it because they have lost or have sold their animals? |__|
- d- Is it because they have sold their land? |__|
- e- Is it because of insecurity? |__|
- f- Is it for other reasons (specify): |__|

1.5 – Over the PAST 3 MONTHS (since January), have people arrived in the community?

Nber of people: |_____| (write **0** if none has arrived)

If nobody has arrived in the community, go to SECTION 2

1.6 - Who has arrived in the community mainly?

- 1-Complete families |__|
- 2- Mainly adult men
- 3- Mainly adult women
- 4- Mainly women and children
- 5- Mainly adults without children and without the elderly
- 6- Mainly the elderly

1.7- Where do those who have arrived currently live?

Give percentages for each type of housing - Use proportional piling technique – The total should be 100%

- a-% living with relatives |_____|%
- b-% occupying empty houses |_____|%
- c-% renting houses |_____|%
- d-% living in organized camps |_____|%
- e-% living in tents/makeshift shelters/outside |_____|%
- f-% living in community buildings |_____|%

1.8 – From where most of them are coming?

- 1- Surrounding villages |__|
- 2- Other districts of Rwanda
- 3- Burundi
- 4- Tanzania
- 5- Elsewhere (specify): _____

SECTION 2 – INCOME SOURCES

2.1 – What are the 3 MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME of the majority of the families NOW and are they the same as USUAL AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR?

Codes:

1 =Vente de production agricole (cereals, beans – but not including home garden/vegetables)	7 = Vente de produits maraichers (légumes, produits du jardin)	13 = Salarié du privé	19 =Autres (à préciser)
2 = Vente de productions animales ou de bétail	8 = Vente de cultures de rente (café, thé...)	14 =Salarié d'ONG, Nations Unies	88 =Non applicable
3 = Vente de la pêche	9 =Petit commerce	15 =Pension d'invalidité, Allocations familiales	99 = Pas de réponse
4 =Vente des produits de la chasse, cueillette	10 =Artisanat/petits métiers	16 =Grand commerce/entrepreneur	0 = Pas d'activité
5 =Travail journalier	11 =Transport	17 =Transfert d'argent des migrants	
6 =Aide, dons, mendicité	12 = Fonctionnaire (y compris pension de retraite)	18 =Crédit, emprunt	

	Now	Usually at this time of the year
a- Main source of income	__	__
b- Second source of income	__	__
c- Third source of income	__	__

2.2 – Has the daily wage labour rate for unskilled work changed compared to usual at this time of the year?

- a- Daily wage level now |_____| RWFS
 b- Usual wage at this time of the year |_____| RWFS

2.3 - If the wage labour rate has changed, why?

Mention each possibility one by one

- 1=Yes/2=No
- a- Is it because there is less work now? |__|
 b- Is it because there is more work now? |__|
 c- Is it because more people are seeking work? |__|

d- Other reasons (specify):

|__|

SECTION 3 – SCHOOLING

3.1 – OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS (since January), have there been changes in the attendance to school for children of this community?

	Changes in the schooling pattern
	1- Decreased attendance 2- Same level of attendance as usual at this time of the year 3- Increased attendance
Girls	__
Boys	__

If the answer for Girls and Boys = "Same level of attendance", go to Question 3.3

3.2 – If there have been changes, why?

Mention each possibility one by one

- 1=Yes/2=No
- a-Is the school closed or teacher absent? |__|
 b- Is it difficult to pay transportation or school costs now? |__|
 c- Have children been sent to another school where there is a school feeding programme? |__|
 d- Are children needed to help at home or to work? |__|
 e- Are children too hungry or have fallen sick? |__|
 f- Other reasons (specify): _____ |__|

3.3 – Is there a school feeding programme serving children of this community?

- 1- Yes and it is still functioning |__|
 2- No, it has stopped functioning during the past 6 months
 3- No, it never existed or stopped long time ago

SECTION 4 – HEALTH

4.1 - What do most people do in case of sickness and has it changed in the past 3 months (since January)?

- | | Now | Before January 2006 |
|--|-----|---------------------|
| 1- They do not consult or use family treatment | __ | __ |
| 2- They go to traditional healer | | |
| 3- They go to the nearest health centre/hospital | | |
| 4- Other (specify): _____ | | |

4.2 – Has there been changes in the access or use of the health centre in your area OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS (since January)?

Mention each possibility one by one

- 1=Yes/2=No
- a- Is the Health centre closed or medical staff absent?
- b- Aren't drugs available anymore?
- c- Are people unable to pay for transportation costs anymore?
- d- Are people unable to pay for drugs or consultation costs anymore?
- e- Other reasons (specify):

4.3 - Has there been any major outbreak of diseases among children or adults during the past 3 months, and is it different from usual?

	Outbreaks during the past 3 months 1= Yes/2= No	Different from usual 1= Yes/2= No
a- Fever with cough	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
b- Fever/malaria	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
c- Measles (fever with rash)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
d- Diarrhoea	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

4.4 - Do you anticipate major health problems in the next 2-3 months?

Mention each possibility one by one

- 1=Yes/2=No
- a- Fever with cough
- b- Fever /malaria
- c- Measles (fever with rash)
- d- Diarrhoea

SECTION 5 –AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

5.1 – Have more animals than usual been sold or died OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS (since January), and how many are left?

Codes:

- 1- None
2- Few
3- About half
4- More than half
5- All
99- Not applicable

	How many animals have been sold?	How many animals have died?	How many animals are left now?
Cows, oxen	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Sheep or goats	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Pigs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Poultry	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Guinea pigs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

5.2 - What are the main consequences for families?

Mention each possibility one by one

- 1=Yes/2=No
- a- Does it mean that there is less/nothing left for family consumption (milk, meat, eggs)?
- b- Does it mean that there is less/nothing left for sale (milk, meat, eggs, animals)?
- c- Does it mean that there is less/no animal traction for agriculture and for transportation?

5.3 – How has the agricultural production been affected by the drought or other problems this year?

Mention each possibility one by one

	1=Yes/2=No
a- Crops did not germinate or dried up?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
b- Soil was too dry to plant?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
c- Pests/diseases of crops have occurred or increased?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
d- Stocks of seed were eaten by the families?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
e- Irrigation channels are not functioning anymore?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
f- Water sources or springs have dried out?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
g- Have started or increased cultivation of marsh lands?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
h- Agricultural machinery/tools were sold by the families?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
i- Diseases of animals have occurred or increased?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
j- Draught animal (for agricultural work) have been sold?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
k- Men have left and remaining members cannot cultivate or raise animals as before?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
l- Prices paid by traders to purchase the crops of farmers have decreased?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
m- Prices paid by traders to purchase the animals of farmers have decreased?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
n- Other, specify: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

5.4– Compared to usual at this harvest season, how much do you expect to harvest this time if the rains are good?

- Codes: 1- Nothing will be harvested
 2- Less than half as usual will be harvested
 3- About half as usual will be harvested
 4- More than half as usual will be harvested
 5- Same harvest as usual

a- Maize	__	f- Beans	__
b- Rice	__	g- Groundnuts	__
c- Sorghum	__	h- Vegetables	__
d- Cassava	__	i- Coffee	__
e- Potatoes	__	j- Tea	__

5.5 - How many families have been able to plant for the NEXT HARVESTS compared to usually?

- Codes:
 1- Practically no families
 2 - Less than half
 3- About half
 4- More than half
 5- The majority of the families

	Have planted for next season	Are planting usually
Maize	__	__
Rice	__	__
Sorghum	__	__
Cassava	__	__
Sweet potatoes/ potatoes	__	__
Beans	__	__
Groundnuts	__	__
Vegetables	__	__
Coffee	__	__
Tea	__	__

SECTION 6 – MARKETS

6.1 - Have there been changes in the access to the markets in your area OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS (since January 2006)?

Mention each possibility one by one

1=Yes/2=No

- a- The market has stopped functioning? |__|
 b- Main foods (cereals, beans, oil etc.) are not or less available? |__|
 c- Food prices have increased/people cannot purchase food anymore? |__|
 d- People cannot pay for transportation costs anymore? |__|
 e- Other reasons (specify): _____ |__|

6.2 – How are the availability and prices on the market NOW compared to THE SAME PERIOD OF THE YEAR IN NORMAL TIMES?

	Market availability compared to usual at this time of the year	Market prices compared to usual at this time of the year
	1- Not available 2- Lower amounts for sale 3- Same as usual 4- More than usual	1- Higher prices 2- Same prices 3- Lower prices 99- Not applicable (not available)
Maize	__	__
Rice	__	__
Sorghum	__	__
Wheat, bread	__	__
Beans, peas	__	__
Cassava (roots)	__	__
Groundnuts	__	__
Oil	__	__
Milk	__	__
Vegetables (tomatoes, onions, cassava leaves)	__	__
Meat	__	__
Sugar	__	__
Firewood/ charcoal	__	__

SECTION 7 – MAIN DIFFICULTIES and PRIORITIES

7.1 – Are there families in the community who are in a much worse situation than others at the moment?

|__| 1 = Yes/2 = No

If the answer is "No", go to question 7.4

7.2 – What proportion of the total number of families do they represent?

Use proportional piling technique if necessary to explain what ¼, half and ¾ represent

- Less than ¼ of the total number of households |__|
- Between ¼ and half of the households
- Between half and ¾ of the households
- Practically all the households

7.3 – Why or how are they different from the other families?

	Face the most difficulties 1 = Yes/2 = No
a-Households headed by a woman	__
b-Households headed by elderly	__
c-Households headed by adolescents/orphans	__
d-Households with many children	__
e-Households with handicapped members	__
f-Households who have lost their crops or could not plant	__
g-Households who have sold their animals	__
h-Households who have sold/rented out their land	__
i-Households recently arrived	__
j-Others (specify): _____	__

7.4 – What would be the 3 MAIN PRIORITIES for households that are in a difficult situation, for the next 3 months?

Codes:

- 1- Food
- 2- Water for the population
- 3- Water for animals and/or crops
- 4- Seeds
- 5- Fertilizer, pesticide
- 6- Repair of irrigation system
- 7- Agricultural hand-tools
- 8- Animal feed
- 9- Animal veterinary services
- 10- Medicines, health services
- 11- Cash
- 12- Work/employment
- 13- Clothing, shoes
- 14- Cooking utensils
- 15- Firewood/charcoal
- 16- Housing, tent, tarpaulin
- 17- Transportation
- 18- Security
- 19- Other (specify)

- a- First priority: |__|
- b- Second priority: |__|
- c- Third priority: |__|

SECTION 8 – ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

8.1 – Are there community-based organizations active in the village?

|__| 1 = Yes/2 = No

If the answer is "No", go to question 8.3

8.2 – Which organizations exist in the community?

- a- Women groups |__| 1- Yes/2- No
- b- Farmer cooperatives |__|
- c- Church |__|
- d- Parents-teachers associations |__|
- e- Local NGOs |__|
- f- Others (specify): _____ |__|

8.3 -Have families of your community received any of the following assistance over the past 3 months (since January)?

<i>Mention each type of assistance one by one</i>	
	Number of families 1- Nobody or very few have received 2- Less than half of the families have received 3- About half of the families have received 4- More than half of the families have received 5- All the families have received
Free food distributions	__
Food-for-work	__
Supplementary food for children/women	__
Water for the population	__
Water for animals/crops	__
Seeds	__
Fertilizer, pesticide	__
Repair irrigation system	__
Agricultural tools	__
Animal feed	__
Animal veterinary services	__
Medicines, health services	__
Cash	__
Cash-for-work	__
Clothing/shoes	__
Cooking utensils	__
Firewood/charcoal	__
Housing, tent, tarpaulin	__
Transportation	__

Finish the interview, thank all the Key Informants and ask for a list of 6 to 8 households among the worse affected, for individual household interviews

ANNEX V: Focus Group Discussion Guidelines

Date |__|__| |__|__| 2006

Name of Interviewer (print) _____ IntID |__|__|

Province _____ District _____

Sector _____ Community/Town _____ Urban |__| Rural |__|
Camp/Settlement |__|

1.1 Procedures:

1. Ask the Key Informants to identify 6 to 8 women and 6 to 8 men who could participate to two discussions in group. The women and the men should preferably come from the most affected households of the community.
2. Explain that discussions will take place separately with men and women, and each one will take about 1h00-1h30.
3. Ask for a location to have the discussions (can be outside but with no other village members around or interfering).
4. Ask if someone can gather first the men (or the women, according to who is most likely to be available at this time).
5. When the first group discussion is about to finish, ask someone to gather the 2nd group.
6. One enumerator asks the questions and facilitates the discussion, while the other one is taking notes. The notes should also include quotes of sentences from the respondents when they are particularly striking:
7. Start with "motivating" and "non threatening" questions.
8. Do not suggest answers. Use prompts such as: "And what else?", "Is that right?", "Why, why not?"

Introduction to the group:

1. The facilitator and note-taker must introduce themselves
2. Ask the participants to also introduce themselves with their first name or if they prefer their family name as well
3. Explain to the participants, in simple language, the purpose of the discussion:
 - To better understand the current difficulties of the households and what is different this time compared to others
 - To identify how the households are currently coping, what is the cost (human, social, financial) of these responses and how sustainable they are
 - To identify which structures and programmes at community, sector or district levels exist that could support the households
 - To discuss the priority problems and how the households suggest to address them
4. Stress that everyone is encouraged to speak so that all views are taken into account

I – LIVELIHOODS and COPING MECHANISMS

- 1) **What are most of the families of the community normally doing to make their living?** (activities could include farming, raising animals, petty trade, collecting and selling firewood, carpenter, driver, government employee etc.)
- 2) **Have there been changes in these activities now? What are people doing to cover their needs at the moment?** (for example sending some members out of the community for work, selling housing material, animals, land and other goods, withdrawing children from school, changing eating patterns, etc.?)
- 3) **Is this different from previous times when they had to face difficulties? Which behaviours are different? Why is it so?**
- 4) **Will the actions taken by the families to solve their problems enable them to cover their needs until the next harvest or in the next 3 months? Why?**

II – CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILIES AND CAPACITIES

- 1) **Which families are the most affected by the current difficulties** (indicate their main characteristics, for example the sex of the head of households, size of the household, livelihood activities, etc.)? **Why? How many of the community do they** represent (the great majority, more than half, about half, less than half, very few)?
- 2) **Which families are less affected** (what are their main characteristics)? **Why? How many of the community do they represent?**
- 3) **Which families in the community are receiving help to cover their needs** (what are their main characteristics)? **Do they include the families who are the most affected?**
- 4) **Which kind of help do these families receive? Who mainly provides it** (for example from relatives, the community, the Government, NGOs, agencies)? **How often is it provided? When was the last time?**
- 5) **What would be the priority problems of the families in the next 3 months?**
- 6) **How do they think they will respond to them? Which type of external support would be required to help them do so?**

ANNEX VI: TRADERS CHECKLIST

Date ||| 2006

Name of Interviewer (print) _____ Int.ID

Province _____ District _____

Sector _____ Market/Community _____

Procedure:

- Pick a trader at random – Complete the questionnaire
- Then go to a next trader located not too close to the first one
- Try to interview various different kinds of traders:
 - male and female traders
 - traders selling different kinds of foods
 - traders selling animals
 - traders selling firewood and other important non-food items

SECTION 1 – MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

For questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, use direct visual observation, do not ask

1.1 – What is the degree of activities on the market?

- 1- Market striving, many traders and many items for sales
- 2- Market calm, some traders, some items for sales
- 3- Market slow, few traders, few items for sales

1.2 – Type of trader interviewed:

- Very small scale (little space, small amounts visible)
- Medium scale
- Large scale (large space, various items and amounts visible)

1.3 – Sex of the trader interviewed: 1- Male/2- Female

1.4- Type of goods being sold by the trader interviewed:

- 1- Food
- 2- Animals
- 3- Firewood, charcoal, other non-food items
- 4- Mixed

1.5- How often do you trade on this market?

- 1- Every day
- 2- Once a week
- 3- Once every two weeks
- 4- Once a month
- 5- Less than once a month

1.6 – How long have you been engaged in the trade that you are doing now?

- 1- Less than 3 months
- 2- Between 3 and 5 months
- 3- Between 6 and 11 months
- 4- More than a year

1.7 - Do you have other activities than trading? 1-Yes/2= No

If the answer is "No", go to SECTION 2

1.8 – Which other main activity do you have?

See Codes below - Indicate the activity that brings the main income if the respondent has various other activities

1 =Vente de production agricole (cereals, beans – but not including home garden/vegetables)	7 = Vente de produits maraichers (légumes, produits du jardin)	13 = Salarié du privé	19 =Autres (à préciser)
2 = Vente de productions animales ou de bétail	8 = Vente de cultures de rente (café, thé...)	14 =Salarié d'ONG, Nations Unies	88 =Non applicable
3 = Vente de la pêche	9 =Petit commerce	15 =Pension d'invalidité, Allocations familiales	99 = Pas de réponse
4 =Vente des produits de la chasse, cueillette	10 =Artisanat/petits métiers	16 =Grand commerce/entrepreneur	0 = Pas d'activité
5 =Travail journalier	11 =Transport	17 =Transfert d'argent des migrants	
6 =Aide, dons, mendicité	12 = Fonctionnaire (y compris pension de retraite)	18 =Crédit, emprunt	

SECTION 2 – MARKETING ACTIVITIES

2.1 - Where do you purchase the majority of the goods and has it changed compared to usually at this time of the year?

	Now	Usually
	__	__
1- From private farmers of nearby communities		
2- From private farmers located in other Districts/Provinces		
3- From a cooperative of farmers		
4- From an intermediate trader (middleman)		
5- From a large trader (wholesaler)		
6- Other (specify): _____		

If the source now is the same as usually, go to question 2.3

2.2 – If the source of your goods has changed, why?

2.3 – How does your overall volume of sales THIS WEEK compare to usually at this time of the year?

- |__|
- 1- Same
 - 2- Not same but more than one half the normal level
 - 3- About one half
 - 4- Less than one half
 - 5- Practically nil

If the answer is "same", go to question 2.6 (table next page)

2.4 – If it is different than usually, why?

Mention each category one by one

	1 = Yes/2 = No
a- Is it more difficult to find sufficient quantities of goods to bring to the market?	__
b- Is it more difficult to obtain credit to purchase goods to bring to the market?	__
c- Has the cost of the goods for sales increased?	__
d- Have transportation costs increased?	__
e- Is it more difficult to find transportation for the goods?	__
f- Have storage costs increased?	__
g- Is it difficult to find storage facilities for the goods?	__
h- Are people lacking money to buy?	__
i- Have people left the communities?	__
j- Is it more dangerous to transport goods or money?	__
k- Other reasons (specify): _____	__

2.6 – When do you think that the normal volume of sales will be re-established?

- |__|
- 1- In one month
 - 2- In two to 3 months
 - 3- In four to 6 months
 - 4- In more than 6 months

2.3 Which food and other items are you currently trading and what has changed compared to usually at this time of the year?

Mention each item one by one

	Do you buy and sell now? 1 = Yes/2 = No	Do you buy and sell usually at this time of the year? 1 = Yes/2 = No	How is the volume of sale now compared to usually at this time of the year? 1- More than usual 2- Same as usual 3- Less than usual 4- Practically nil 99 – Not applicable (does not sell)	How is the selling price now compared to usually at this time of the year? 1- Higher than usual 2- Same as usual 3- Lower than usual 99 – Not applicable (does not sell)	Would you be able to bring more on the market if people had the money to buy? 1- Yes immediately 2- Yes in 1 month 3- Yes in 2-3 months 4- Yes in more than 3 months 5- No 99 – Not applicable (does not sell)
Maize	__	__	__	__	__
Rice	__	__	__	__	__
Sorghum	__	__	__	__	__
Cassava	__	__	__	__	__
Sweet potatoes	__	__	__	__	__
Beans	__	__	__	__	__
Groundnuts	__	__	__	__	__
Vegetables	__	__	__	__	__
Bananas	__	__	__	__	__
Other fruits	__	__	__	__	__
Coffee	__	__	__	__	__
Tea	__	__	__	__	__
Cows, buffaloes, oxen	__	__	__	__	__
Sheep or goats	__	__	__	__	__
Pigs	__	__	__	__	__
Poultry	__	__	__	__	__
Donkeys, horses	__	__	__	__	__
Firewood/charcoal	__	__	__	__	__

SECTION 3 – CREDIT

3.1 – Do you usually buy your goods on credit? |__| 1= Yes/2= No

If the answer is "No", go to question 3.3

3.2 – Who lends you most of the money and has it changed compared to usually?

- | | Now | Usually |
|--|-------|---------|
| 1- Relatives | __ | __ |
| 2- Other traders/intermediary or wholesale traders | | |
| 3- Specialized money lenders | | |
| 4- Cooperatives | | |
| 5- Bank, credit union | | |
| 6- NGOs, caritative institutions | | |
| 7- Other (specify): | _____ | |

3.3 – Do you usually extend credit to the people who buy your goods, and has it changed?

- | | Now | Usually |
|---|-----|---------|
| 1- Yes to practically everybody who asks for it | __ | __ |
| 2- Yes to some customers whom the trader knows | | |
| 3- Rarely | | |
| 4- Never | | |

3.4 – If it is different than usually, why?

- |__|
- 1- People cannot reimburse anymore
 - 2- Trader does not have the possibility to extend credit anymore
 - 3- Other (specify):

ANNEX VII: HEALTH CENTRES CHECKLIST

Date |__|_| |__|_| 2006

Name of Interviewer (print) _____ Int.ID |____|

Province _____ District _____

Sector _____ Market/Community _____

SECTION 1 – HEALTH CENTRE/HEALTH POST CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 - What is the number of health staff and has it changed over the past 3 months (since January 2006)?

Number now: |____| Number 3 months ago: |____|

If the numbers are the same, go to question 1.3

1.2 – If the number has changed, why?

Mention the categories one by one

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------------|
| a- Salaries were not paid? | __ | 1-Yes/ 2-No |
| b- Staff has migrated out of the community/area? | __ | |
| c- Staff is busy with other works? | __ | |
| d- Has it become too dangerous to come (insecurity)? | __ | |
| e- Other reason (specify): | __ | |

1.3– Which drugs are currently in short supply?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | 1-Yes/ 2-No |
| a- Malaria drugs | __ |
| b- Diarrheoal treatment | __ |
| c- Drugs against fever | __ |
| d- Others (specify): | __ |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |

SECTION 2 – MAIN DISEASES

2.1 – Have you noted changes in the attendance at the health centre OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS (since January)?

|__|

- 1- More children or adults are coming
- 2- Less children or adults are coming
- 3- Same as usual

2.2 - Has there been any major outbreak of diseases among children or adults during the past 3 months, and is it different from usual?

	What outbreaks have occurred during the past 3 months? 1 = Yes/2 = No	Is it different from usual? 1 = Yes/2 = No	Who is mostly affected? 1-Children 2-Women 3-Men 4-Adults 5-Everybody
Acute respiratory infection (fever with cough)	__	__	__
Fever/malaria	__	__	__
Measles (fever with rash)	__	__	__
Dysentery (diarrhoea with blood)	__	__	__
Watery diarrhoea	__	__	__

2.3 - Do you anticipate major health problems in the next 2-3 months?

Mention each possibility one by one

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 = Yes/2 = No |
| a- Acute respiratory infection | __ |
| b- Fever /malaria | __ |
| c- Measles | __ |
| d- Dysentery | __ |
| e- Watery diarrhoea | __ |
| f- Other (specify): | __ |

SECTION 3 – NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

3.1 – Does the health post/centre routinely collect anthropometric data?

|__| 1= Yes/2= No

If anthropometric data are available, use them to fill in questions 3.2 and 3.3

3.2 – Has the nutritional status of children or adults changed over the past 3 months (since January 2006)?

|__|

- 1- It has deteriorated over the past 3 months
- 2- No changes
- 3- It has improved over the past 3 months

3.3 – Is the nutritional status different from usual at this time of the year?

|__|

- 1- Worse than usual
- 2- Same as usual
- 3- Better than usual

3.4 – Does the health centre/post distribute supplementary food?

	Are they distributed at the health post? 1- Yes/2- No	How often are they distributed? 1- Just once 2- Every week 3- Every 2 weeks 4- Once a month 5- Irregular 99- Not applicable (not distributed)	Who is providing the food? 1-Government 2-World Food Programme 3-UNICEF 4-MSF, churches, other organizations 5-Does not know 99-Not applicable (not distributed)
Supplementary food for children	__	__	__
Supplementary food for children and mothers	__	__	__
General food rations	__	__	__

ANNEX VII: TABLES

Table 9: Proportions of households having planting crops this season compared to usually in the most drought-affected 'cells' of the 5 Districts

	Practically no families	Less than half of the families	About half of the families	More than half of the families	The majority of the families
Maize	21%	38%	11%	9%	21%
Sorghum	6%	17%	13%	9%	55%
Cassava	6%	6%	9%	13%	66%
Sweet potatoes	42%	33%	6%	12%	8%
Beans	34%	19%	9%	13%	25%
Groundnuts	25%	43%	13%	4%	15%
Vegetables	23%	31%	17%	8%	21%

Table 11: Degree of activities of the markets visited in the drought-affected sectors in the 5 Districts

District (number of markets visited)	Market slow	Market calm	Market striving
Bugesera (4)	50%	25%	25%
Gisagara (5)	60%	20%	20%
Huye (7)	57%	14%	28%
Kayonza (5)	20%	80%	0
Kirehe (3)	33%	33%	33%
Total (24 markets)	54%	25%	21%

Table 12: Changes in the market availability of selected commodities compared to usually at this time of the year in the 5 drought-affected Districts

% 'cells'	Not available	Lower amount than usual	Same amount as usual	More than usual
Maize	37%	57%	2%	4%
Sorghum	34%	51%	8%	8%
Cassava	24%	63%	2%	10%
Beans	51%	36%	9%	4%
Groundnuts	32%	55%	0	13%
Vegetables	46%	27%	17%	10%

Table 13: Changes in the volume of sales of goods compared to usually at this time of the year, reported by traders in the 5 Districts

% traders	Practically nil	Lower than usual	Same as usual	Better than usual
Sweet potatoes	42%	29%	21%	8%
Cassava	42%	25%	21%	13%
Sorghum	17%	47%	17%	20%
Fruits	42%	26%	32%	0
Bananas	42%	21%	32%	5%
Beans	18%	32%	0	32%
Maize	22%	16%	22%	41%
Cows	50%	0	50%	0
Sheep/goats	36%	36%	18%	9%
Firewood	36%	29%	21%	14%

Note: the proportions relative to the volume of sales of animals and firewood must be taken with caution considering the low number of traders selling these goods that were interviewed

Table 14: Changes in the market price of selected commodities compared to usually at this time of the year in the 5 drought-affected Districts

% traders	Higher price than usual	Same price as usual	Lower price than usual
Maize	81%	11%	8%
Sorghum	79%	18%	6%
Cassava	86%	14%	0

% traders	Higher price than usual	Same price as usual	Lower price than usual
Sweet potatoes	87%	9%	4%
Beans	86%	3%	11%
Groundnuts	85%	12%	4%
Vegetables	60%	30%	10%
Bananas	80%	7%	13%
Cows	100%	0	0
Sheep/goats	77%	23%	0
Pigs	89%	11%	0
Poultry	67%	11%	22%
Firewood/charcoal	80%	20%	0

Note: the proportions relative to the prices of animals and firewood must be taken with caution considering the low number of traders selling these goods that were interviewed

Table 15: Changes in the prices of key commodities compared to usually at this time of the year in the 5 drought-affected Districts

% 'cells'	Higher price than usual	Same price as usual	Lower price than usual
Maize	84%	12%	4%
Sorghum	86%	10%	4%
Beans	90%	8%	2%
Cassava	86%	14%	0
Groundnuts	89%	7%	4%
Vegetables	65%	23%	12%
Oil	74%	22%	4%
Sugar	85%	13%	2%
Meat	61%	33%	6%

Table 19: Main source of income of the neediest households now compared to usually at this time of the year, in the 5 drought-affected Districts

% households	Main source of income now	Main source of income usually at this time of the year
Sale of the agricultural production	70%	75%
Sale of the animal production	13%	4%
Daily labour	8%	8%
Sale of home garden/ vegetables	4%	6%
Gifts, assistance	2%	0
Sale of cash crops	0	4%
Sale of fishing production	0	2%
Petty trade	0	2%

Table 20: Second source of income of the neediest households now compared to usually at this time of the year, in the 5 drought-affected Districts

% households	Second source of income now	Second source of income usually at this time of the year
Sale of the animal production	47%	34%
Daily labour	25%	26%
Gift, assistance	6%	0
Petty trade	6%	6%
Sale of the agricultural production	4%	6%
Handicraft, small works	4%	2%
Sale of home garden/vegetables	2%	6%
Sale of cash crops	1%	8%

Table 31: Proportions of the most drought-affected 'cellules' according to the number of the neediest households who have planted this season compared to the usual, in the 5 Districts

% 'cellules'	Families which have planted this season					Families which are planting usually				
	Practically none	Less than half	About half	More than half	The majority	Practically none	Less than half	About half	More than half	The majority
Maize	23%	45%	8%	8%	17%	17%	23%	12%	8%	40%
Sorghum	4%	32%	19%	9%	36%	6%	15%	11%	11%	57%

% 'cellules'	Families which have planted this season					Families which are planting usually				
	Practically none	Less than half	About half	More than half	The majority	Practically none	Less than half	About half	More than half	The majority
Beans	6%	17%	13%	9%	55%	6%	6%	9%	13%	66%
Cassava	23%	51%	2%	8%	17%	12%	25%	10%	13%	40%
Sweet potatoes/potatoes	21%	38%	11%	9%	21%	17%	6%	17%	17%	43%
Ground-nuts	42%	33%	6%	12%	8%	34%	19%	9%	13%	25%

Table 32: Proportions of the most drought-affected 'cells' according to the level of harvest expected this season compared to usually, in the 5 Districts

% 'cellules'	Amount expected to be harvested this season				
	Practically nothing	Less than half as usual	About half	More than half as usual	Same as usual
Maize	39%	35%	10%	10%	6%
Sorghum	11%	40%	23%	15%	11%
Beans	11%	23%	9%	34%	23%
Cassava	37%	38%	12%	6%	8%
Sweet potatoes/potatoes	45%	20%	14%	10%	12%
Ground-nuts	56%	27%	6%	8%	2%

Table 34: Duration of food stocks among the most affected households in the 5 Districts

% Households	No stocks	Stocks for no more than 1 day	Stocks for 1 to 7 days	Stocks for 1 to 4 weeks	Stocks for 1 to 3 months	Stocks for 4 to 6 months
Maize	96%	0.5%	0.5%	2%	1%	0
Sorghum	90%	2%	1%	4%	3%	0
Beans	80%	2%	3%	7%	4%	2%

ANNEX VIII: Tonnages for the recommended emergency and contingency food interventions

FOOD RESOURCES AVAILABLE- moderately and severely food insecure households									
Target beneficiaries and amounts of food commodities:		EMERGENCY RESPONSE - PRE-HARVEST			CONTINGENCY PLAN - HARVEST FAILURE				GRAND TOTAL
		Free food distributions (1)	Supplementary feeding programme (2)	Total	Free food distributions (1)	Supplementary feeding programme (2)	Food-for-work (4)	Total	
Total number beneficiaries	Nb. HHs	62,613	3,760	58,853	56,074	3,760	6,539	58,853	58,853
	Nb. persons	313,065	3,760	294,265	280,369	3,760	32,696	294,265	294,265
Duration (days)		30	60		180	60	100		
Maize	Ration/day/pers. (kg)	0.400	0.400	Mt	0.300	0.400	0.450	Mt	Mt
	Total	3,757	90	3,847	15,140	90	1,471	16,701	20,549
Beans	Ration/day/pers. (kg)	0.120	0.120	Mt	0.090	0.120	0.230	Mt	Mt
	Total	1,127	27	1,154	4,542	27	752	5,321	6,475
Oil	Ration/day/pers.	0.020	0.040	Mt	0.015	0.040	0.033	Mt	Mt
	Total	188	9	197	757	9	108	874	1,071
Sugar	Ration/day/pers.	0.000	0.020	Mt	0.000	0.020	0.000	Mt	Mt
	Total	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	9
CSB	Ration/day/pers.	0.040	0.240	Mt	0.030	0.240	0.000	Mt	Mt
	Total	376	54	430	1,514	54	0	1,568	1,998
Iodized salt (kg)	Ration/day/pers.	0.000	0.000	Mt	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mt	Mt

	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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(1) Ration for free food distribution: full ration for the emergency response: 400 g maize, 120 g beans, 20 cl oil and 40 g CSB per person per day - 3/4th of ration for contingency (harvest failure)

(2) Rations for supplementary feeding: 20 cl oil, 200 g CSB, 20 g sugar per beneficiary per day - On-site ration for 1 care-taker: 400 g maize, 120 g beans, 20 cl oil, 40 g CSB per day - It is assumed that a child would remain 2 months (60 days) in the programme and one care-taker would accompany him/her during his/her stay

(3) Rations for school feeding: 100 g maize, 40 g beans, 10 cl oil, 3 g sugar, 3 g CSB per child per day - The number of school days is 25 per month (5 days per week) - Take-home ration for girls: 3.6 lit. oil per month (this amount corresponds to 24 cl per 5-member household per day). For the calculation of the quantity of oil required, the imputed value is 36 cl oil per child per day (assuming 50% children are girls and a duration of 50 days)

(4) Food-for-work standard WFP ration: 50 kg maize, 25 kg beans and 3.6 lit. oil for a 5-member household for 22 days of work. This corresponds to 450 g maize, 230 g beans and 33 cl oil per person per day. FFW should be for HHs who have adult working-able members but who are not single-headed