



# Standard Project Report 2015

## World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)

### Emergency Assistance to Asylum Seekers from Burundi to Rwanda

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200838
Project Category	Single Country IR-EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	20,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	20,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	21,424

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	April 14, 2015
Planned Start Date	April 10, 2015
Actual Start Date	April 10, 2015
Project End Date	July 10, 2015
Financial Closure Date	January 31, 2016

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	702,796
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	214,408
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	64,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>981,408</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	973
Actual Commodities 2015	972
Total Approved Commodities	973

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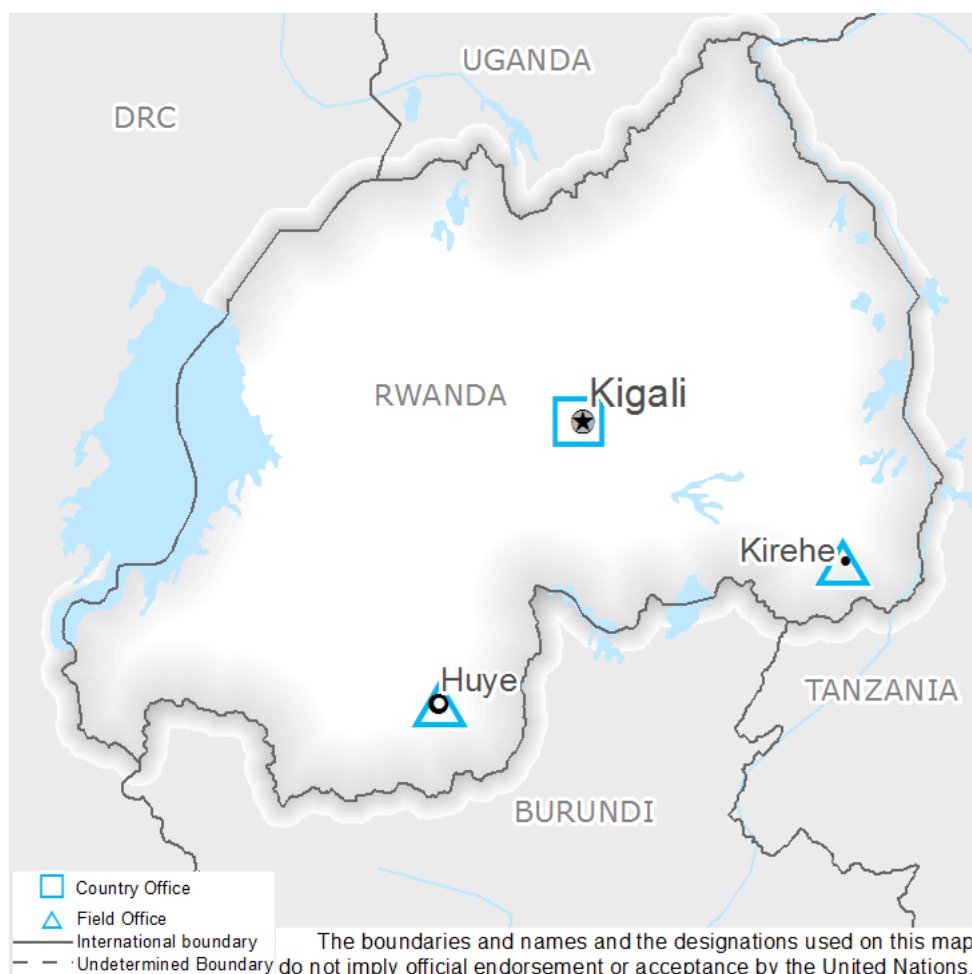
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

Rwanda is a low-income, food-deficit and least developed country, and ranks 163 out of 188 countries based on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report. Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with 416 people living per square kilometre. The total population of 11.2 million people is growing at an annual rate of 2.6 percent.

Since the 1994 genocide, the country has been rebuilding itself and improving the population's quality of life. Under the Vision 2020 programme, Rwanda plans to increase its per capita income from USD 644 to USD 1,240 by 2020, and has seen an impressive annual GDP growth rate of 7.2 percent since 2010 alongside decreasing income inequality. Agriculture continues to play a key role in the economy, contributing 33 percent of the national gross domestic product (GDP) and generating 80 percent of export revenue. Although Rwanda's food and nutrition situation is classified as "serious" according to the Global Hunger Index (GHI), there has been a remarkable reduction in the country's GHI score from 58.5 in 2000 to 30.3 in 2015.

Rwanda has successfully achieved many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and has made particularly notable accomplishments towards MDG 1 - halving extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. Although still above the MDG target, the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line has reduced significantly from 56.7 percent in 2005/06 to 39.1 percent in 2013/2014. Furthermore, extreme poverty has reduced to just 16.3 percent, surpassing the MDG target of 20 percent for 2015.

Household food insecurity remains a major challenge, affecting 20 percent of Rwandan households according to the 2015 CFSVA. Food insecurity is most prevalent in rural areas bordering Lake Kivu and along the Congo Nile Crest, where soils are less fertile and land is more susceptible to erosion. Almost half the population are vulnerable to food insecurity caused by rainfall deficits, particularly in eastern areas, while a fifth of households are vulnerable to flooding, particularly in the south and west.

Rwanda has seen a continued reduction in recent years in the prevalence of undernutrition. The MDG targets set for wasting and underweight among children under 5 years have been exceeded, with national rates reduced to 2 percent and 9 percent respectively in 2014 according to the 2014-15 Demographic and Health Survey. However, the national prevalence of chronic malnutrition remains high, with 38 percent of children under 5 found to be stunted in 2014. Higher rates of stunting are found in northern highland areas and along the Congo Nile Crest.

According to UNHCR statistics for early December 2015, Rwanda hosts 74,100 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and 71,000 refugees from Burundi. The majority of Congolese refugees arrived in Rwanda in 1995-1996 after fleeing conflict in the eastern DRC, while a further 30,000 escaped from increasing insecurity during 2012 and 2013. Burundian refugees have arrived in Rwanda since April 2015 following violent protests and mounting insecurity in the country. Refugees in Rwanda face a precarious food security situation as a result of their limited livelihood opportunities, notably their lack of access to land for cultivation, and are therefore reliant on WFP food assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs. Due to the comprehensive solutions strategy agreed in June 2013 for Rwandan refugees who fled between 1959 and 1998, 20,000 Rwandan refugees are estimated to have returned to Rwanda by the end of 2014. Best estimates are that about 10,000 refugees will return to Rwanda annually during 2015 and 2016. Rwandan returnees also face similar livelihood and food security challenges throughout their reintegration process.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP works to improve household food and nutrition security in Rwanda to ensure that people are well nourished, able to achieve their full potential, and live in resilient communities supported by effective institutions at all levels. WFP works to build government capacity to design and manage nationally owned hunger solutions that build on innovation and evidence. Under the government's leadership, WFP also provides humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected populations.

In 2015, WFP continued to support refugees in Rwanda as well as Rwandan returnees, and was able to successfully scale up its operations despite resource constraints in order to meet the food and nutrition needs of newly arriving refugees fleeing election related violence and insecurity in Burundi. As a result of WFP's interventions, including both general food distributions and targeted nutrition programmes, the acute malnutrition rate among Burundian refugee children was reduced from 10.3 percent in May to 6.6 percent in October 2015.

In line with WFP's corporate strategy, the country office also strengthened staff skills and knowledge base through training on cash-based transfers (CBTs) and scaled up CBTs to two new refugee camps in place of in-kind food assistance. By providing cash-based transfers to refugees, WFP supported the government in its objective of moving towards a cashless society, and contributed towards improved dignity, protection and food security for targeted refugees receiving this assistance.

In 2015, a major achievement for WFP was the successful preparation for a major expansion from 2016 onwards of both the home grown school feeding programme and the community asset creation and rehabilitation programme. Based on great potential to build nationally-owned food assistance programmes in Rwanda and the positive impacts of both these projects, additional contributions were received at the end of 2015 which will enable WFP to strengthen and scale up its country programme. In 2015, WFP and its partners improved the performance of the nutrition project jointly implemented with three other UN agencies, particularly through a large increase in participation by targeted women and children in the two targeted food insecure districts of Rwanda.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	19,361	19,382	38,743
Children (5-18 years)	40,103	40,107	80,210
Adults (18 years plus)	25,563	40,485	66,048
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>85,027</b>	<b>99,974</b>	<b>185,001</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	482	79	122	631	25	1,339
Single Country IR-EMOP	584	48	206	125	8	972
Single Country PRRO	9,453	745	2,921	1,631	200	14,949
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>10,519</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>17,260</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

Burundian refugees began arriving in Rwanda in late March 2015 amid violent protests and mounting insecurity ahead of general elections scheduled between May and September 2015. In particular, political tensions surrounding President Nkurunziza's candidacy for a third term in office prompted widespread displacement within Burundi and into Rwanda and other neighbouring countries.

On 2 and 3 April 2015, the government, WFP and UNHCR conducted two joint rapid assessments to determine the needs of refugees crossing the border in Bugesera and Nyanza districts. Based on these missions, and following an official government request for the UN to help meet current and future emergency needs including food, non-food items, emergency shelter, health and water and sanitation assistance, WFP launched an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP). In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the objective of the IR-EMOP was to support the government in meeting the immediate food and nutrition needs of 20,000 refugees for a period of three months. The project aimed to provide urgent food assistance to all newly arrived refugees, as well as to treat acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 59 months.

During the period of the IR-EMOP, more Burundian refugees arrived in Rwanda than anticipated under this operation and were therefore assisted under PRRO 200744. Following the closure of the IR-EMOP in July, assistance to all Burundian refugees was incorporated into the PRRO through a budget revision.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

Under this immediate response emergency operation, WFP provided food assistance to Burundian refugees, many of whom arrived in Rwanda with no assets and had no other access to food or livelihoods. To meet refugees' immediate food needs, WFP provided high-energy biscuits (HEB) to refugees upon transfer from border crossing points in Kamabuye, Mamba and Ngoma sectors to the reception centres in Bugesera and Nyanza districts, and during transfers from reception centres to the newly established Mahama camp in Kirehe District.

In the reception centres, WFP established communal kitchens to provide twice-daily hot meals to refugees. Given the urgent need for large-scale assistance, communal kitchens enabled WFP to distribute food and meet refugees' needs despite the lack of individual cooking facilities. The cooked meals were composed of maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt, in addition to a SuperCereal porridge. Upon transfer to Mahama camp, refugees received dry rations of the same food commodities to enable families to prepare their own food.

Under the IR-EMOP, refugees arriving in Rwanda received food assistance as planned. Since 21,000 refugees had arrived during April and May 2015, all these beneficiaries were assisted under the IR-EMOP. As the number of refugees arriving from Burundi exceeded the number expected, additional refugees arriving from June 2015 onwards received food assistance that WFP provided using resources from PRRO 200744.

Due to the absence of activities to prevent acute malnutrition in the reception centres, WFP provided a higher quantity of SuperCereal in the daily ration, to meet the nutritional needs of infants and pregnant and lactating women. Since prevention of acute malnutrition was carried out in Mahama camp through PRRO 200744, the SuperCereal ration included in the general distribution (GD) was lower than in the reception centres. An increased quantity of maize and vegetable oil maintained the caloric value of the ration. Upon relocation from the reception centres to Mahama, beneficiaries received dry food rations in line with the food basket distributed in Mahama. As a result, the overall quantities of maize and vegetable oil distributed under this operation exceeded the planned quantities, while a lower amount of SuperCereal was distributed than was planned.

Targeted supplementary feeding was implemented in Mahama camp to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under 5, based on health screening upon arrival. This assistance was designed to respond to MAM among newly arriving refugees and to restore children's nutritional status. Just under 1 mt of a ready-to-use supplementary food, Plumpy'Sup, was provided to 100 children with MAM in Nyanza reception centre and in Mahama camp. Additional children with MAM who arrived to Nyanza reception centre and Mahama camp received food assistance under PRRO 200744. Upon being relocated from Nyanza reception centre to Mahama camp, some beneficiaries received supplementary food to complete their treatment in Mahama through PRRO 200744, resulting in a lower

quantity of Plumpy'Sup being distributed under the IR-EMOP than was planned. Given the large number of children with MAM in need of assistance in Bugesera reception centre, there was an urgent need to distribute food assistance before the Plumpy'Sup commodities had arrived. Therefore SuperCereal Plus was distributed under PRRO 200744 to these beneficiaries.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	10,060	9,940	20,000	10,755	10,669	21,424	106.9%	107.3%	107.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,800	1,700	3,500	1,907	1,800	3,707	105.9%	105.9%	105.9%
Children (5-18 years)	3,360	3,260	6,620	3,599	3,492	7,091	107.1%	107.1%	107.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	4,900	4,980	9,880	5,249	5,377	10,626	107.1%	108.0%	107.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	10,060	9,940	20,000	10,755	10,669	21,424	106.9%	107.3%	107.1%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	20,000	-	20,000	21,424	-	21,424	107.1%	-	107.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	100	-	100	100	-	100	100.0%	-	100.0%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	2,012	1,988	4,000	2,151	2,134	4,285	106.9%	107.3%	107.1%
Total participants	2,012	1,988	4,000	2,151	2,134	4,285	106.9%	107.3%	107.1%
Total beneficiaries	10,060	9,940	20,000	10,755	10,669	21,424	106.9%	107.3%	107.1%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	21	16	37	21	16	37	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Children (24-59 months)	31	32	63	31	32	63	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total beneficiaries	52	48	100	52	48	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	204	206	101.0%
Corn Soya Blend	170	105	61.8%
High Energy Biscuits	20	20	100.1%
Iodised Salt	9	8	99.5%
Maize	527	584	110.9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1	0	78.4%
Vegetable Oil	43	48	113.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Jeanette Ntiranyibagira, a mother of three, fled Burundi when political violence escalated close to her home in Cibitoke, a popular neighbourhood in the capital Bujumbura. After her husband was threatened by an armed mob, Jeanette and her family went into hiding, fearing for their lives. A week later they fled to neighbouring Rwanda.

Jeannette and her family walked for three days before reaching the reception centre in Nyanza, one of three centres established to host Burundian refugees when they first arrive in Rwanda. Thoughts of keeping her family safe is what motivated Jeannette during the hard trek across the border.

"When I was on my way to a safe haven, another serious problem started to present itself – finding food for my exhausted children who were crying out of hunger. It was really hopeless," she said. Jeannette had no money left to buy food for her three young children. She had used all of her savings to bribe armed groups in exchange for safe passage out of the country.

Upon arrival in Rwanda, Jeannette was relieved to learn that WFP was providing food and nutrition assistance to Burundian refugees, who often arrived at the centres hungry and exhausted after days of walking.

"I was delighted to see that there were humanitarians waiting for us with food in Nyanza reception centre," she said.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Refugees were informed about ration entitlements and the timing of general distributions in regular town hall meetings as well as through sharing of information by refugee representatives including the Executive Committee, block leaders, church representatives and other influential individuals. Ration entitlements were also presented in posters at distribution sites. Information about nutrition and the treatment programme for children with MAM was disseminated with support from Rwanda Red Cross volunteers, as well as through in-person sensitization during health screenings and Plumpy'Sup distribution.

WFP staff were always present to monitor food distributions to refugee block leaders at communal kitchens, and further by leaders to households within each block. In July 2015, WFP began conducting regular food basket monitoring to ensure that beneficiaries were receiving the full entitlement. WFP also worked with UNHCR, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) to ensure that staff were available in the reception centres and Mahama camp to address any complaints and feedback from beneficiaries, which were then resolved in regular field coordination meetings.



The distribution of food to block leaders rather than directly to all refugees, as well as the presence of WFP, UNHCR and partner staff during distributions, reduced crowding at the distribution site and therefore helped to avoid safety issues. In addition, WFP worked with UNHCR and partners to arrange separate food distributions for unaccompanied minors in order to better address their specific needs during the distribution process.

A detailed interagency needs assessment was conducted in Mahama camp in June 2015, led by UN Women, in order to strengthen the refugee response and identify the specific gender, age and diversity needs of different refugees. Since this emergency response operation finished in July 2015, WFP incorporated the lessons learned from this assessment into PRRO 200744. Given the brief duration of this emergency response operation, a comprehensive survey on protection indicators was not conducted.

## Outputs

Through close cooperation with partners, WFP was able to quickly scale up distributions of cooked meals to newly arriving refugees in two reception centres, the distribution of HEBs at three border crossing points, and targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children. WFP food distributions met 100 percent of beneficiaries' daily food and nutrition needs.

## Outcomes

Outcome indicators for key areas such as food consumption and MAM treatment performance could not be reported on, since the short duration of this IR-EMOP meant there was insufficient time to measure impact. WFP conducted detailed outcome monitoring in Mahama refugee camp in September and October 2015, which covered many beneficiaries previously assisted under this project.

Through this operation, WFP aimed to save lives and prevent a deterioration in the nutrition status among newly arrived Burundian refugees. As a result of WFP's life-saving assistance, no nutrition related deaths were reported and beneficiaries' immediate food needs were met as planned. The timely provision of food assistance to the refugees also helped to minimise any tensions with the local host populations.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

This operation was financed using multilateral funding made available through WFP's Immediate Response Account mechanism. The availability of this funding enabled WFP to immediately begin providing assistance to meet the food and nutritional needs of beneficiaries. At the onset of the emergency, resources were also borrowed from PRRO 200744.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	0	976	904
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>904</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

### Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Commodities under this operation were purchased through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which ensured WFP could respond quickly as commodities were readily available in the region. To meet the immediate food needs of incoming Burundian refugees, WFP arranged internal loans of maize, beans, SuperCereal, HEB, vegetable oil and salt from active projects PRRO 200744 and Trust Fund 200670. Fifteen mt of HEB were borrowed from WFP Uganda.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	0	0	0	214
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	163
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0	20
Iodised Salt	0	9	0	0
Maize	0	0	0	527
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	1
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>967</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Commercial companies transported the food commodities, and transport rates were regularly updated. WFP's fleet was phased out in 2014 as using commercial transporters was more cost-efficient.

In general, the cost of logistics operations was kept minimal due to market competition for the provision of essential logistics services, particularly inland and overland transport and port operations. The total pre-delivery loss was 0.016 mt of HEBs and vegetable oil, which WFP fully recovered from transporters.

WFP worked with ADRA, a partner with demonstrated experience and capacity in existing refugee camps in Rwanda, to manage storage and handling in the reception centres and Mahama camp.

## Post-Delivery Losses

WFP mitigated post-delivery losses effectively, mainly due to strong internal quality controls and recovery measures. Furthermore, the timely availability of resources allowed commodities to be stored very briefly before distribution or directly dispatched to final delivery points.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

## Management

### Partnerships

Partnerships with United Nations agencies and MIDIMAR were an essential foundation for WFP's assistance under this IR-EMOP. The operation was embedded in the UNHCR-convened "Regional Refugee Response Plan" (RRRP), which was consolidated at the regional level and also included the needs for Burundian refugees fleeing to Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda. WFP's food and nutrition assistance interventions in Rwanda complemented UNHCR's role in registration and provision of non-food assistance, as well as UNICEF's therapeutic feeding programme to treat children with severe acute malnutrition.

The government played an essential role in the allocation of land for the establishment of reception centres and Mahama camp, as well as in camp management and coordination. MIDIMAR chaired weekly Refugee Coordination meetings with high-level involvement of all partners, which ensured the effective coordination of the inter-agency response. WFP and UNHCR co-chaired weekly food and nutrition sector coordination meetings attended by UNICEF and all NGO partners, which provided a regular forum to discuss progress and challenges in delivering food and nutrition assistance. Humanitarian assistance across all sectors for Burundian refugees in Rwanda was coordinated in cooperation with neighbouring countries through the multi-agency RRRP.

WFP provided food assistance through international NGOs with whom partnerships were already in place under WFP's existing operation supporting Congolese refugees in the country. Given their demonstrated capacity and experience, WFP partnered with ADRA for general food distributions through communal kitchens, Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) for supplementary feeding in reception centres, and American Refugee Committee (ARC) for supplementary feeding in Mahama camp. WFP engaged a new partner, Rwanda Red Cross Society, whose strong presence at district and sector level meant that HEBs could be distributed to refugees immediately upon arrival at border crossings rather than delaying distributions until refugees were transferred to reception centres.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		3	1	2

## Lessons Learned

Based on the experience of previous emergency operations, WFP Rwanda prioritized efficient communication and coordination internally, with partners and with WFP Burundi and WFP Tanzania. WFP's participation in weekly high-level coordination meetings chaired by MIDIMAR, its role co-chairing weekly food and nutrition sector coordination meetings and its participation in frequent field-level coordination meetings, proved essential for information sharing and planning by all partners engaged in the emergency response.

A contingency stock of HEBs under PRRO 200744, as well as the purchase of cereals and pulses for the IR-EMOP through the GCMF in-country, were critical to ensuring WFP's ability to rapidly respond to the government's request for assistance in meeting refugees' immediate food needs at the onset of the influx. In addition, WFP had previously procured mobile storage units and portable warehouses which enabled food storage facilities to be swiftly established in the reception centres and Mahama camp. Since cross-border population movements had already been identified as a risk by WFP Rwanda, WFP's preparedness was also strengthened by its involvement in two emergency preparedness and response simulations for a refugee influx conducted in October 2014 and February 2015.

An internal emergency taskforce was activated to enable the effective organization of WFP's response, including quickly addressing staffing needs as they arose. Staff with experience working in Congolese refugee camps were deployed to the reception centres and the new refugee camp to support WFP's initial response while the recruitment of additional staff was ongoing. WFP also activated its local emergency response staff roster to quickly increase its response capacity by employing former WFP staff.

WFP drew on the experiences of a similar wet feeding programme in Uganda in order to strengthen the quality of assistance. In case of another mass influx of refugees, WFP will prioritize oversight of wet feeding activities to ensure communal kitchens are operating as effectively as possible. Due to uncertainty about the time refugees would spend in reception centres before being relocated to Mahama camp, it was difficult for WFP to establish the full range of nutrition interventions at the reception centres, which therefore limited its capacity to prevent rather than treat malnutrition. Given this experience, WFP will plan in future emergency operations to organise supplementary feeding frequently at an on-site location to ensure entitlements are consumed correctly and that health and nutrition sensitisation can be provided on a regular basis.

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	4,000	-	4,000	4,285	-	4,285	107.1%	-	107.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	100	-	100	100	-	100	100.0%	-	100.0%

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	214	214
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	163	163
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	0	20	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	9	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	527	527
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	42	0
Total			0	976	904