



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)

Food and Safety Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200744
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	193,900
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	188,900
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	138,058

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	January 05, 2015
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2015
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	23,861,638
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	8,975,652
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	11,369,363
Indirect Support Costs	3,094,466
Total	47,301,119

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	23,380
Actual Commodities 2015	14,949
Total Approved Commodities	29,382

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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
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	85,027	99,974	185,001

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
Total Food Distributed in 2015	10,519	872	3,249	2,387	233	17,260

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

WFP's refugee and returnee operation was designed to meet the food and nutritional needs of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as well as Rwandan refugees returning from neighbouring countries. The operation was revised through a budget revision in July 2015 to incorporate assistance to newly arrived Burundian refugees. The project was aligned with the government's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS-2, 2013 - 2018) and contributed to the following pillars of the United Nations Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge: 1) zero children under 2 years are stunted; and 2) 100 percent access to adequate food all year round.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the PRRO aimed to meet the food and nutritional needs of refugee and returnee populations during the period of assistance and to treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6 - 59 months. Under this objective, WFP provided monthly in-kind and cash-based transfers to refugees living in camps and returnees from neighbouring countries in order to improve food consumption, while providing curative supplementary food assistance for children in order to reduce malnutrition.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 2, the PRRO aimed to (i) prevent chronic malnutrition in children 6 - 23 months; (ii) prevent malnutrition while improving adherence to drug protocols of people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) and TB patients; and (iii) improve refugees' access to and the quality of education and health facilities in the refugee camps. In all refugee camps, WFP provided blanket supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6 - 23 months, and PLHIV on ART and TB patients (as a Mitigation and Safety Net activity). WFP also provided school meals to primary school children in and around all the camps. In addition, blanket supplementary feeding was provided for Burundian children aged 24 - 59 months to stabilize their nutritional status and reduce acute malnutrition given the high prevalence observed among Burundian refugees.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Under this operation, WFP provided monthly food or cash-based transfers to meet the food and nutrition needs of all refugees living in refugee camps and three transit centres in Rwanda. The operation initially targeted Congolese refugees living in five camps, but was expanded to incorporate assistance to Burundian refugees who began arriving in Rwanda in April 2015. WFP launched an IR-EMOP 200838 to meet the food and nutrition needs of 20,000 new Burundian refugees for a period of three months. As the influx of Burundian refugees into Rwanda grew beyond the planned figure, in July 2015 WFP revised its PRRO to meet the food and nutrition needs of all Burundian refugees in the three reception centres as well as in a new refugee camp.

WFP provided a monthly food basket composed of maize grain, beans, fortified oil and iodised salt to Congolese refugees in Kiziba camp in Karongi District, Mugombwa camp in Gisagara District, Nyabiheke camp in Gatsibo District and Kigeme camp in Nyamagabe District. The same food commodities were provided for Burundian refugees in Mahama camp, Kirehe District, as well as the three reception centres in Bugesera, Nyanza and Nyagatare. In response to the high rate of acute malnutrition observed among newly arriving Burundian refugees, SuperCereal was also included in their food basket, replacing a part of the maize ration. WFP also provided High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) to all Burundian refugees arriving at border crossings, as well as during the transfer from reception centres to Mahama camp. Although WFP had planned to assist up to 100,000 Burundian refugees in line with the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP), fewer Burundian refugees fled into Rwanda than were foreseen. By the end of 2015, the total number of Burundian refugees in camps and reception centres in Rwanda had reached almost 46,000. As a result, a lower tonnage of all commodities included in the monthly food basket for these refugees as well as HEBs was distributed than planned.

Based on the successes of a pilot conducted in 2014, monthly cash-based transfers via mobile phone continued to be provided to refugees in Gihembe camp, Gicumbi District. Cash-based transfers were also introduced instead of in-kind food distributions in April 2015 for refugees in Nyabiheke camp, and in November 2015 for refugees in Kigeme camp. Beneficiaries received 6,300 Rwandan Francs (approximately USD 8.4) per person per month. The value of the transfer was reviewed every quarter to ensure it matched the market price of commodities in the WFP food basket. Monitoring confirmed that the transfer value was appropriate and did not need adjustment during 2015.

The number of refugees receiving cash-based transfers reached the planned number. The total amount of cash distributed was less than planned as the implementation of cash-based transfers in Kigeme was delayed by one month.

To address the specific nutritional needs of the most vulnerable groups in the camps, WFP provided age-appropriate supplementary fortified blended foods through nutritional safety-net activities. A targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) was provided to treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6 - 59 months in all refugee camps. Blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) to prevent stunting was provided for pregnant and lactating women in all camps as well as for children aged 6 - 23 months in the Congolese camps. According to the May 2015 Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among Burundian children under five years was 10.3 percent; although lower than the alarming rates observed through initial screening in late April, this rate indicated a serious nutrition situation. Based on these findings, a BSFP was implemented for all children aged 6 - 59 months in Mahama camp to prevent a deterioration in their nutritional status. Nutritional support was also provided for people living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment (ART) and TB patients in all camps in order to encourage continued treatment and to prevent malnutrition. Pregnant and lactating women and ART and TB patients received SuperCereal, oil and sugar, while SuperCereal Plus and Plumpy'Sup were provided for children in the blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes.

The numbers of children reached through the supplementary feeding programmes for both the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition were lower than planned, as fewer Burundian refugees arrived in Rwanda in 2015 than the maximum that was planned for. As a result, a lower quantity of Plumpy'Sup and SuperCereal was distributed than planned. Meanwhile, the number of children and pregnant and lactating women in the Congolese refugee camps was higher than estimated through project planning, and as a result, more beneficiaries were reached through the blanket supplementary feeding programme than planned. In addition, the number of PHIV on ART and TB patients who received food assistance was higher than planned. This indicates that the actual prevalence of HIV and TB is likely higher than the estimate used for planning purposes, and suggests a possible decrease in the stigma faced by patients receiving ART treatment which therefore encouraged greater attendance at health centres to receive nutritional support.

WFP provided school meals to all children attending primary schools in Congolese refugee camps and nearby host communities. To support children's attendance at school and reduce the pressure on household food security, WFP provided a mid-morning porridge of SuperCereal and sugar five days a week throughout the school year. Following the influx of Burundian refugees, from May onwards WFP reduced the school feeding rations of SuperCereal by 50 percent to ensure targeted children received assistance throughout the 2015 school year as planned. In December 2015, WFP also provided school meals to Burundian children in Mahama camp while attending nine days of orientation classes in preparation for the 2016 school year. While all Congolese and host community children received school meals as planned, the number of primary school children receiving school meals was lower than planned, as fewer Burundian refugees arrived in Rwanda during 2015 than was planned. As a result of limited resource availability, it was not possible to introduce early childhood development support for pre-primary school children.

In light of a cessation clause that came into effect in June 2013, ending the refugee status of around 100,000 Rwandan refugees worldwide, WFP worked with UNHCR to assist the Government of Rwanda in receiving and assisting Rwandans returning from neighbouring countries. WFP provided all returnees with a resettlement ration comprised of maize grain, pulses, fortified oil and iodised salt in order to meet their basic dietary needs for a three-month period. As a result of resource limitations, it was not possible to extend the assistance provided to returnees from three months to six months as planned, to also include cash-based transfers for a three-month period. Despite these constraints, WFP managed to provide all returnees with a food basket to meet their food and nutrition needs for three months as planned. In addition, at the request of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), WFP also extended this food assistance to almost 4,000 Rwandan expellees from Tanzania. As a result, the number of returnees receiving food assistance in 2015 was greater than planned.

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	86,191	102,709	188,900	64,969	73,089	138,058	75.4%	71.2%	73.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	15,799	15,571	31,370	13,221	13,349	26,570	83.7%	85.7%	84.7%

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	51,514	53,738	105,252	27,549	27,374	54,923	53.5%	50.9%	52.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	18,878	33,400	52,278	24,199	32,366	56,565	128.2%	96.9%	108.2%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	79,296	94,492	173,788	57,604	64,439	122,043	72.6%	68.2%	70.2%
Returnees	2,586	3,081	5,667	4,553	4,835	9,388	176.1%	156.9%	165.7%
Residents	4,310	5,135	9,445	3,088	3,539	6,627	71.6%	68.9%	70.2%

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)	138,500	46,500	185,000	81,593	49,816	131,409	58.9%	107.1%	71.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	72,900	-	72,900	34,731	-	34,731	47.6%	-	47.6%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,700	-	3,700	3,255	-	3,255	88.0%	-	88.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	20,000	-	20,000	14,294	-	14,294	71.5%	-	71.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	10,300	-	10,300	13,864	-	13,864	134.6%	-	134.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	1,005	-	1,005	1,224	-	1,224	121.8%	-	121.8%

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	14,430	22,570	37,000	12,492	13,790	26,282	86.6%	61.1%	71.0%
Total participants	14,430	22,570	37,000	12,492	13,790	26,282	86.6%	61.1%	71.0%
Total beneficiaries	83,250	101,750	185,000	62,463	68,946	131,409	75.0%	67.8%	71.0%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	4,312	4,488	8,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	31,409	32,691	64,100	17,558	17,173	34,731	55.9%	52.5%	54.2%
Total participants	35,721	37,179	72,900	17,558	17,173	34,731	49.2%	46.2%	47.6%
Total beneficiaries	35,721	37,179	72,900	17,558	17,173	34,731	49.2%	46.2%	47.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment									

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
ART Clients receiving food assistance	452	553	1,005	382	842	1,224	84.5%	152.3%	121.8%
Total participants	452	553	1,005	382	842	1,224	84.5%	152.3%	121.8%
Total beneficiaries	452	553	1,005	382	842	1,224	84.5%	152.3%	121.8%

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)	740	629	1,369	620	683	1,303	83.8%	108.6%	95.2%
Children (24-59 months)	1,073	1,258	2,331	926	1,026	1,952	86.3%	81.6%	83.7%
Total beneficiaries	1,813	1,887	3,700	1,546	1,709	3,255	85.3%	90.6%	88.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	4,200	3,240	7,440	2,924	2,793	5,717	69.6%	86.2%	76.8%
Children (24-59 months)	6,100	6,460	12,560	4,387	4,190	8,577	71.9%	64.9%	68.3%
Total beneficiaries	10,300	9,700	20,000	7,311	6,983	14,294	71.0%	72.0%	71.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	1,584	1,716	3,300	2,645	2,761	5,406	167.0%	160.9%	163.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	7,000	7,000	-	8,458	8,458	-	120.8%	120.8%
Total beneficiaries	1,584	8,716	10,300	2,645	11,219	13,864	167.0%	128.7%	134.6%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	4,252	2,921	68.7%
Corn Soya Blend	3,876	1,609	41.5%
High Energy Biscuits	130	10	7.9%
Iodised Salt	177	119	67.3%
Maize	13,569	9,286	68.4%
Maize Meal	-	167	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	53	11	21.0%
Sugar	211	81	38.2%
Vegetable Oil	1,113	745	66.9%
Total	23,380	14,949	63.9%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	3,836,460	2,478,181	64.6%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	3,836,460	2,478,181	64.6%

Story Worth Telling

Jeannette Ndolimana, a 37-year-old mother of five, fled her home in northeastern Burundi fearing for her family's safety. During the journey to Rwanda, Jeannette worried about her 2-year-old daughter Geraldine who, like a significant number of Burundian refugee children arriving in Rwanda, was malnourished. Jeannette feared that her daughter's condition could worsen given the lack of food available during their difficult journey.

On arrival at Bugesera reception centre, Geraldine received ready-to-use supplementary food to treat her malnutrition, as well as nutrient rich porridge to prevent a further deterioration in her health. The family was also supported with daily hot meals during their stay at the transit center.

Geraldine continued to receive nutrition support to ensure her recovery when the family transferred to Mahama refugee camp. Jeanette says it has made an enormous difference.

"I am happy to see my daughter smiling for the new day," said Jeannette with a broad smile.

The rest of the family also benefitted from the introduction of fortified food into the general food ration to ensure adequate nutrients for the whole household.

Through WFP's interventions, Geraldine's nutrition status has significantly improved and malnutrition rates among children have been dramatically reduced since the onset of the refugee influx into Rwanda. The WFP nutrition strategy seeks to address all forms of undernutrition so that children like Geraldine can recover, grow and play.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women made the decisions over the use of food or cash in the majority of households in all refugee camps, with little variation noted between cash- and food-assisted camps. This can be partly attributed to WFP's efforts to ensure that food ration cards and phones used to receive cash were issued to women wherever possible. Among Congolese refugees, over 70 percent of food ration cards or phones were issued in women's names for the second consecutive year. There was also an increase in the proportion of households where decisions were made jointly by women and men among Congolese refugees in both cash and food assisted camps, likely as a result of continued sensitisations for both men and women about the importance of informed decision-making related to food and nutrition issues.

The proportion of households where women make the decisions over the use of food was lower among Burundian refugees due to the unusually high proportion of single person households, over 75 percent of whom were single men. In households with two or more people, the proportion of households where decisions over the use of food are made by women rose significantly to 62 percent, exceeding the target. The high proportion of single person households also lowered the percentage of households among Burundian refugees where joint decision-making over the use of food by men and women was possible. Among households with two or more people, the proportion of households where decisions over the use of food were made jointly was closer to the target, at 20 percent of households.

The target for the proportion of women in committee leadership positions in Congolese camps was reached, with a significant increase in women's representation in leadership compared to the previous year. The target for gender parity in committee leadership positions was also nearly achieved among Burundian refugees. The proportion of women in committee leadership positions was generally higher in food management committees for general distributions and school feeding than in the camp-wide executive committees. This difference can be attributed to women's widely accepted leadership in decision-making over the use of food assistance (whether in-kind or cash-based). In addition, education level was a key factor determining women's participation in leadership roles.

While no trainings were conducted for Burundian refugees in committee leadership positions in 2015, WFP continued to work towards achieving gender parity in the training of management committee members among Congolese refugees. In 2016, WFP will work closely with MIDIMAR and UNHCR to ensure increased community participation and engagement in food assistance programmes and, in particular, to continue encouraging women's

participation. In addition, WFP will work to increase staff and partners' gender knowledge and awareness through training sessions.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10	>30.00	9.40		18.60
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.10	>30.00	16.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10	>50.00	83.50		71.90
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.10	>50.00	52.00		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	40.80		51.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>50.00	40.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>60.00	55.30		52.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12	>60.00			

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2015, there was considerable improvement in Congolese refugees' knowledge about the programme, their entitlements and complaints procedures. In particular, there was a significant increase in their awareness of how people were chosen for assistance. This improvement can be attributed to the rephrasing of the question about peoples' understanding of why they were receiving assistance in order to improve clarity for beneficiaries.

In all refugee camps, WFP ensured that beneficiaries had access to information about their entitlements, distribution schedules and complaints mechanisms through regular town hall meetings and monthly coordination meetings with refugee representatives and food management committee members. In food-assisted camps, entitlements were presented in posters at the distribution sites, and WFP, UNHCR and partner staff were available during distributions to receive feedback and address any complaints. In cash-assisted camps, beneficiaries' knowledge of their entitlements and complaints mechanisms was particularly strong as a result of regular communication directly to households through their mobile phones.

While almost 90 percent of new Burundian refugees responded positively to knowing why they were receiving food assistance, the proportion of people aware of their entitlements and complaints mechanisms was below target. This is probably because a significant number of beneficiaries surveyed had recently arrived at Mahama camp and were still unfamiliar with the distribution arrangements. In addition, food was initially distributed to group leaders until individual household distribution was introduced in September. This transition to individual household communication about entitlements and complaints mechanisms is expected to increase beneficiaries' awareness of the programme in 2016.

The majority of beneficiaries in all camps did not report experiencing any safety problems. Among beneficiaries reporting perceived safety concerns, the most commonly cited problems were long lines at distribution sites, as well as problems stemming from theft. The expansion of cash-based transfers to two additional camps contributed to an improved sense of safety for these beneficiaries, particularly women, by reducing the threat of food theft and removing the need to queue at distribution sites. In food-assisted camps, WFP worked closely with UNHCR and its partners to improve the distribution process by ensuring individuals responsible for security were designated at each distribution site, and by continuing to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable refugees by organising a separate distribution stand.

Given the large scale of distributions in Mahama camp, a greater proportion of beneficiaries reported perceived safety concerns. In response, WFP worked with UNHCR and partners to increase the number of distribution points to avoid overcrowding and waiting times, and to introduce changes to ensure distributions end early enough for refugees to return home in daylight. These improvements, along with the transition from group food distribution to individual household distribution, are expected to significantly reduce the proportion of Burundian refugees reporting safety concerns in 2016. In addition, WFP will continue to work with UNHCR and its partners to comprehensively address all protection-related areas, including shelter and firewood provision.

In early 2016, WFP will organise protection and gender training to increase WFP and partner staff capacity in protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (AAP). This will include training of trainers who will then train additional staff in field locations. Later in 2016, WFP will conduct joint protection mainstreaming assessments in collaboration with MIDIMAR, UNHCR and partners, in order to strengthen the integration of protection and AAP into WFP and UNHCR tools and processes.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10	>80.00	65.30		79.50
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.10	>80.00	32.40		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10	>90.00	97.90		95.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	>90.00	79.70		
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.10				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	>80.00	56.10		70.70
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	>80.00	28.50		
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.10				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	>90.00	97.60		91.50
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	>90.00	67.80		
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.10				

Outputs

WFP provided all refugees with monthly food or cash-based transfers on time as planned in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Food assistance was successfully scaled up to meet the needs of all newly arriving Burundian refugees, including general food distributions, HEB distributions when in transit to reception centres and Mahama camp, and nutrition programmes to targeted beneficiaries. WFP also provided school feeding to all targeted primary school children, and will introduce this assistance for Burundian refugees in 2016.

Cash-based transfers were continued in Gihembe camp as planned, and were successfully scaled up to Nyabiheke camp in April 2015 and Kigeme camp in November 2015. Less cash was distributed to refugees than planned in 2015 as a result of the one month delay in introducing cash-based transfers to Kigeme camp. Resettlements, particularly from Gihembe camp, also reduced the period of time over which some beneficiaries were in need of cash-based transfers.

WFP worked closely with partners to ensure that the nutrition centres in the camps provided nutrition education and counselling to parents, and that community sensitization sessions on nutrition were regularly conducted. The target number of beneficiaries under the treatment programme for children with moderate acute malnutrition was not met due to the improvement in the nutrition situation across Congolese camps, which resulted in fewer children needing assistance than had been planned for.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	8	8	100.0
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	13	13	100.0

Outcomes

WFP's food security outcome monitoring conducted in October 2015 showed that the food security situation among Congolese refugees remained stable compared to 2014. Food consumption and diet diversity did not change significantly, with continued low levels of poor food consumption. In addition, there was a reduction in the coping strategy index, indicating that beneficiaries were less distressed in terms of food insecurity and therefore adopted fewer negative coping strategies.

Although the differences are not statistically significant, outcome data showed that male-headed households did slightly better than female-headed households in terms of food security in both Burundian and Congolese camps. The difference may result from the fact that many women heads of households are widows or divorced, and so are solely responsible for the food security of their household, resulting in a higher intra-household dependency ratio. However, the positive impact of cash-based transfers on the food security of households headed by both women and men continued to be notable in 2015. Beneficiaries in Nyabiheke camp reported improved coping strategy and food consumption scores following the introduction of cash-based transfers. Cash-based transfers allowed beneficiaries to purchase a greater range of different foods of their choice, therefore increasing their diet diversity. The positive impact of this in Nyabiheke camp was particularly significant given the ready availability of a large range of foods in markets near the camp. Based on these findings, WFP will continue to closely monitor the impact of cash-based transfers on food security in 2016.

Poor food consumption appeared to be slightly more prevalent among Burundian refugees than among Congolese refugees. In addition, diet diversity was higher among Congolese refugees at an average of more than four food groups consumed per week. While refugees in all camps remained heavily dependent on their entitlements to meet their food and nutrition needs, refugees who had newly arrived from Burundi in 2015 may not yet have adjusted to managing their monthly entitlements. An encouraging finding is that food-based coping strategies are not particularly highly used by newly arriving Burundian refugees, with an average score of only 9.7, the same as that among Congolese refugees. In 2016, WFP will continue beneficiary sensitisation on food management in order to improve refugee households' food security.

All targets were achieved for the targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) to treat moderately malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months among both Congolese and Burundian refugees. In Congolese refugee camps, there was a reduction in the default rate and non-response rate among children in the programme compared to 2014. This improvement can in part be attributed to the positive impact of WFP's nutrition education and counselling programme which began in 2015 and has provided training for parents as well as community sensitisation on nutrition.

Coverage for the MAM treatment programme among both Congolese and Burundian refugees was above the target. Among Burundian refugees, the prevalence of MAM dramatically reduced from May 2015 onwards, meaning the number of children who needed to be enrolled in treatment for malnutrition during the year was significantly lower than estimated.

Under the blanket supplementary feeding programme for stunting prevention, coverage and participation for children 6 - 23 months among Congolese refugees exceeded the targets by a significant margin for a second consecutive year. In cash-assisted camps, the proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) was significantly higher than in food-assisted camps as a result of households' ability to purchase a wider range of foods of their choice and therefore increase their diet diversity. In the new Burundian refugee camp, WFP successfully reached the coverage and participation targets for the prevention of acute malnutrition for children 6 - 59 months, indicating the achievements of ongoing outreach to encourage participation in on-site feeding. In 2016, WFP will report on the MAD indicator for Burundian refugees, and will work towards increasing the number of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet in all camps by implementing enhanced nutritional messaging for all beneficiaries.

The target for participation under the nutritional support programme for TB patients and people living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment (ART) was significantly exceeded among both Congolese and Burundian refugees. This high level of achievement suggests that sensitisation and outreach activities to encourage individuals to maintain their participation in treatment programmes were successful. ART and TB treatment default rates will be reported in 2016.

Among schools supported by WFP in and around Congolese refugee camps, there was an increase in retention rates among both boys and girls compared to the already very high rates recorded in 2014. There was a decline in school enrolment growth rates, which is likely attributable to the fact that the vast majority of parents had already enrolled their children in school since WFP began providing school meals in 2013. In preparation for the start of school feeding for Burundian refugees in 2016, orientation classes were arranged for children in Mahama camp in

December 2015 which were attended by almost 15,000 students. WFP will monitor attendance and enrolment rates for Burundian refugees in 2016 following the integration of children into the national school system.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report	>75.00	90.30	-	90.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partners Report , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partners Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report	<15.00	4.10	-	1.60
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report	<15.00	2.10	-	0.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Survey or desk-based calculation , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data Desk-based calculation , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Desk-based calculation	>90.00	112.90	-	108.70
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Base value: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report	>75.00	85.70	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Base value: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report	<3.00	0.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partner Reports , Base value: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partners Report	<15.00	3.90	-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly Cooperating Partner Report , Base value: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly Cooperating Partner Report	<15.00	2.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 Survey or desk-based calculation , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Desk-based calculation	>90.00		-	92.70
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<2.10	2.10	-	2.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<2.20	2.20	-	3.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM	<2.00	2.00	-	1.90
Diet Diversity Score				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	>4.10	4.10	-	4.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	>4.00	4.00	-	4.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	>4.20	4.20	-	4.20
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: AGGREGATE OF HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<11.40	11.40	-	9.70
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<12.20	12.20	-	10.20
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<10.70	10.70	-	9.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<4.60	4.60	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<4.80	4.80	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<4.50	4.50	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	>3.70	3.70	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	>3.70	3.70	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	>3.80	3.80	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: AGGREGATE OF HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<9.70	9.70	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<10.00	10.00	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2016.12 FSOM/PDM survey , Base value: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring FSOM/PDM survey	<9.50	9.50	-	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.10 Monthly cooperating partner report , Base value: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report	>90.00	98.60	-	99.30
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.10 Monthly cooperating partner report , Base value: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report	>90.00	98.20	-	99.20
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.02 Monthly cooperating partner report , Base value: 2014.02 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report	=6.00	5.80	-	1.30
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.02 Monthly cooperating partner report , Base value: 2014.02 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report	=6.00	2.60	-	2.46
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23M , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP survey PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey PDM survey	>66.00	97.40	-	93.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23M , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM Survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP survey PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey PDM survey	>70.00	92.90	-	90.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23M , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM survey , Base value: 2014.11 WFP survey PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey PDM survey	>70.00	13.70	-	33.50
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
LONG-TERM CONGOLESE REFUGEE CAMPS: NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR PLHIV AND TB PATIENTS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly cooperating partner report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report	>66.00		-	99.27
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION FOR CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey PDM survey	>66.00		-	89.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION FOR CHILDREN 6-59M , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey PDM survey	>70.00		-	73.80
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
NEW BURUNDIAN REFUGEE CAMP: NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR PLHIV AND TB PATIENTS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monthly cooperating partner report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monthly cooperating partner report	>66.00		-	98.65

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP maintained its close engagement with the government, particularly the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR). MIDIMAR's leadership and coordination was critical to the success of the multi-agency response to the influx of Burundian refugees. In addition, WFP's expansion of cash-based transfers using mVisa mobile technology supported the Government's policy on moving towards a cashless society and greater financial inclusion. MIDIMAR's active engagement with other partners in conducting joint sensitisations and trainings for refugees on mVisa mobile transactions, as well as in registration, played an important role in facilitating this

expansion.

As in 2014, WFP developed national capacity in warehouse management and food storage and handling by training staff from MIDIMAR, district government offices and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), in order to ensure efficient and effective food assistance for returnees.

WFP also continued to purchase food in line with the government's objective of procuring food locally and whenever possible from smallholder farmers' cooperatives. For the second year in a row, all the cereals and pulses distributed to beneficiaries were purchased in-country through local traders, the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources.

In collaboration with other UN agencies, WFP continued to support the government's "1,000 days" nutrition campaign in refugee camps in Rwanda. In order to reduce chronic malnutrition and ensure sufficient nutrition for children from conception to 2 years of age, WFP continued its BSFP programme targeting all children under two years and pregnant and lactating women in Congolese camps, and further expanded it to include Burundian refugees.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

In 2015, WFP received contributions from governments and United Nations common funds as well as multilateral funding. Following the influx of Burundian refugees, WFP received additional funding which was essential to meet the food and nutrition needs of these new beneficiaries, whilst also enabling the continuity of assistance for Congolese refugees.

However, given the increased needs, WFP had to prioritise the assistance it provided. School feeding rations were halved in 2015 as a result, and WFP may need to make additional cuts in 2016 if additional resources are not received.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium	0	586	433
European Commission	0	2,626	2,081
MULTILATERAL	0	3,672	4,393
Switzerland	0	137	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	2,629	2,427
United Kingdom	0	1,499	590
USA	0	3,737	3,685
Total	0	14,886	13,608

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, 100 percent of cereals and pulses required for this operation were purchased locally in-country (including the maize and beans purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility), therefore directly benefiting the local economy. Twenty-one percent of commodities procured in-country were sourced from smallholder farmers through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative. Additional commodities not available in-country were sourced from within the region and internationally.

Food purchases through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) were critical for this operation, accounting for the purchase of the vast majority of cereals, pulses, SuperCereal, Plumpy'Sup, sugar, vegetable oil

and HEBs received. The availability of food stocks through GCMF storage facilities in Kigali ensured that essential commodities were immediately available for distribution to refugees once contributions were confirmed, while purchases through regional GCMF stores reduced lead times by up to 8 weeks.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	566	0	0	2,731
Corn Soya Blend	0	308	0	2,004
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0	20
Iodised Salt	0	86	0	0
Maize	137	0	0	7,434
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	27
Sugar	0	0	0	48
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	980
Total	703	394	0	13,245

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

For the first time in over 20 years, all transportation of food commodities to refugee camps was done by commercial transporters since WFP fleet trucks were phased out in 2014. Competitive tendering ensured the most cost-efficient transport companies were identified, and all contracted companies delivered food on time as planned.

Some delays were noted in deliveries from Mombasa due to differences in the clearance procedures of the Revenue Authorities of Rwanda and Kenya. In addition, the dispatch of some imported commodities to Rwanda was initially delayed due to the need for additional testing to ensure compliance with Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) standards. Through close collaboration and support from RSB, timely deliveries were ensured by waiving this additional requirement and maintaining regular third-party inspection arrangements to ensure standards were met.

WFP maintained a central intermediate storage facility in Kigali, in addition to a small facility in Huye. WFP worked with Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for storage management in the refugee camps and with a contracted company for handling.

Post-Delivery Losses

WFP mitigated the risk of food losses by maintaining strict internal quality control mechanisms. A provision for loss recovery was included in contracting with commercial transporters. In addition, WFP ensured close monitoring of food stock expiry dates both in Kigali and at final distribution points in order to avoid any losses due to expiration.

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

In 2015, WFP worked closely with a range of partners including government ministries, United Nations organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and private sector partners. WFP's continued partnerships with the MIDIMAR and UNHCR were essential for the operation. In close collaboration with MIDIMAR, WFP and UNHCR co-led the One UN Development Results Group for Humanitarian Response and Disaster Management. WFP and UNHCR co-chaired monthly cash-based transfer coordination meetings, both in Kigali and at field level, involving all partners and stakeholders. WFP also worked closely with UNICEF to implement the government's

1,000 days nutrition campaign to combat stunting in all refugee camps.

In response to the influx of Burundian refugees, MIDIMAR chaired weekly Refugee Coordination meetings with the high-level involvement of all UN agencies and partners, while WFP and UNHCR co-chaired regular food and nutrition sector coordination meetings to ensure the effective coordination of food and nutrition assistance. Humanitarian assistance across all sectors in Rwanda was coordinated in cooperation with neighbouring countries through the multi-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP).

WFP worked in partnership with several international NGOs to provide assistance to refugees. WFP continued existing partnerships in Congolese refugee camps with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for general food distributions and school feeding, and with American Refugee Committee (ARC) and Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) for nutrition interventions. Given the demonstrated technical capacity and experience of these NGOs, WFP engaged the same partners to provide assistance to Burundian refugees in Mahama camp and the reception centres. WFP also engaged a new partner, Rwanda Red Cross Society, to distribute HEBs to Burundian refugees immediately upon arrival at border crossings into Rwanda.

To provide cash-based transfers in 2015, WFP strengthened its partnerships with World Vision and with private partners including I&M Bank, mVisa and Airtel. Supported by WFP's partnerships with UNHCR and MIDIMAR, these partners played an essential role in scaling up cash-based transfers to two additional refugee camps during the year.

WFP maintained its partnership with ARC and Plan International to provide nutrition education and counselling to targeted refugees in order to increase diet diversity. In addition, WFP expanded its partnership with ARC to include a new initiative to provide milling facilities managed by refugee-driven cooperatives in two refugee camps, which will be operational in 2016.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		5	1	2

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50,000.00	573,712.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=0.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The design of WFP's new PRRO drew upon a number of lessons learned from the previous refugee operation (PRRO 200343) and recommendations from recent evaluations. The 2014 UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) confirmed refugees' reliance on WFP food assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs, and found that refugees were selling a portion of food assistance to cover milling costs which accounted for 16 percent of monthly household expenditure. In order to improve refugees' food security and increase refugees' access to sources of income, WFP is working to establish refugee cooperative-owned milling facilities in the food-assisted camps, and to support refugees with cash or vouchers to cover milling costs.

Given the serious nutrition situation among Burundian refugees arriving in 2015, WFP has also included Mahama camp as a priority location for milling facilities. This decision was reinforced by the findings of a UN Women-led detailed interagency needs assessment conducted in Mahama camp in June 2015 to strengthen the Burundian refugee response and identify the specific gender, age and diversity needs of different refugees. The assessment found that the dietary needs of special groups, such as pregnant women and malnourished children, were well catered for, but noted that refugees incurred additional costs due to the need to mill maize grain provided in the

general food distribution. In response to these findings, WFP has established refugee-run milling facilities in Mahama camp, which will be operational in 2016.

The 2013 pre-JAM Nutrition Survey indicated a stunting level in the Congolese camps of 36 percent among children under 5, notably above the WHO's "critical" threshold of 30 percent. In 2014, the JAM and food security outcome monitoring found that beneficiaries continued to share food assistance provided through supplementary feeding programmes for children and pregnant and lactating women, and that the coverage of nutrition education in the camps was incomplete. Based on these findings, WFP worked with NGO partners to introduce nutrition education and counselling activities to all camps in 2015 in order to improve infant and young child feeding practices and to encourage the proper use of specialised fortified foods provided through WFP's nutrition programmes. In addition, by providing agricultural and livestock inputs, the project aims to increase beneficiaries' diet diversity and access to sources of income. The positive impact of this initiative has already been seen in 2015, particularly through improvements in the performance of the treatment programme for children with moderate acute malnutrition.

The 2014 JAM also noted the difficulties faced by chronically ill individuals in acquiring sufficient nutritious food, based on which WFP expanded its preventative nutrition programme to include all people living with HIV as well as TB patients.

Based on the findings of post-distribution monitoring until 2014, it was found that beneficiaries' food security varied depending when in the distribution cycle monitoring was conducted. In April 2015, in order to assess beneficiaries' changing food security situation throughout the distribution cycle, WFP monitored the same population in Nyabiheke camp for four consecutive weeks through its food security outcome monitoring. The findings of the survey confirm that beneficiaries' food security, as measured by the Food Consumption Score and Coping Strategy Index, declined markedly over the four weeks of the distribution cycle. Based on these findings, WFP will ensure that future surveys will be conducted at the same time of the distribution cycle to ensure the comparability of results across time.

WFP's monitoring and a comprehensive external evaluation conducted in June 2014 confirmed that the cash-based transfer pilot in Gihembe camp in 2014 was successful. Cash-based transfer distributions were found to be timely and allowed beneficiaries to avoid long waiting times at distribution points. In addition, beneficiaries indicated a strong preference for cash-based transfers over in-kind food distributions, particularly so they could choose which foods to purchase. The evaluation also recommended the expansion of cash-based transfers to Nyabiheke and Kigeme camps. A market assessment was conducted in May and June 2014, which confirmed the suitability of Nyabiheke and Kigeme camps for market-based food assistance based on the local availability of food, existence of functioning markets around the camps, and stable food prices.

Based on the recommendations of the pilot evaluation, WFP has also ensured that all data collected through post-distribution monitoring is disaggregated to facilitate comparison between food-assistance and cash-assistance camps.

In 2015, a protection risk assessment was conducted in both Nyabiheke and Kigeme camps to identify the potential protection-related impacts of the introduction of cash-based transfers in these camps. The assessment found that cash was likely to contribute to improved safety, dignity and social cohesion for beneficiaries, as was seen following the introduction of cash-based transfers in Gihembe camp. A protection assessment was also conducted in Kigeme camp to provide a baseline for future monitoring. Based on the strength of the findings from the pilot evaluation and other assessments, as well as exceptionally positive feedback from beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers in 2014, these transfers were expanded to Nyabiheke camp in April 2015 and to Kigeme camp in November 2015.

A key lesson learned from the expansion of cash-based transfers in 2015 is the importance of maintaining a contingency food stock in case the transition to cash-based assistance is delayed due to external factors. Cash based transfers were planned to begin in Kigeme camp in October 2015, but were delayed by a month as a result of system upgrades by the service provider, which continue to pose technical challenges for traders and merchants. Although WFP was able to provide an additional month of food commodities despite the additional demands on food stocks due to the influx of Burundian refugees, WFP will seek to ensure the stability of the current delivery system before considering further scale up to other refugee camps.

A significant innovation in 2015 was a pilot initiative conducted in cash-assistance camps using mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), mobile monitoring and data collection, whereby data is collected from beneficiaries via their mobile phones rather than through in-person interviews. Based on the November 2015 pilot alongside WFP's regular PDM, the results of mVAM monitoring are comparable with those of in-person interviews. Based on this pilot, WFP will consider continuing mVAM in 2016, in particular considering the potential benefits it offers by enabling monitoring during distribution itself, as well as the possible inclusion in monitoring of beneficiaries who are outside the refugee camps at the time of monitoring.

To better inform future decision making about cash-based transfers in Rwanda and elsewhere, WFP worked in collaboration with the University of California, Davis (UCD) to conduct a local economy-wide impact evaluation (LEWIE) in June 2015 of the impact of WFP's refugee assistance programmes upon host-community economies

surrounding Kigeme, Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps. The study found that while both in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers have a positive impact on local economies through increased income and trade, cash-based transfers have a significantly larger multiplier effect on incomes in the host community. In addition, cash-based transfers also improved refugee welfare and altered food consumption patterns to be more in line with those of the surrounding host-community population. These findings will be taken into account in planning cash-based assistance to refugees in 2016.

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)	27,700	9,300	37,000	16,318	9,963	26,282	58.9%	107.1%	71.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	72,900	-	72,900	34,731	-	34,731	47.6%	-	47.6%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,700	-	3,700	3,255	-	3,255	88.0%	-	88.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	20,000	-	20,000	14,294	-	14,294	71.5%	-	71.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	10,300	-	10,300	13,864	-	13,864	134.6%	-	134.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	1,005	-	1,005	1,224	-	1,224	121.8%	-	121.8%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium		Iodised Salt	0	0	15
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Beans	0	104	104
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	60	0
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Iodised Salt	0	15	0
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Maize	0	314	314
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Vegetable Oil	0	94	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00527-01	Beans	0	510	510
European Commission	EEC-C-00527-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	462	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00527-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	4	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00527-01	Maize	0	1,571	1,571

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission	EEC-C-00527-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	7	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00527-01	Sugar	0	6	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00527-01	Vegetable Oil	0	65	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	1,348	1,348
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	886	1,695
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	0	6	10
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	0	9
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	986	646
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	27
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	0	30	48
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	416	609
Switzerland	SWI-C-00418-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	137	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Iodised Salt	0	0	56
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01219-01	Beans	0	196	196
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01219-01	Iodised Salt	0	56	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01219-01	Maize	0	577	577
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01270-01	Beans	0	350	350
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01270-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	120	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01270-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	10	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01270-01	Maize	0	1,248	1,248
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01270-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	10	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01270-01	Sugar	0	2	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01270-01	Vegetable Oil	0	60	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-01	Beans	0	158	158
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	339	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-01	Maize	0	432	432
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	10	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-01	Sugar	0	10	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-01	Vegetable Oil	0	121	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-02	Maize	0	184	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	20	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-02	Vegetable Oil	0	224	0
USA		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	308
USA		Iodised Salt	0	0	15
USA	USA-C-01138-01	Beans	0	525	525
USA	USA-C-01138-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	150	0
USA	USA-C-01138-01	Maize	0	1,792	1,740
USA	USA-C-01138-02	Beans	0	106	106
USA	USA-C-01138-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	158	0
USA	USA-C-01138-02	Iodised Salt	0	15	0
USA	USA-C-01138-02	Maize	0	991	991
Total			0	14,886	13,608