



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)

CP-Rwanda (2013-2018)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information

Project Number	200539
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates

Project Approval Date	May 24, 2013
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2013
Project End Date	June 30, 2018
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD

Food and Related Costs	11,753,169
Capacity Development and Augmentation	5,636,045
Direct Support Costs	6,312,902
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	5,143,000
Indirect Support Costs	2,019,158
Total	30,864,274

Commodities

Metric Tonnes

Planned Commodities in 2015	2,861
Actual Commodities 2015	1,339
Total Approved Commodities	10,331

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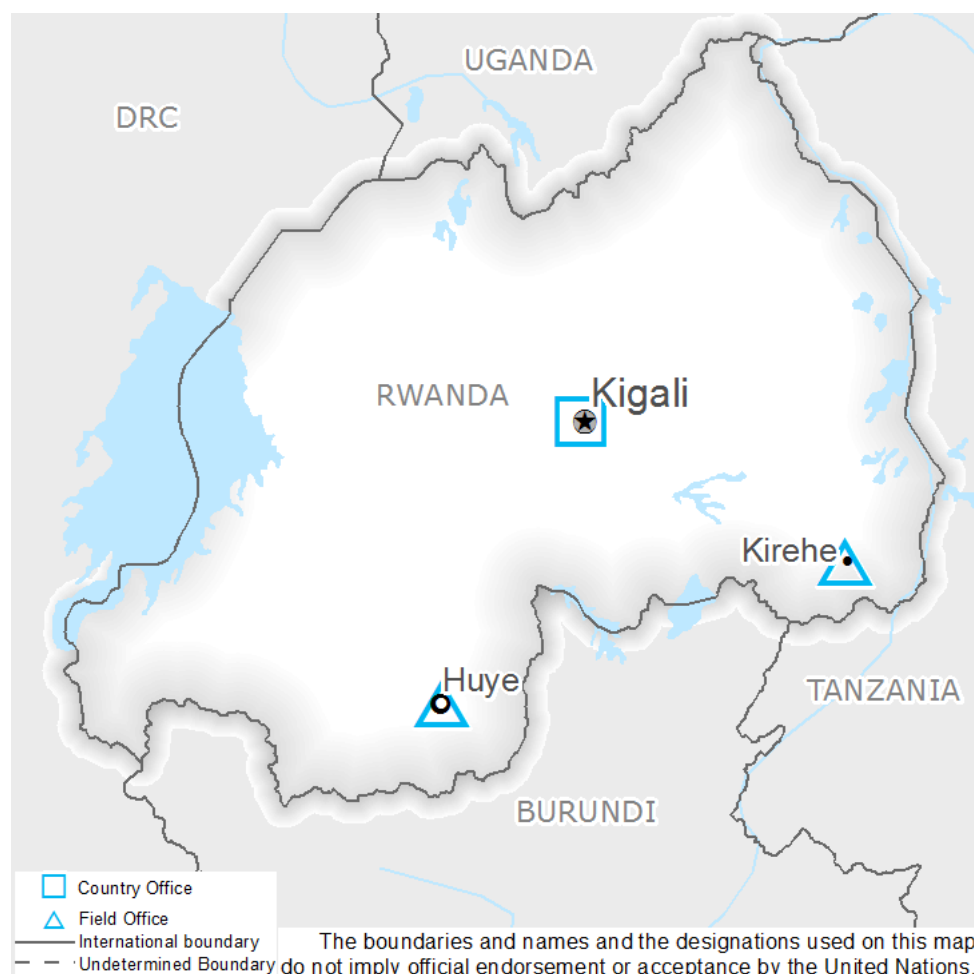
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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
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

Through the Common Country Programme (CCP) 2013-2018, WFP aimed to support the Government of Rwanda in designing, implementing and managing its own food assistance programmes to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. The project was designed to support the Government of Rwanda's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS-2) as part of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP), in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

The programme included two components. The first component focused on enhancing national capacity to design, develop and manage nationally owned hunger solutions. In 2015, WFP provided technical expertise to the government to develop national capacity in the areas of vulnerability analysis, disaster risk reduction and management, and market access for smallholder farmers through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative (under WFP Strategic Objective 3), as well as in home grown school feeding (under WFP Strategic Objective 4).

The second component of the project focused on modelling innovations in food assistance programming. In 2015, WFP implemented small-scale food assistance projects in the areas of community asset creation and rehabilitation (under WFP Strategic Objective 3) and chronic malnutrition prevention (under WFP Strategic Objective 4). Through these activities, WFP aimed to provide an evidence base upon which the government can draw to inform decision making in its own national programme and policy formulation.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Under the CP, WFP assisted school children, pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months and vulnerable households in areas of the country with high rates of poverty and food insecurity.

Through the home grown school feeding programme under component 1, WFP provided daily midday meals to primary school children at targeted schools in two of the country's poorest and most food insecure districts, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru. The food basket provided by WFP consisted of maize meal, beans, vegetable oil and salt. As a contribution to the school feeding programme, all schools provided locally grown vegetables to enrich the meals provided by WFP. In line with consultations with the Ministry of Education, WFP's focus shifted from direct school feeding in a large number of schools to a pilot phase for a nationally-owned home-grown school feeding programme. The programme's coverage was reduced to 24 schools and as a result, the number of school children assisted and the quantity of food distributed were lower than planned. At the end of 2015, WFP increased the planning figures for the school feeding programme, effective from 2016.

Under component 2, WFP worked with other UN agencies in line with the Delivering as One framework to implement a Joint One UN Nutrition Project to prevent chronic malnutrition. Each agency implemented complementary interventions to jointly target vulnerable households in Nyamagabe and Rutsiro Districts based on the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and low food consumption scores reported in both districts. The programme targeted the poorest and most food insecure households in each district based on Rwandan community-based vulnerability categories (*ubudehe*). WFP focused on preventing stunting among children during the first 1000 days of life by providing age-appropriate supplementary food to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months. The food basket was comprised of SuperCereal Plus for children aged 6-23 months and SuperCereal, sugar and vegetable oil for pregnant and lactating women.

Through beneficiary mapping conducted before the nutrition programme began as well as surveys conducted during the programme, the actual number of eligible households was found to be significantly above the planned number. Using CP resources and a multi-donor trust fund, WFP successfully expanded the scale of the programme to target two entire districts, thereby assisting a higher number of women and children with more food than originally planned. WFP has revised the planning figures accordingly through a budget revision effective from 2016.

Under component 2, WFP's community asset creation and rehabilitation programme aimed to reduce poverty, increase living standards and improve food security in Cyanika Sector of Nyamagabe District. The project's implementation model combines WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) expertise with the Republic of Korea's Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement) approach to rural development. Through FFA activities, the project

provided cash-based transfers for households vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, the majority of whom farm small plots of steeply-sloping land with poor quality soil.

Started in 2012, the first phase of the project was extended to 2015, allowing the completion of all planned asset creation activities including the construction of housing and water supplies, marshland drainage and irrigation, and road rehabilitation. In 2015, a total of USD 161,424 was transferred to participants in asset creation activities through local savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs). (Please note: this does not appear in the cash and voucher distribution table since the funds were transferred to the cooperating partner, Good Neighbors, for distribution as part of a broader payment covering capacity development activities). Although fewer people chose to participate in FFA activities than was expected, the full amount of planned cash for the first phase of the project was transferred since the total number of planned workdays were completed by the participants. Since funding for the second phase of the project was not received until December 2015, the planned scale up of FFA activities to two new districts was deferred until 2016 and so planned cash-based transfers totalling USD 858,600 did not take place in 2015.

Under component 1, smallholder farmers benefited from the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, through which WFP made local in-country food purchases and provided capacity development training in market access and post-harvest handling and storage.

Also under component 1, government staff received training in disaster risk reduction and response, food security analysis and school feeding.

The early childhood development programme planned under CP component 1 could not be launched in 2015 as a result of constraints on WFP's funding and capacity.

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	44,202	48,698	92,900	20,059	26,884	46,943	45.4%	55.2%	50.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development)	40,180	41,820	82,000	12,554	12,733	25,287	31.2%	30.4%	30.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst)	4,022	6,878	10,900	7,505	14,151	21,656	186.6%	205.7%	198.7%
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	40,180	41,820	82,000	12,554	12,733	25,287	31.2%	30.4%	30.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	40,180	41,820	82,000	12,542	12,745	25,287	31.2%	30.5%	30.8%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	981	1,025	2,006	6,140	6,032	12,172	625.9%	588.5%	606.8%
Children (5-18 years)	3,041	3,956	6,997	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	1,897	1,897	1,365	8,119	9,484	-	428.0%	499.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,022	6,878	10,900	7,515	14,141	21,656	186.8%	205.6%	198.7%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School Feeding (on-site)	82,000	-	82,000	25,287	-	25,287	30.8%	-	30.8%
Cca d"&A cXY`-b b c j U h c b g j b` : c c X`5 g g j g h U b W W									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	6,000	6,000	-	5,160	5,160	-	86.0%	86.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	3,900	-	3,900	16,496	-	16,496	423.0%	-	423.0%

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
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	40,180	41,820	82,000	12,554	12,733	25,287	31.2%	30.4%	30.8%
Total participants	40,180	41,820	82,000	12,554	12,733	25,287	31.2%	30.4%	30.8%
Total beneficiaries	40,180	41,820	82,000	12,554	12,733	25,287	31.2%	30.4%	30.8%
Cca d"&A cXY`-b b c j U h c b g j b` : c c X`5 g g j g h U b W W									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	400	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	400	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	400	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	1,100	1,400	2,500	901	1,249	2,150	81.9%	89.2%	86.0%
Total participants	1,100	1,400	2,500	901	1,249	2,150	81.9%	89.2%	86.0%
Total beneficiaries	2,640	3,360	6,000	2,162	2,998	5,160	81.9%	89.2%	86.0%

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
Cca d"&A cXY`-b b c j U h c b g j b` : c c X`5 g g j g h U b W W									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (6-23 months)	980	1,020	2,000	4,935	5,136	10,071	503.6%	503.5%	503.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,900	1,900	-	6,425	6,425	-	338.2%	338.2%
Total beneficiaries	980	2,920	3,900	4,935	11,561	16,496	503.6%	395.9%	423.0%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development			
Beans	443	110	24.9%
Iodised Salt	44	12	27.6%
Maize Meal	1,771	482	27.2%
Split Peas	-	12	-
Vegetable Oil	221	56	25.3%
Sum	2,480	672	27.1%
Comp.2-Enhance Capacity Development			
Corn Soya Blend	349	631	180.5%
Sugar	14	13	89.3%
Vegetable Oil	17	23	135.0%
Sum	381	667	175.0%
Total	2,861	1,339	46.8%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	858,600	-	-
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	858,600	-	-

Story Worth Telling

Filomene Nyirahabimana is a 32-year-old single mother of two from Musebeya Sector, Nyamagabe District in Rwanda's Southern Province. Filomene works as a farm hand cultivating crops in neighbouring fields in order to support her family.

Despite her hard work, she struggled to feed her children with an income of 500 Rwandan francs (USD 0.63) a day. The insufficient meals at home, often lacking in nutrients necessary for healthy growth, meant that her eldest child, like those of many struggling families in their community, suffered from chronic malnutrition.

Six years after having her first child, Filomene gave birth to her second child, and she worried how she would manage. She feared that the little one would struggle with malnutrition as well. Then Filomene found out that the One UN Joint Nutrition Project would provide specialized supplementary food for her baby to prevent malnutrition, and she promptly enrolled her baby daughter, who was 6 months old at the time. Through the project, Filomene's daughter receives a 6kg each month of a fortified supplementary food, SuperCereal Plus, which can be prepared as a porridge at home to complement her diet.

Almost a year later, her baby is thriving.

“I see a positive difference in my second child, in her size. She is growing healthy and strong,” she said. Filomene adds that, since her younger child receives food assistance from WFP, she is better able to provide for her elder child and therefore ensure that both children receive three meals a day. Filomene says she is very thankful for the difference the project has made in her family's lives.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Under the school feeding programme, there was a significant increase in the proportion of women in leadership positions in school feeding management committees, and gender parity in leadership roles was nearly achieved. This improvement can be attributed, at least in part, to trainings and sensitisations conducted by WFP and the district HGSF coordinators to encourage women's participation in management and decision-making for school feeding. At each school assisted by WFP, school feeding management committee members were volunteers elected for one year terms by parent-teacher association members.

The One UN Nutrition Project addressed gender-specific nutritional concerns by targeting pregnant and lactating women and their children from the poorest and most food insecure households in two districts. In line with the focus of the project on women and children, women made the decisions over the use of food entitlements received through the programme in the vast majority of households. In order to ensure men's commitment to improving nutrition in their households, both men and women were encouraged to attend distributions and therefore receive nutrition sensitisations and trainings in food preparation and best practices in mother, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN). The proportion of women participating in committees responsible for both distribution and community help desks far exceeded the target. WFP supported both women and men in committee leadership positions by providing training on management, crowd control during distributions, complaints and feedback mechanisms, and conducting culinary demonstrations.

Under the community asset creation and rehabilitation programme, decisions over the use of cash were made jointly by women and men in almost half of households, while women made decisions over the use of cash in a third of households. These trends are in line with local norms about household decision-making. Gender parity in elected leadership positions of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) was reached, in part due to sensitisation sessions conducted by both WFP and partners to encourage both women and men to take on leadership roles. VDC members were elected by community members from all villages targeted by the project. VDC leaders did not receive training related to the distribution of cash as payment for cash-for-work activities was made directly to participants through their accounts with the local savings and credit cooperative (SACCO).

In line with WFP's new gender policy and focus on women's empowerment, WFP's P4P initiative contributed to a five-year programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) implemented in collaboration with FAO, IFAD and UN Women. Through the joint programme, WFP and partner agencies are working to improve livelihoods and secure the rights of rural women, including a focus on improving food security and nutrition and increasing income opportunities.

For the nutrition activity, there is no latest follow-up data on the proportion of female committee members trained, or proportion of women in leadership positions, as implementation started in August 2014. As a result, the 2015 values show as base values in the table.

For FFA, there is no latest follow-up data on the proportion of female committee members trained as no training took place in 2015.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
RWANDA, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	34.00		45.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
RWANDA, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>60.00	39.10		40.00
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Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>30.00	45.50		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>50.00	33.90		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
RWANDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	>90.00	95.70		91.50
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	46.20		55.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
RWANDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.11	>50.00	88.50		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2014.12	>60.00	54.50		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
RWANDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.11	>60.00	88.50		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to work closely with its partners through all of its activities to ensure that beneficiaries received sufficient information about the programme and did not experience safety issues.

Under the One UN Joint Nutrition Project, WFP worked closely with its partner World Vision during each distribution to ensure that all beneficiaries received comprehensive information about the food assistance they received and about the timing of the next distribution. Community health workers conducted follow up directly with beneficiaries between distributions to further disseminate information about food distributions. According to the findings of the post-distribution monitoring exercise conducted in November 2015, 71 percent of beneficiaries understood how they were chosen to receive assistance, while 93 percent of beneficiaries knew the size of their monthly food entitlement, a substantial improvement compared to 2014. In addition, 91 percent of beneficiaries participated in educational

sessions organised by WHO and UNICEF prior to distributions, through which they received nutritional information, culinary demonstrations, and training in the use of micro-nutrient powders to fortify food at home. WFP also worked with World Vision to establish community help desks at each nutrition centre in order to manage feedback and complaints from beneficiaries. Help desk staff have worked closely with community health workers to raise awareness of the programme and ensure the timely enrolment of new beneficiaries.

WFP also improved registration procedures and opened additional distribution sites in health centres under the nutrition project. These changes ensured greater dignity for beneficiaries during distribution by significantly reducing the time beneficiaries and their caretakers spent traveling to and waiting at the distribution site compared to 2014. According to post-distribution monitoring in 2014, it took an average of over six hours for beneficiaries in Nyamagabe to travel to the distribution site and collect their ration, but the improvements meant this was reduced in 2015 to 2.5 hours Nyamagabe and 3.5 hours in Rutsiro.

According to an in-depth survey of the community asset creation and rehabilitation programme conducted in December 2015, almost all participants in FFA activities reported receiving the correct amount of cash. In addition, 81 percent of men and 85 percent of women knew their entitlement under the project. These positive findings can be attributed to the Village Development Committees (VDCs) which played an essential role in ensuring people in all targeted villages were informed about and involved in the project. WFP and its partners held monthly meetings the Village Development Committees to assess project implementation and share information between all stakeholders, which could then be effectively shared with beneficiaries at the community level. Community members also had a forum to discuss and learn more about the project during monthly village meetings, as well as through peace, unity and reconciliation meetings organised by local NGO Unity Club.

However, the survey found that only two-thirds of beneficiaries knew how to make a complaint, and that only 31 percent of men and 52 percent of women understood how households were selected to participate in the project. The low awareness of targeting could be a result of unclear phrasing in the survey which led to misunderstanding about whether the question referred to the entire community asset creation and rehabilitation programme or only to direct participation in FFA activities. During the second phase of this project beginning in 2016, WFP will strengthen sensitisation efforts to increase community awareness of the programme, particularly complaints mechanisms and targeting, and will consider rewording monitoring questions to improve clarity.

Due to the careful management of all project activities, no beneficiaries reported experiencing safety concerns related to FFA activities. The implementation of all field activities under the asset creation and rehabilitation programme was jointly supervised by WFP field monitors, sector officials, and the cooperating partner, Good Neighbors. The irrigation and drainage of marshland was supervised directly by staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), while GNR recruited technicians to oversee other construction and rehabilitation works. Participants received cash distributions directly to their individual accounts with the local savings and credit cooperative (SACCO), therefore avoiding overcrowding and other safety concerns during the distribution process. Vulnerable households who could not directly participate in asset creation activities were prioritised to benefit from other elements of the project, including the provision of housing, electricity and water tanks.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Assistance				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	24.30		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	43.70		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
RWANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00		

Outputs

WFP continued to assist the government to implement the home grown school feeding programme in two of the poorest and most food insecure districts, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru. In addition to providing cooked meals to school children in all targeted schools as agreed with the government, WFP provided training in food storage and handling, sanitation and hygiene, and HGSF management for school committees, HGSF staff from MINEDUC, project coordinators from both districts, and sector education officers.

Through the P4P initiative, WFP supported over 29,000 smallholder farmers from 65 farmers' organisations to expand their access to markets and reduce post-harvest losses by providing training on business planning, post-harvest handling and storage, zero-loss policies and organizational strengthening for cooperatives. In addition, WFP distributed improved post-harvest handling and storage equipment to smallholder farmers' cooperatives. WFP assisted smallholder farmers to attend agricultural fairs to meet potential buyers, suppliers, insurance companies and financial institutions. In 2015 WFP locally purchased a total of 3,175mt of maize and beans through the P4P initiative for use in all of its projects, directly benefiting smallholder farmers.

In 2015, WFP continued to build government capacity in food security analysis and disaster risk reduction. WFP delivered training for staff from the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) in emergency preparedness and response and emergency needs assessments, as well as in the use of tablets provided by WFP to support data collection. Due to the high level of interest by government staff in these trainings, more people attended the trainings on EPR and emergency needs assessment than was originally planned. WFP supported the upgrade of a disaster communication system to facilitate the exchange of information within MIDIMAR at central and local levels, and provided technical support in spatial analysis, mapping and vulnerability analysis to government to develop a National Risk Atlas. In addition, WFP supported the government in conducting both the national Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FNSMS) surveys.

Through the nutrition programme to fight chronic malnutrition, WFP worked with other UN agencies through an innovative multi-sectoral approach to reducing stunting, combining the expertise of each agency. Using CP resources as well as a multi-partner trust fund, WFP worked with community health centres to distribute fortified blended foods to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women from the poorest socio-economic categories of two districts. WFP worked with its implementing partner World Vision to provide nutrition education sessions at each monthly distribution as planned. WFP also provided motorbikes, internet modems and stationary to the project coordinators in each district in order to facilitate improved field monitoring and supervision of project activities.

Through the FFA programme, WFP achieved its targets for the construction of houses, kitchens and toilets to support the most vulnerable members of targeted villages, and constructed water systems as planned to provide safe access to water for all community members. A total of 76.5 hectares of marshland was reclaimed and improved using water and soil conservation measures. Given the importance of these improvements, funds were prioritised towards marshland reclamation at the request of MINAGRI, and so the target for road rehabilitation to facilitate access to markets was reduced. While there were less direct participants in asset creation activities than planned, those who participated worked more days, and so WFP distributed the full amount of cash planned. In addition, WFP provided training for VDC members in agriculture and cooperative management, hygiene and water sanitation, and environmental protection, and facilitated a study trip for VDC members to learn from the best practices of another village successful in community development and management.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1	1	100.0
Number of government counterparts trained in emergency needs assessment	individual	30	32	106.7
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and reponse	individual	30	35	116.7
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of data collection tablets provided to the government counterpart	item	150	150	100.0
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	20	17	85.0
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	61	65	106.6
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	26,840	29,158	108.6
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	8	8	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	24	24	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	29,595	29,595	100.0
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Asst				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares of marshland reclaimed	Ha	77	77	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	7	2	28.6
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	3	3	100.0
Number of houses constructed/rehabilitated	house	15	15	100.0
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	9	9	100.0
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	9	9	100.0
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	1	1	100.0
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	4	4	100.0
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	180	160	88.9

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2	2	100.0
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	instance	12	12	100.0
Number of internet modems distributed	item	1	1	100.0
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	item	2	2	100.0
Quantity of stationary distributed	item	2	2	100.0

Outcomes

Under the school feeding programme, the retention rate significantly exceeded the target for the third consecutive year. Monthly attendance information for both boys and girls was regularly collected by field monitors.

National capacity for disaster risk management was not formally reassessed in 2015 as the baseline was established only in December 2014. The baseline, which was assessed through interviews with officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) indicated that the government's capacity in disaster risk management was moderate. The national capacity index will be measured again in 2016 to assess the impact of a number of capacity development activities implemented in 2015-2016.

Under the nutrition programme, there was an improvement in outcome indicators in 2015. The proportion of eligible children aged 6-23 months participating in the programme increased significantly compared to 2014 and exceeded the target for the first time. This improvement was due to improved coordination between WFP and the district, particularly the use of a harmonised beneficiary list to ensure beneficiaries were correctly targeted based on their household vulnerability (ubudehe) categorisation. WFP also introduced performance-based pay for the community health workers' cooperative, which improved the active identification and enrolment of new cases. Although the target for the proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet was not achieved, an improvement was seen as a result of increased sensitisations in 2015 which improved programme coverage, child feeding practices and children's consumption of SuperCereal Plus.

In 2015, the vast majority of food distributed by WFP in Rwanda was purchased through regional and in-country suppliers, and as a result the target was exceeded for the first time. The proportion of purchases from aggregation systems involving smallholder farmers decreased in 2015 due to the influx of Burundian refugees and WFP's need to provide immediate food assistance. To support its emergency response, WFP made greater use of in-country purchases through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to avoid long delivery times.

Under the community asset creation and rehabilitation project, an in-depth end-line survey conducted in 2015 found that villages participating in the project reported better food consumption and coping strategy scores and enjoyed a better food security situation than Nyamagabe district as a whole. While percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption was at the time of the survey higher than the baseline value, this is unsurprising given the effect of seasonality on food security. While the baseline surveys were conducted during harvests (March and April), the 2015 survey was conducted in December during peak lean season. At this time, a far greater proportion of households had no food stocks and faced high market prices when trying to purchase additional food. As a result, beneficiaries reported deteriorated food-based coping strategy scores, indicating that they were more distressed in terms of food security. For example, the majority of households who implemented crisis and emergency coping strategies reported harvesting immature crops, a seasonal coping strategy clearly indicating the difficulty faced by households during the peak lean season.

In light of these significant seasonal differences, results from the December survey are not directly comparable to the baseline values, and therefore the survey was complemented with in-depth qualitative data. In addition, since terraced land and other assets created through the project are new, they are still underutilised and so the full positive long-term impact on agricultural yields, household food stocks and food consumption patterns has not yet been seen. However, during the interviews the beneficiaries reported that the project had a positive influence on the availability of a more diverse range of food items. As a result, beneficiaries were on average able to maintain the same diet diversity reported previously, despite the more challenging food security situation at the time of the survey. In future, WFP will consider conducting surveys at the same time of year whenever possible to ensure the comparability of results across time, and will continue to combine both quantitative and qualitative data collection

methods.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>RWANDA , Project End Target: 2018.12 WFP monitoring , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Procurement records , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Procurement records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Procurement records</i>	>75.00	66.00	74.80	86.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>RWANDA , Project End Target: 2018.12 WFP monitoring , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Procurement records , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Procurement records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Procurement records</i>	=10.00	65.60	85.20	21.00
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>RWANDA , Project End Target: 2018.12 Key informant interviews , Base value: 2014.12 Joint survey Key informant interviews</i>	>2.83	2.83	-	-
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>RWANDA , Project End Target: 2018.12 Key informant interviews , Base value: 2013.12 Joint survey Key informant interviews</i>	>0.00	0.00	-	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RWANDA , Project End Target: 2018.12 WFP monitoring , Base value: 2013.10 Secondary data District school records , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data District school records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data District school records</i>	>85.00	98.90	98.40	98.60
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RWANDA , Project End Target: 2018.12 WFP monitoring , Base value: 2013.10 Secondary data District school records , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data District school records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data District school records</i>	>85.00	98.40	98.30	98.60
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>RWANDA , Project End Target: 2018.12 Key informant interviews , Base value: 2012.06 Joint survey Key informant interviews</i>	>2.40	2.40	-	-
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Assistance				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>ALL TARGETED VILLAGES , Project End Target: 2018.12 Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	<46.20		-	46.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	<3.70	3.70	-	7.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	<27.80	27.80	-	35.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	8.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	<6.10	6.10	-	6.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	<38.10	38.10	-	38.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	<21.20	21.20	-	34.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	>4.50	4.50	-	4.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	4.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
BIRAMBO, MUNYINYA, GASHARU , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2013.03 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	>4.60	4.60	-	4.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<3.30	3.30	-	11.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<21.20	21.20	-	27.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<1.90	1.90	-	19.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<3.80	3.80	-	7.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<13.50	13.50	-	21.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<24.20	24.20	-	29.80
Diet Diversity Score				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	>4.60	4.60	-	4.60
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	>4.60	4.60	-	4.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	>4.70	4.70	-	4.80
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<12.40	12.40	-	16.60
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA: FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<14.70	14.70	-	18.60
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
KARAMA, KARABA, RWAMAGANA: MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Survey	<11.40	11.40	-	15.60
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
RWANDA , Project End Target: 2016.12 Survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey PDM survey	>70.00		58.90	73.50
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
RWANDA , Project End Target: 2016.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.08 Joint survey One UN survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey PDM survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey PDM survey	>70.00	12.10	30.80	33.20

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In line with the focus of component one of the CCP on enhancing national capacity to manage nationally owned hunger solutions, WFP worked closely with the government to conduct food security analyses and to build capacity in disaster risk reduction. The Government of Rwanda has drafted legislation relating to disaster management, underlining its increasing level of leadership in this area. Based on the recommendations of a disaster simulation exercise conducted in 2014, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) to provide technical assistance to strengthen national early warning systems. In particular, technical assistance focused on developing the capacity of districts' early warning tools and contingency plans, with priority given to disaster-prone districts. In addition, in February 2015 WFP trained government staff in the appropriate tools and methodology to conduct rapid assessments in the event of an emergency, which the government was able to use to conduct initial assessments following the influx of Burundian refugees into Rwanda beginning in April 2015.

WFP provided MIDIMAR with financial assistance to hire a dedicated staff member responsible for emergency preparedness and response (EPR) in mid-2015. The EPR Officer has played an important role in supporting the monitoring and evaluation of all EPR and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities conducted by MIDIMAR. In addition, WFP helped MIDIMAR to upgrade MIDIMAR's disaster communication system to facilitate better exchange of information between the central level and local disaster-affected areas using email and SMS technology. The

improvements to the system have been completed and are now undergoing testing.

Building on the successes of the P4P project, the government continued to strengthen its own Common Purchase for Progress (CP4P) initiative to manage its national strategic grain reserve. Through CP4P, MINAGRI replenishes up to 40 percent of the national strategic grain reserve from smallholder farmers, enabling cooperatives to better negotiate with private traders and the government to sell their produce.

WFP worked closely with Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) and Harvest Plus to support cooperatives in producing iron-fortified beans to improve nutrition and increase incomes among smallholder farmers. In support of a project led by IFAD, WFP also provided technical support to MINAGRI to supply 100,000 hermetic bags to smallholder farmers which helped to reduce post-harvest losses of maize and beans. In 2016, WFP and MINAGRI will jointly launch a new pilot Post-Harvest Loss Reduction initiative, aiming to improve food and nutrition security and increase incomes for smallholder farmers by reducing post-harvest losses and strengthening market integration.

WFP built implementation capacity in school feeding at the central and decentralised levels by providing training on food requirements and procurement and coaching and facilitation for planning, implementation and monitoring. Building upon the establishment of an HGSF unit in MINEDUC in 2014, WFP supported the recruitment and training of district HGSF coordinators as well as staff in the central ministry. In 2016, support from the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Fund will allow WFP to continue supporting the government's nascent HGSF programme in Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru Districts, as well as to expand the programme to two additional districts, Karongi and Rutsiro, in line with the government's objective of establishing a nationwide HGSF programme based on the local purchase of commodities. School feeding will be coupled with literacy and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities in the same schools. Through this five-year contribution, WFP will reinforce its capacity building work to transition the programme to full government ownership.

In 2015, assets created through the first phase of the community asset creation and rehabilitation project were officially handed over to Nyamagabe District and a cooperative. Under the supervision of the sector and district authorities, communities involved in the project are now fully responsible for the management and maintenance of assets through the cooperative. WFP worked closely with its partners to ensure the cooperative leadership have received adequate support, including training on cooperative management and guidelines on how to manage the Community Development Fund comprised of contributions from FFA participants.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The Country Programme was resourced through multilateral funding as well as contributions from private and public sector donors. The One UN Nutrition Project was resourced in part through a multi-partner trust fund, operating alongside the CP, which is not reflected in this report. Funding constraints were a challenge to the implementation of different activities under the CP throughout most of 2015.

In light of the achievements of both the school feeding programme and the community asset creation and rehabilitation programme, in 2015 WFP prepared to scale up both of these activities in 2016; multiyear contributions towards both of these activities were confirmed in December. Based on the high probability of this significant funding for both projects, private donors also increased their support to the Country Programme.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Israel	0	17	17
MULTILATERAL	0	200	200
Private Donors	0	0	104
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	128	98
USA	1,040	0	0
Total	1,040	345	418

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, all pulses required for the Country Programme were purchased in-country through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which ensured that commodities were immediately available for distribution as contributions were confirmed. In addition, 100 percent of vegetable oil requirements were met through direct purchases from the GCMF facility in Mombasa, Kenya, which reduced lead times for delivery by an estimated 6-8 weeks.

The local in-country purchase of cereals and pulses benefited the local economy. A total of 21 percent of food commodities procured in-country were sourced through the P4P initiative, which therefore directly benefited smallholder farmers.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	0	0	0	104
Corn Soya Blend	0	98	0	0
Maize Meal	217	0	0	0
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	30
Total	217	98	0	134

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

To facilitate easier delivery to schools and nutrition centres, WFP prepositioned food at the Huye Field Office. Secondary transport of food commodities to schools and nutrition centres was arranged through commercial transporters. All contracted companies delivered food on time as planned, and WFP identified the most cost-effective companies through competitive tendering, monitoring of the local transport market, and regular requests for quotations to update transport rates in line with prevailing prices.

For the nutrition programme, WFP worked with the cooperating partner, World Vision, for the secondary transport, storage and handling of food commodities. This arrangement played an important role in successfully delivering food to all nutrition centres and in avoiding post-delivery losses. Under the school feeding programme, WFP worked closely with schools to provide training in food storage and handling to ensure the effective management of food stocks.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses were kept to a minimum as a result of strict internal quality control measures, including regular inspections to ensure best practices in commodity storage and handling were followed.

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

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

In order to implement the One UN Joint Nutrition Programme, WFP worked closely with UNICEF, World Health Organisation (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under the Delivering as One framework. Each agency contributed using its comparative advantage to support the government in promoting the “One Thousand Days” nutrition campaign, focusing on ensuring proper nutrition for children from conception until two years of age. In line with this initiative, WFP provided age-appropriate fortified food to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months in the most vulnerable households (Ubudehe categories 1-2). UNICEF provided fortified micro-nutrient powder to all households (Ubudehe categories 1-6) to enrich children’s diets, while WHO trained community health workers to improve their knowledge of mother, infant and young child nutrition, as well as to better manage nutrition screening and reporting. FAO supported vulnerable households by providing small livestock and assisting the construction of kitchen gardens in order to increase families’ production and consumption of nutritious, safe foods. The impact of agencies’ harmonised approach and complementary interventions was strengthened in 2015 through more regular coordination at the field level between all stakeholders, including UN agencies, district officials, the NGO implementing partner and community members.

WFP continued its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) to establish home grown school feeding. WFP provided direct food assistance to targeted schools in two districts. In addition, WFP provided technical assistance and training to government staff working on the programme at both the central and district levels in order to support the government in its objective of establishing a nationally-owned, nation-wide home grown school feeding programme.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) through the P4P initiative to support smallholder farmers to increase the quantity and quality of their produce, and to improve their access to markets. WFP continued to purchase beans from the government grain reserve. In 2016, an agreement with MINAGRI will be finalised, covering the procurement of commodities from the grain reserve, as well as food security assessments, nutrition activities and HGSP.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with MIDIMAR to support the strengthening of the government's DRM related capacities, with a particular focus on emergency preparedness and response. In 2016, the government is expected to gazette DRM related legislation and to scale up its resourcing allocations to this area.

Through the P4P initiative, WFP worked closely with FAO, IFAD and UN Women to contribute to a joint five-year programme on Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment (RWEE). This sustainable development programme focuses on improving the livelihoods and securing the rights of rural women based on four outcome areas: improved food security and nutrition; increased income opportunities to secure livelihoods; enhanced leadership and participation in law-making and rural institutions; and strengthened gender-responsive policy environments to support rural women.

Partnerships with NGOs also played an important role in the successful implementation of WFP’s activities under the CP. WFP worked with Good Neighbors International (GNI) and Unity Club through its community asset creation and rehabilitation programme, and with World Vision to implement the joint nutrition project in Nyamagabe and Rutsiro Districts.

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

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
RWANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=3,480,000.00	4,003,810.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
RWANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=17.00	17.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
RWANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>57.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Assistance		
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, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=2,726,800.00	468,295.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=6.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>RWANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>57.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

Under the P4P initiative, monitoring missions conducted in 2014 revealed that farmers' cooperatives were in need of continued follow-up in order to embed best practices in cooperative management, and that their capacity to do so without this additional support was limited. Based on these findings, in 2015 WFP has provided coaching to farmers' organisations supported through the P4P initiative, which has encouraged farmers' organisations to invest their profits to build their own capital base, as well as to improve cooperative management. WFP has also worked closely with agronomists and technical staff from MINAGRI at district, sector and cell levels to strengthen monitoring to support farmers' organisations.

Capacity building for smallholder farmer cooperatives, with the goal of supplying food to nearby schools, is key for the sustainability of a national HGSF programme. Following consultations conducted in 2015 to explore linkages between HGSF programme and P4P initiative, WFP trained nine cooperatives in business planning, cooperative management and post-harvest handling and storage. Milling machines have also been supplied to the cooperatives, which be operational from early 2016.

The implementation of the HGSF programme in 2015 confirmed the important role of support and contributions from parents for the sustainability of the school feeding programme at the local level. It was observed that project management committees were more functional and accountable when both parents and student representatives were included, and so moving forwards, WFP will continue to prioritise the involvement and training of both stakeholders. In addition, the leadership of the government at both central and decentralised levels remains crucial to the successful implementation of the school feeding programme.

Capacity building through trainings and discussions of assessment findings strengthened a consensus among all stakeholders that food security surveys such as the CFSVA and FNSMS provide essential data about national food security. Given the costs associated with increasing the sample size for surveys and integrating indicators responding to all partners' needs, WFP will continue to seek additional funding to support capacity development in both food security analysis and disaster risk reduction.

Based on the findings of post-distribution monitoring, WFP increased the number of nutrition distribution centres and introduced Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS) technology, developed by World Vision, which has facilitated easier beneficiary registration, verification and distribution using individual beneficiary identification cards. These improvements have significantly reduced the average waiting time for women attending food distributions. Post-distribution monitoring conducted in 2015 also found that children enrolled in the complementary feeding programme were significantly more likely to consume a minimum acceptable diet if their household was also enrolled in at least one additional component of the One UN Joint Nutrition Project. Moving forwards, WFP will work closely with partners to ensure beneficiaries are supported by complementary interventions to increase the project's impact.

Under the community asset creation and rehabilitation programme, it was found that Village Development Committees (VDCs) would not be legally recognised to manage project assets following the end of the project. WFP therefore worked closely with its partners to establish a cooperative in Cyanika Sector, Nyamagabe District, to sustainably manage assets following the project's closure. The cooperative will include VDC members who have already been closely involved in the management of all assets created during the project. Based on the positive findings of a mid-term review by the donor, the community asset creation and rehabilitation programme will be continued and scaled up for a three year period beginning in 2016. The second phase of the project will be expanded to three new sectors in Nyamagabe, Karongi and Rutsiro Districts, and will continue for one year to build

the capacity of Cyanika Sector in Nyamagabe District to manage assets created through the project's first phase.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.1-Enhance Capacity Development									
School Feeding (on-site)	82,000	-	82,000	25,287	-	25,287	30.8%	-	30.8%
Comp.2-Model Innovations in Food Assistance									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	2,500	2,500	-	2,150	2,150	-	86.0%	86.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	3,900	-	3,900	16,496	-	16,496	423.0%	-	423.0%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Israel	ISR-C-00010-01	Maize Meal	0	17	17
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	0	200	200
Private Donors	WPD-C-02490-01	Beans	0	0	104
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	98
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01046-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	98	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01046-01	Vegetable Oil	0	30	0
USA	USA-C-01202-01	Corn Soya Blend	930	0	0
USA	USA-C-01202-01	Vegetable Oil	110	0	0
Total			1,040	345	418