RWANDA Joint UNHCR/WFP Post Distribution Monitoring

September 2021

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

WFP
World Food Programme

JOINT PROGRAMME EXCELLENCE AND TARGETING HUB

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CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CFM	Complaint and Feedback Mechanism
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
ECMEN	Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs
FCS	Food Consumption Score
HA	Hectare
HHs	Households
JPDM	Joint Post Distribution Monitoring
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MINEMA	Ministry in charge of Emergency Management
NFIs	Non-Food Items
rCSI	reduced Coping Strategy Index
RWF	Rwandan Francs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Until May 2021 all registered refugees in Rwanda received food assistance. Against the background of ever-limited resources and recognizing that the refugee population is not homogeneously vulnerable, in mid-2021 WFP and UNHCR initiated the shift to the targeted provision of food assistance based on needs.

A targeting strategy – developed by UNHCR and WFP with support from the Joint UNHCR-WFP Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub - was formulated with the following objectives[1]:

•   Identify vulnerable refugee households in need of humanitarian assistance and less vulnerable refugees with higher livelihood resilience who would benefit from livelihoods support;

•   Ensure the greatest protection outcomes through strong community participation, communications with refugee communities and risk analysis to inform the approach.

The first Joint Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM) and vulnerability assessment conducted in December 2020 served to identify refugees' level of vulnerability based on associated eligibility criteria that defined the targeting approach and which in turn determined the different assistance packages.

The second JPDM served to ensure that the corporate practice of post-distribution monitoring is fulfilled. Additionally, it assessed the extent to which the targeting approach has – over a period of five months between May and September 2021 – achieved the above objectives. Below is a summary of key findings and recommendations.

KEY FINDINGS

Overall vulnerability among refugee households – defined by livelihood resilience, economic capacity and food access - reduced over a period of nine months between December 2020 and September 2021. Among the surveyed households, the percentage of highly vulnerable households dropped from 71 percent to 59 percent while the share considered least vulnerable increased from 9 percent to 16 percent. Seasonality factors, such as a drop in prices of key staple foods and increased livelihood opportunities at the time of the survey (September) may have also contributed to this positive trend. However, the reduction in overall household vulnerability has not manifested itself equally across the six camps: while the share of highly vulnerable households decreased over the nine months in Gihembe (40 percent), Nyabiheke (44 percent) and Mahama (52 percent), the already dire situation in the three oldest camps in Kigeme (86 percent), Kiziba (80 percent) and Mugombwa (76 percent) – further increased. Also, female headed households are more likely to be highly vulnerable (64 percent) than households headed by men (55 percent). Given that targeted assistance had only been implemented for five months prior to the JPDM, the findings observed in this exercise require regular monitoring and validation to detect the impact over an extended period of time overall, as well as at camp level.

The vulnerability-based targeting approach to food assistance implemented jointly by WFP and UNHCR since May 2021 identified and supported the most vulnerable of refugee households. In September 2021, about 82 percent of refugee panel households appear to be stable or are faring better with regards to their overall vulnerability levels in December 2020. While the majority of assisted panel households remained highly vulnerable, the conditions of as many as 22 percent were found to have improved slightly, akin to moderately and least vulnerable households, at the time of the survey in September 2021.

Overall, household food consumption has remained the same since December 2020. A closer look at the food consumption among the panel households – which provide an insight into whether the targeting approach is reaching the most vulnerable - indicate an improvement. About 5 percent of households had poor, 28 percent had borderline and 68 percent had acceptable food consumption. Food consumption among assisted panel households had improved while it slightly decreased for households receiving half ration or no assistance at all. On the other hand, 82 percent of households were found to engage in food-based coping strategies, compared to 63 percent in December 2020. Most common strategies in those instances include the reliance on less preferred foods and limiting portion sizes at mealtimes. While the adoption of food-based coping strategies is often associated with a deficiency or challenge in food consumption, the food consumption level of the households was not compromised according to the survey results. Hence, further qualitative study and monitoring is required to understand the dynamics at play. Household diets remain insufficiently diverse with hem-iron foods – preventing anaemia – being least frequently consumed. Only 9 percent of households consumed such food items sometimes or on a daily basis.

Despite continued challenges for all households to cover their essential needs, an increasing share of households were found to have a sufficient economic capacity to meet their essential food and non-food needs using their own resources, be it cash and self-production. In September 2021, 36 percent of households could afford their essential needs using their own economic resources which compares to 17 percent in December 2020. However, not having the required resources to cover the minimum food basket remains a challenge for at least 53 percent of households, a reduction from 67 percent recorded in December 2020. Camp variations in this regard are stark with Kigeme, Kiziba and Mugombwa camps hosting most households lacking the economic capacity to afford their minimum food needs, let alone their food and non-food needs. While almost half of male headed households (48 percent) are unable to afford their minimum food needs using their own resources, a significantly larger share of female headed households lack this economic capacity (59 percent).

Livelihood sources were accessible to a larger share of households in September 2021 with 49 percent engaged in income generating activities. Casual labour – the most common livelihood source – provides an income for 27 percent of households in September 2021 compared to 16 percent in December 2020. Seasonal factors common to this time of the year – including greater labour demand in the agricultural sector – as well as the recent ease in COVID-19 restrictions may have contributed to greater availability of livelihood sources at the time of the survey. Challenges that prevent households from pursuing their livelihoods predominately include the lack of capital and lack

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[1] https://wfp-unhcr-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/RWD_targeting-2-pager.pdf

of employment opportunities. Despite a small percentage increase in households adopting emergency coping identified (4 percent), the overall trend is positive: there has been a decrease in households adopting livelihood coping from 56 percent of households in December to 50 percent in September 2021, as well as a substantive decrease (14 percent) in the share of households adopting crisis coping. Dynamic livelihood resilience of refugee households calls for further monitoring to better understand its correlation with assistance.

A number of systemic, as well as new challenges – such as the impact of COVID-19 pandemic - remain and prevent refugee households from graduating from food assistance and becoming self-reliant. The environment in which they live in is highly resource-constrained, characterized by chronic poverty, lack of infrastructure, restricted income opportunities, lack of access to land, etc. The COVID-19 pandemic has further stretched refugees' already fragile resilience levels.

Among households receiving targeted food assistance, the inclusion errors appear to have increased slightly between May 2021 and September 2021, while exclusion errors were found to have decreased. The increase in the inclusion error is in part caused by the integration of protection-related criteria in addition to statistically tested, vulnerability-based eligibility criteria. Also, JPDM results indicate that wrongly included refugee households are more likely to have livelihood characteristics that correspond to heightened resilience levels. Further systematic work needs to be conducted to identify verifiable household characteristics in this regard in order to address the inclusion errors.

The refugee population is not sufficiently informed about the targeting approach, the eligibility criteria and assistance packages. Merely 16 percent of households declared to know how the eligible households had been chosen and could explain it. Around 64 percent of households reported not having been informed about the assistance package they received. Camp variations are stark in this regard with households residing in Gihembe (56 percent), Mugombwa (56 percent) and Nyabiheke (52 percent) particularly lacking essential knowledge about the newly implemented targeting approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Targeting approach and joint monitoring

- The targeting approach and associated eligibility criteria has been found appropriate for the current context and can be retained going forward, with **continued efforts to reduce inclusion and exclusion errors to a minimum.**

- **Close and regular monitoring of key outcome indicators,** as per corporate requirements, should continue to validate and monitor the long-term effectiveness of the targeting approach. Specific focus will have to be placed on 1) non assisted households and households receiving half rations; 2) camp variations and 3) female headed households.

- Future joint monitoring exercises are recommended to be aligned with other periodically conducted assessments and surveys.

- Monitoring exercises should aim to triangulate qualitative and quantitative data to capture a wholistic understanding of the overall well-being of the refugee population and with a view to further strengthen the targeting approach which includes the reduction in inclusion and exclusion errors.

- JPDM findings call for continued and bold efforts to ensure all relevant and sufficient information concerning **the targeting approach is disseminated among and understood by the refugee population.**

Livelihoods

- In line with Rwanda´s Joint MINEMA-UNHCR Economic Inclusion Strategy of Refugees 2021- 2024, **livelihood interventions that promote self-reliance are recommended to be expanded** and should draw from and build on available capacities and resources at household level and be of long-term nature.

- Interventions to **sensitize the population on effective cash management** are recommended to be continued and expanded in order to help break the vicious circle between food scarcity and debt accumulation.

Household food consumption

- Household diet diversity needs to be improved, possibly through ensuring **access to and the utilization of kitchen gardens.** Having access to and utilizing kitchen gardens has been found to be linked to greater diet diversity and better food consumption at household level in the past.

BACKGROUND

Table 1: Refugee population in Rwanda

127,163 Total Population

49% Children

51% Women

4% Elderly

18% Specific Needs

90% Camp

10% Urban
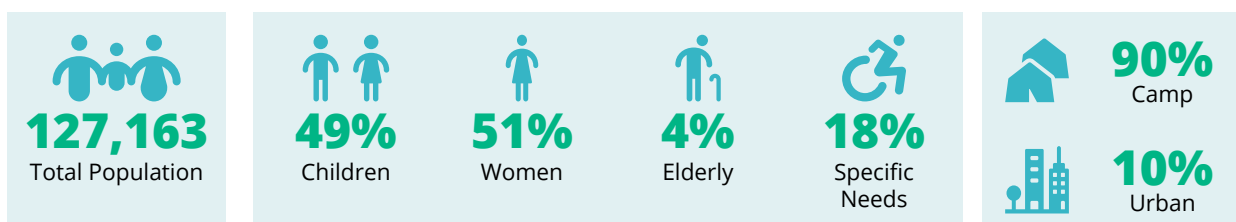
Age	0-4		5-11		12-17		18-59		60+		Total	
Female	9,707	8%	11,861	9%	9,183	7%	30,739	24%	2,743	2%	64,223	51%
Male	9,798	8%	12,163	10%	9,264	7%	28,713	23%	2,144	2%	62,082	49%
TOTAL	**19,505**	**15%**	**24,024**	**19%**	**18,447**	**15%**	**59,452**	**47%**	**4,887**	**4%**	**126,315**	**100%**

TOP 10 PLACE OF ORIGIN			SPECIFIC NEEDS			TOP 10 SKILLS (AGED 18+)		
Areas of origin	**Total**	**%**	**SPN Category**	**Total**	**%**	**SPN Category**	**Total**	**%**
North Kivu	68,886	55%	Serious medical condition	7,140	6%	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Labourers	9,261	14%
Kirundo	24,490	19%	Disability	4,421	3%	Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural workers	3,163	5%
Bujumbura Mairie	11,602	9%	Single parent	2,411	2%	Business and Administration Associate	2,238	3%
South Kivu	6,623	5%	Woman at risk	1,973	1%	Sales Workers	1,662	3%
Muyinga	4,640	4%	Older person at risk	1,889	1%	Building and Related Traders Workers	881	1%
Ngozi	2,086	2%	SGBV	1,229	1%	Food Processing, Woodworking, Garment	653	1%
Haut Katanga	1,285	1%	UASC	1,047	1%	Teaching Professionals	600	1%
Karuzi	1,070	1%	LPPN	691	1%	Personal Services Workers	572	1%
Kayanza	685	1%	Family unity	441	0%	Drivers and Mobile Plant Operators	506	1%
Cibitoke	502	0%	Child at risk	414	0%	Legal, Social and Cultural Professionals	442	1%

Note: The difference between the total population of 127,163 and the total population of 126,315 in the section on age-gender break-down, is due to 848 pre-registered persons for whom the age-gender breakdown is not available.

Source: UNHCR ProGres, September 2021

As of September 2021, Rwanda is hosting 127,163 refugees. Since the closure of Gihembe camp in October 2021 (after the data collection exercise of the JPDM), 90 percent are living in five camps and the remaining 10 percent live in urban centres. Refugees in Rwanda are predominately from the DRC (61 percent) and Burundi (39 percent).

Congolese refugees have been in Rwanda for about 25 years, making it a highly protracted refugee situation. Until the closure of Gihembe camp in October 2021 which saw the transfer of about 9,000 refugees to Mahama camp, Congolese refugees predominately resided in five of the six camps, including Gihembe, Kiziba, Kigeme, Mugombwa and Nyabiheke. Burundian refugees came to Rwanda following election-related insecurity in 2015 and predominately reside in Mahama camp.

The refugee population in Rwanda – including Burundians and Congolese alike - is very young with just about half being children below 18 years of age, while merely 4 percent are considered elderly equal to or above 60 years of age. More than half of the population are women (51 percent). About 18 percent of the refugees have specific needs requiring heightened protection support. They include people with serious medical conditions, disabilities, single parents, and women at risk, to mention a few.

REFUGEE CAMPS IN RWANDA

GIHEMBE

NYABIHEKE

Kigali City

KIZIBA

MAHAMA

KIGEME

MUGOMBWA

Refugee camp

POPULATION FIGURES

127,163
Total Population

122,205
Refugees

255
Asylum seekers

4,703
Others

REFUGEE NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN

77,522
RDC

49,728
Burundi

363
Other

AGE BREAKDOWN

49%
0-17

47%
18-59

4%
60+
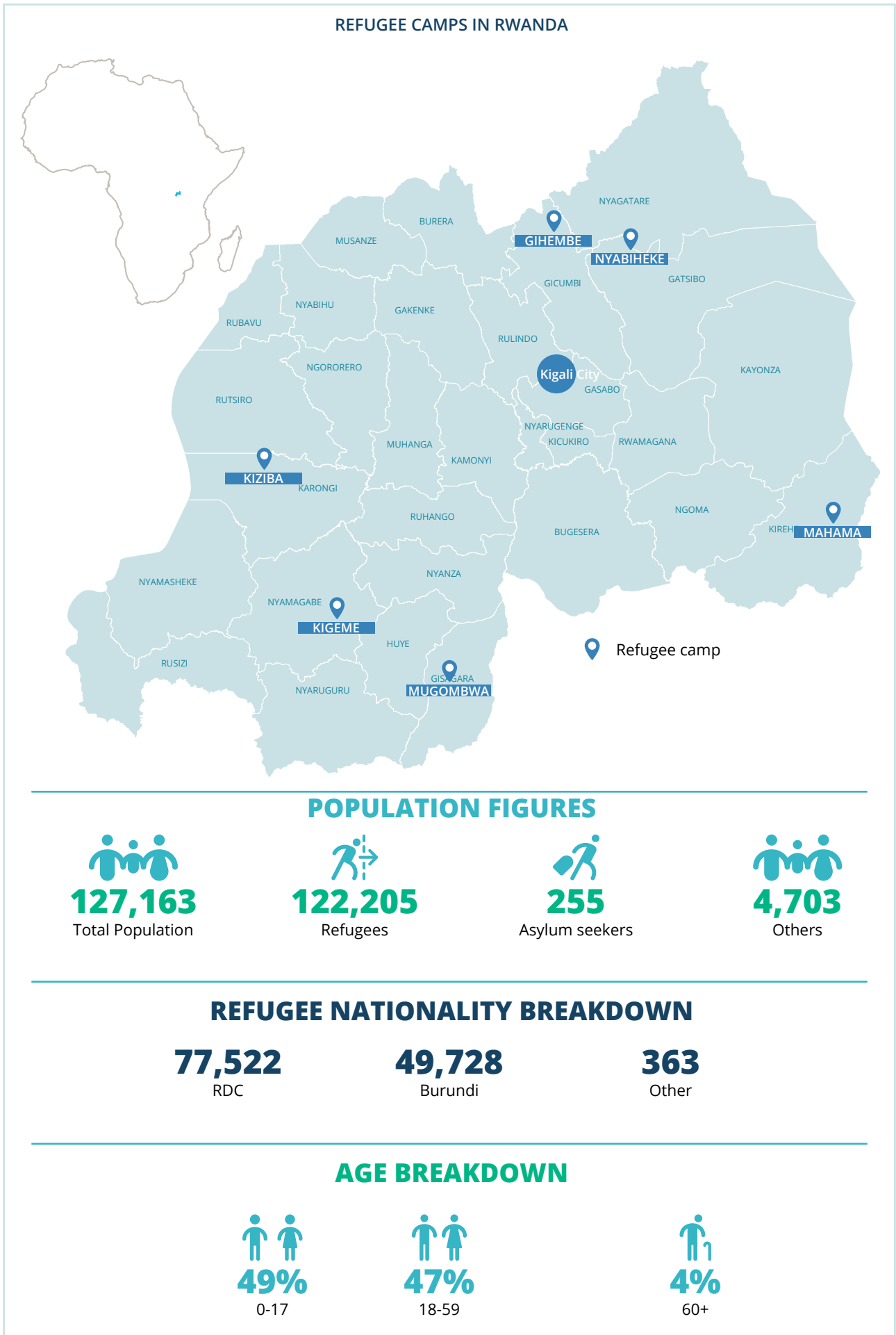
Operating environment

Rwanda has been hosting refugees since the 1990s, providing a favourable protection environment for people taking refuge from war and social unrest in neighbouring countries. The National Asylum Law complies with international standards and includes refugees in Rwanda´s national birth registration system, thereby decreasing the risk of statelessness. The Law also stipulates the right to work, freedom of movement and access to documentation.

With the adoption of a number of progressive and forward-thinking commitments, strategic plans and frameworks at national and international level - including the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in 2018 - Rwanda is aiming to provide durable solutions to its refugee population. These include – first and foremost - refugees´ social and economic inclusion, as well as their integration into national systems, particularly in the areas of health and education. The Government of Rwanda´s Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019 to 2024 defines the country´s commitment to facilitating the graduation of camp-based refugees from being recipients of humanitarian support to increasingly becoming self-reliant and self-sufficient members of society by ensuring increased access to the formal labour market.

Notwithstanding the generally enabling legal environment, a number of challenges remain that undermine the implementation of Rwanda´s favourable approach to refugees and that foster the continuing protracted nature of the refugee situation in the country. While all registered refugees are issued with an ID card by the National Identification Agency (NIDA) which is to facilitate their movement and access to employment, having a valid ID document has not resulted in Rwanda´s willingness to officially employ refugees. Additional challenges include greatly limited access to land, overcrowded camps, overstretched facilities, as well as limited opportunities for post-secondary education. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, as well as continuously declining resources at global level to fund protracted refugee situations, together have greatly slowed down any efforts to implement durable solutions.

Shifting from blanket to targeted assistance

Until April 2021, WFP and UNHCR - under the overall guidance of the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) – had been providing blanket food and cash assistance to camp-based refugees. While all Congolese refugees had been receiving a monthly cash-based transfer to meet their basic food requirements since 2018, refugee households residing in Mahama camp were provided with a hybrid assistance package consisting of both, cash and in-kind food ration until January 2021. Since February 2021 the entire refugee population has been assisted with a monthly cash-based transfer (CBT). The money is transferred electronically, and beneficiaries make withdrawals from Equity Bank agents.

Against the background of dwindling financial resources at national and global level and the finding that vulnerability among refugees is not homogenously distributed, shifting limited assistance to those who need it most was an urgent step to take. In July 2020 UNHCR and WFP embarked on coordinating the development and implementation of a needs-based targeting strategy for food assistance. The first Joint UNHCR/WFP Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM) and vulnerability assessment was conducted in December 2020 which resulted in the development of a targeting strategy, clearly laying out the approach to be taken from May 2021 onwards.

Figure 1: KEY MILESTONES BETWEEN JULY 2020 AND OCTOBER 2021

2020

JUL-DEC

Technical consultations & preparations

2021

DEC	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN-AUG	SEP-OCT
Joint PDM & Needs Assessment	Community consultations Eligibility criteria	Targeting Strategy Community Engagement Strategy	**IMPLEMENTATION** 1. **TARGETING for food assistance** 2. **Appeals Mechanism**	Adjustments: • Special considerations for Students • One-off cash assistance for Least vulnerable (Covid)	• 2nd JPDM • Appeals Mechanism Review • Review of Targeting Approach, Eligibility Criteria

BOX 1: TARGETING APPROACH

Based on the WFP Essential Needs Analysis (ENA) framework, refugee households surveyed in the first JPDM in December 2020 were grouped into three vulnerability categories (highly vulnerable, moderately vulnerable and least vulnerable) for the purpose of determining eligibility for targeted food assistance. A profiling exercise was then conducted to identify eligibility criteria that – either individually or in combination - enabled the classification of all camp-based refugee households registered in UNHCR´s ProGres database. The table below summarizes the socio-demographic criteria based on statistical testing which yields the optimal inclusion-exclusion error combination. Protection criteria were added to ensure the approach is protection- sensitive and inclusive of people with specific protection needs, based on field experience and related protection expertise.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC

- Households that have a high number of dependents (dependency ratio > =2)
- Single headed household with children below 5 years
- Single female headed household

- Household head with no education
- Household with 8 or more members
- Household with 2 or more female children aged 0-17 years

PROTECTION

- Household with 1 or more disabled or chronically sick members
- Household with member at risk based on UNHCR classification (e.g. unaccompanied minor, older persons living alone etc.)

Food assistance packages were provided based on the level of household vulnerability as indicated below:

Eligibility Groups:

Highly vulnerable – Full ration

Moderately vulnerable – Half ration

Least vulnerable – No assistance

Details on the targeting strategy can be found at this link: RWD_targeting-2-pager.pdf (wfp-unhcr-hub.org). For the purpose of this study, refugees' assistance status will be referred to as "eligibility groups". The ENA-based vulnerability classification as an outcome indicator will be referred to as "vulnerability".

Implementation of targeted and prioritized assistance: December 2020 to September 2021

Following the first JPDM in December 2020, blanket distribution of the monthly cash transfer of RWF 7,600 continued until February 2021. In March through April 2021, resource shortfalls led to a 60 percent reduction in general food assistance affecting all refugee households (prioritization). Since May 2021 food assistance has been targeted based on eligibility groups while - at the same time – rations were adjusted based on available resources (prioritization). The initially planned targets of RWF 7,600 for the highly vulnerable eligibility group and RWF 3,800 for the moderately vulnerable eligibility group were not met due to continuing funding constraints. The least vulnerable eligibility group was supported with a one-off cash transfer of RWF 3,500 in August 2021– the equivalent of half-value ration – in order to help them deal with the impact of the COVID-19-related lockdown in August 2021.

Table 2: Targeted and prioritized assistance per person per month between December 2020 and September 2021

Eligibility Group	Targeted transfer Envisaged as per targeting approach	Dec 2020 – Feb 2021	Mar-Apr 2021	May 2021	Jun – Sep 2021
		Blanket	Prioritization	Targeting & Prioritization	Targeting & Prioritization
Highly vulnerable	RWF 7,600	RWF 7,600	RWF 3,040	RWF 6,080	RWF 7,000
Moderately vulnerable	RWF 3,800	RWF 7,600	RWF 3,040	RWF 3,040	RWF 3,500
Least vulnerable	-	RWF 7,600	RWF 3,040	-	RWF 3,500 one-off cash transfer August 2021

Figure 2: Prioritized and targeted food assistance, December 2020 – September 2021
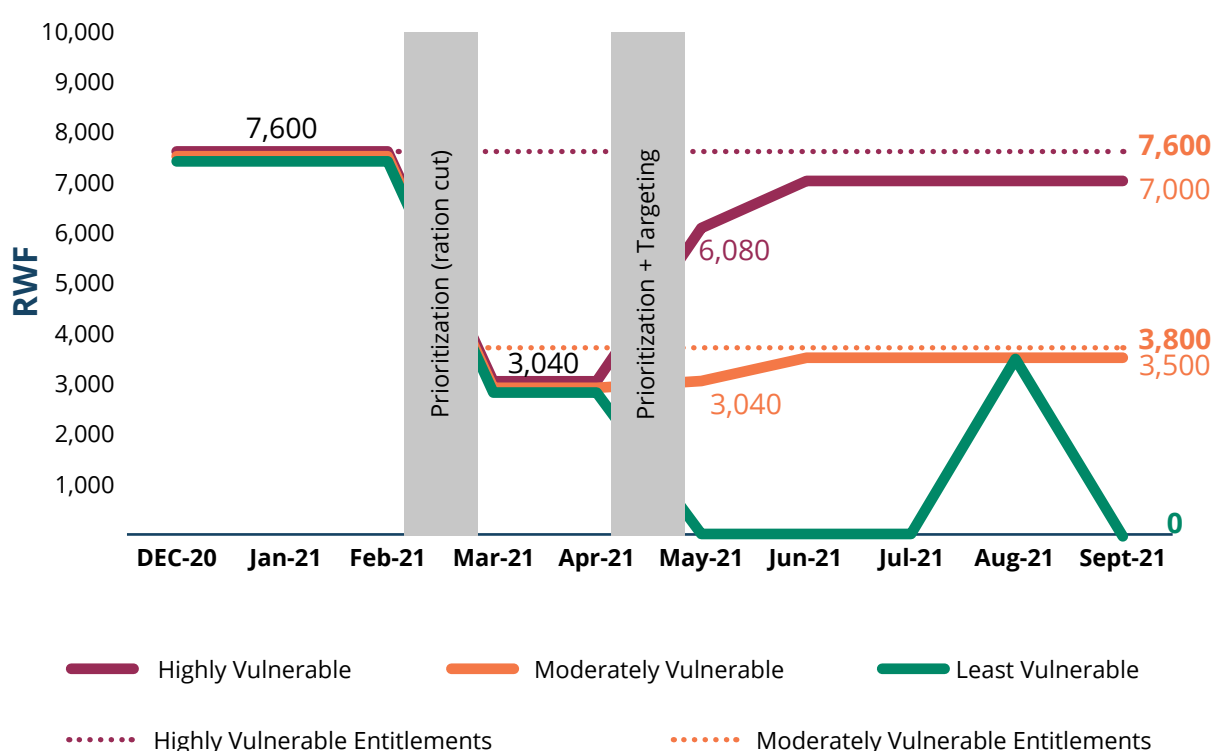
In September 2021, 95,416 refugees (83 percent) received full ration, 9,655 refugees (8 percent) received half ration and 9,367 refugees (8 percent) did not receive food assistance.

The context: December 2020 and September 2021

At the time of the survey in September 2021, agricultural labour opportunities were more easily available compared to December 2020 due to ongoing planting and weeding activities in preparation for the Season A – one of the main agricultural seasons in Rwanda lasting from September through February the following year and which is an important source of income for food purchases in rural areas. Also, the lift of stringent control measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic that were last put in place in July 2021 also contributed to increased availability of income earning opportunities and increased trade. In addition, partly as a result of the resumption of cross-border trade between Rwanda´s neighbouring countries, market prices

of key staples had decreased significantly by September 2021. Lastly, extensive refugee movements had been recorded during the nine months between December 2020 and September 2021.

Between August 2020 and October 2021, 29,344 Burundian refugees – 61 percent of the planned 48,000 - voluntarily repatriated. Additionally, since the late 2020, refugee households residing in Kigeme and Gihembe and whose shelters were located in environmentally risky areas - prone to erosion and landslides - were relocated to Mahama Camp. In fact, Gihembe camp was entirely closed in September 2021 due to those reasons and since then the entire camp population of over 9,000 individuals has been moved to Mahama camp. Refugees also had the option not to relocate to Mahama and settle in urban areas instead. Meanwhile, 3,562 were relocated to Mahama from Kigeme in 2021.

OBJECTIVES

BOX 2: EFFECTIVENESS OF TARGETING APPROACH

The effectiveness of the targeting approach is defined by the objectives it is meant to achieve. As agreed in the Joint Targeting Strategy (May 2021: , the targeting approach is to:

- Identify vulnerable refugee households in need of humanitarian assistance and less vulnerable refugees with higher livelihood resilience who would benefit from livelihoods support;

- Ensure the greatest protection outcomes through strong community participation, communications with refugee communities and risk analysis to inform the approach.

Based on data drawn from a group of panel households, the effectiveness of the targeting approach is being assessed (see Section 2).

Following the introduction of targeted and prioritized food assistance packages based on eligibility grouping as described above in May 2021, a second JPDM was conducted as a follow-up monitoring exercise to assess the overall impact of targeted assistance, explore the effectiveness of the targeting approach and identify recommendations for further refinements. Focus was placed on key corporate indicators, including food consumption, coping strategies, food and non-food expenditure levels, as well as refugees´ perception of the targeting approach and its eligibility criteria, among others.

Specifically, the second JPDM aimed at:

- Ensuring corporate continuity in monitoring refugees' food security and basic needs, income and livelihoods, economic capacity outcomes as well as the impact of Covid-19 on households receiving the full ration, half ration and those not receiving any assistance;

- Gaining more robust insights into changing patterns and dynamics at the household level before and after assistance was targeted and prioritized;

- Comparing key outcomes before and after the introduction of targeted and prioritized assistance;

- Informing on the targeting effectiveness, the choice of eligibility criteria, and guide potential adjustments in the targeting approach.

METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

Sampling Method

The findings of Rwanda´s second JPDM are based on primary data collected in the six refugee camps across the country using a structure household questionnaire[2]. The data collection took place from 7th to 20th September 2021, five months after targeted and prioritized assistance was first implemented. To ensure the analytical validity, the survey design and sampling methodology followed the same technical principles as those of the first JPDM.

The unit of analysis is the household, defined as a group of people that live under the same roof, share the same expenses and eat from the same pot, as defined in per standard survey methodology. The respondent to the survey is the household head or the person who acts as the main decision maker of household social and economic affairs. The UNHCR´s proGres database of August 2021 was used as the sample frame. UNHCR proGres cases/groups were treated as the proxy unit for households and the total number of proGres cases/groups as the proxy total number of households to determine the sample size using 95 percent of Confidence Level, 4 percent of marginal error and factoring in 10 percent non-response rate.

The overall JPDM results (the combination of randomly selected and panel households) provide statistically representative results for the refugee population overall, as well as by camp and eligibility group (households receiving a full food ration, households receiving a half food ration and household not receiving food assistance). The households whose eligibility group at the time of survey design was the same as the eligibility group from the first JPDM results were selected as panel households for the second JPDM. This is to ensure group homogeneity over time. Additional households were selected by stratified, random sampling to reach the total sample size required for each stratum.

As a result, the sample size amounted to 2,438 households which included 1,394 panel households   (those that had already taken part in the JPDM in December 2020) and 1,581 randomly selected households. The drop-out rate among the panel households, especially among those receiving a   half-ration and not receiving assistance was relatively high due to refugee movement or reluctance to participate in the survey. As a result, the total number of completed household surveys was 2,438, including 892 panel households. The total number of surveyed households by camp and by eligibility group is sufficient to enable us to derive statistically representative descriptive findings by camp and eligibility group (see Table 3).

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[2] Link to the questionnaire to be inserted once available

Table 3: Total household sample distribution by eligibility groups and camps

Eligibility Group	Kigeme	Gihembe	Kiziba	Mahama	Mugombwa	Nyabiheke	Total
Full food ration	265	308	262	89	217	259	**1,400**
Half food ration	79	56	85	211	75	73	**579**
No food assistance	56	33	58	148	99	65	**459**
Total	**400**	**397**	**405**	**448**	**391**	**397**	**2,438**

The extracted 892 panel households were used to assess the effectiveness of the targeting approach up until the time of the survey. Given that the same households were interviewed twice, once in December 2020 and the second time in September 2021, the data allowed for a longitudinal analysis to control for population movements – including repatriation and relocation - during those nine months. The ensuing analysis was thus able to evaluate changes in key outcome indicators related to targeted assistance.

Table 4: Panel household sample distribution by eligibility groups

Eligibility Group	Total
Full food ration	757
Half food ration	61
No food assistance	74
Total	**892**

Study limitations

A high drop-out rate among the population receiving less or no assistance was observed during the second JPDM. Those households were likely to be dissatisfied about the reduction and were unwilling to participate in the follow-up survey. Reduced participation resulted in a lower representation among those two groups of households, particularly when disaggregated by camp. Because of this, the panel analysis was only conducted on the whole sample, while the disaggregation of panel findings by camp and eligibility group was impossible. However, sample panel data was adequate to conduct statistical analysis on relevant outcome indicators. Findings of the surveyed panel sample cannot be applied to the reference population, limiting the generalizability of the findings to the broader population.

The changes in the outcome indicators were observed at the same time as seasonal price changes of some food items and seasonal variability in livelihood opportunities. Such contextual changes – including the closure of Gihembe camp shortly after data collection in September 2021 which led to a significant increase in population size in Mahama camp - might have impacted JPDM results, so further monitoring rounds are required to validate the observed trends.

For more details on the methodology, the sampling method, etc. please refer to the Annex.

SECTION 1: ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

Household demographics

Average household size: Based on the JPDM analysis the average household size is 5 persons, with highest average (6.5) in Kiziba and lowest (4) in Mahama camp. Female headed households are – on average – larger (5.5) than their male-headed counterparts (4.7). The average number of healthy and working-age household members is 2.

Sex and age of household head: About 44 percent of the heads of household are female and 54 percent are male. The share of women refugees heading households has been and remains significantly larger in all the camps. The only exception is Mahama camp where the share of female household heads dropped from 39 percent in December 2020 to 27 percent September 2021.

Figure 3: Percent of male- and female-headed households overall and across camps, September 2021
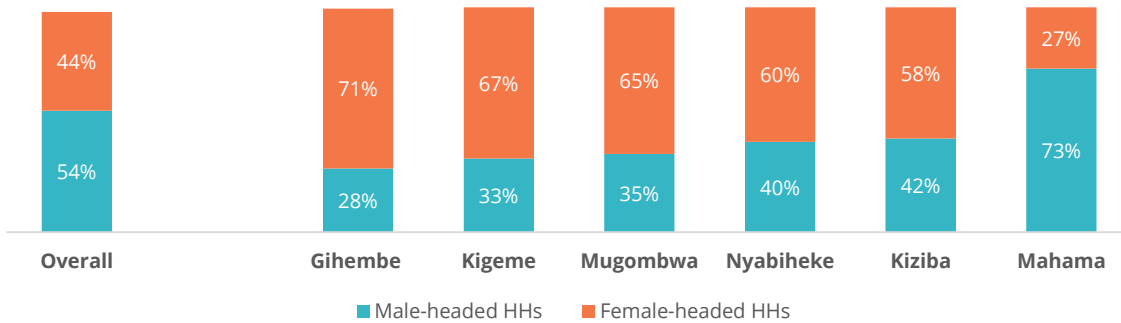
The large majority of household heads are between 18 and 59 years of age (89 percent) while about 11 percent are 60 or above. The youngest population of household heads can be found in Mahama and in Kigeme with only 4 percent and about 10 percent above 60 years respectively. Female household heads are more likely to be equal to or above 60 years of age (13 percent) than their male counterparts (8 percent).

Education level of household head: More than half of the heads of households never attended school or merely participated in some primary level education (52 percent). About 16 percent completed primary, 16 percent secondary school and 12 percent have a university education. The divide is stark between female and male household heads with up to 67 percent of female heads and 39 percent of male heads who never attended or completed the primary

educational level. And while 19 percent of households are headed by men who have university education, only 5 percent of female heads of households have it. The largest share of households with heads who never attended school reside in Mugombwa (47 percent), Kigeme (45 percent) and Kiziba (42 percent).

Children and the elderly: The population is very young with 53 percent of households having children below the age of 5 years. In Gihembe, this share reaches up to 61 percent. Just about 15 percent of households have elderly members above 60 years. Gihembe, Kiziba and Nyabiheke have the largest shares of households with elderly persons, with up to and above 25 percent. Female headed households have – on average – more elderly members (20 percent) than male headed households (10 percent).

Figure 4: Percent of households with children (< 5 yrs) and elderly members (> 60 yrs) overall and across camps
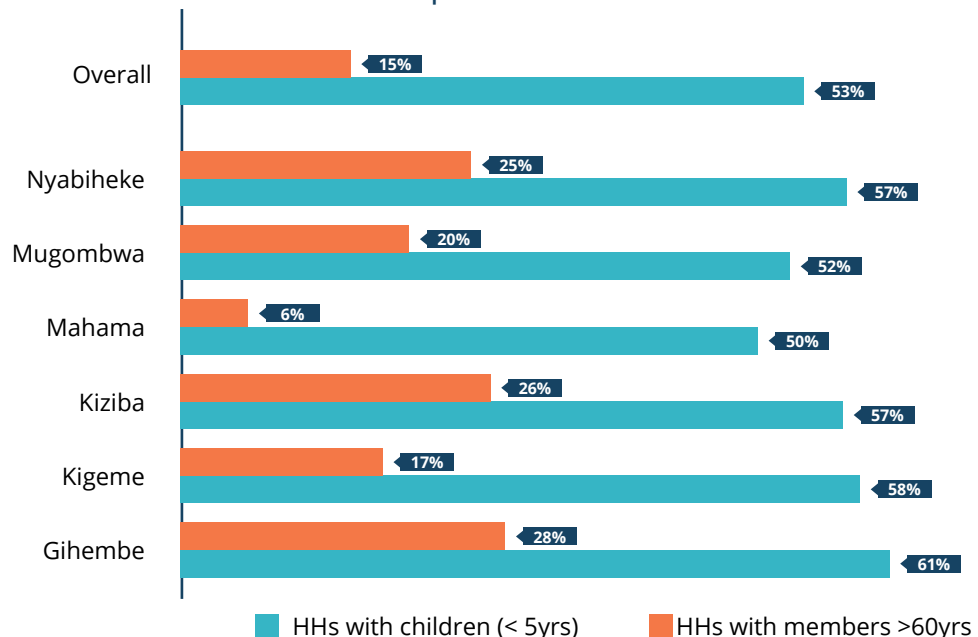
Dependency ratio: About 20 percent of households have a dependency ratio of above 2 people – similar to December 2020 - meaning that for every able-bodied, working age adult between 18 to 59 years, there are more than two household members unable to engage in productive work because they are too young (aged 0 to 18 years), too old (60 years or above), disabled or chronically ill. A high dependency ratio is also associated with the sex of the household head: there are by far more female headed households with a dependency ratio of above two (27 percent) than male-headed households (14 percent).

Figure 5: Household demographics among male- and female-headed refugee households
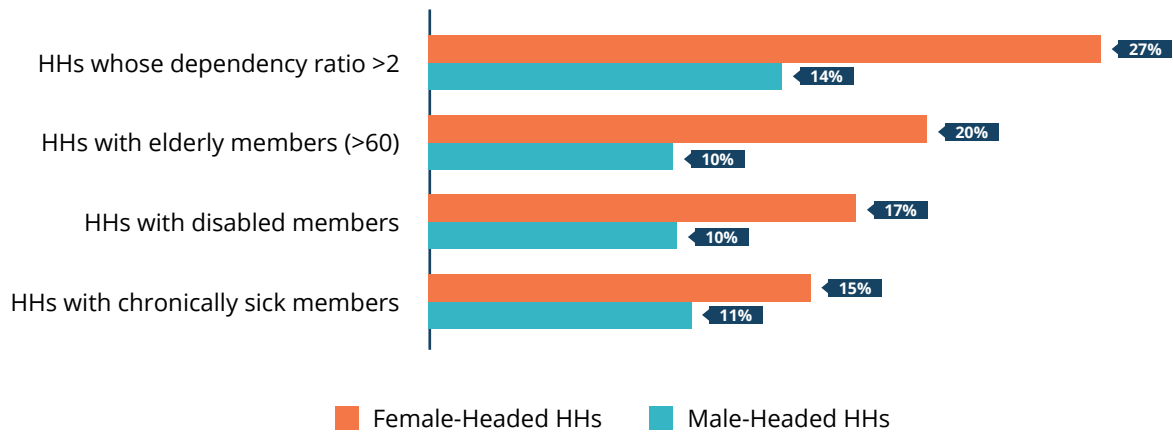
Chronic sickness and disability: About 26 percent of households have members who are either chronically sick or are disabled. In three camps – Kiziba, Mugombwa and Kigeme – one in three households have an either chronically sick or disabled member. Least households with disabled or chronically sick members can be found in Mahama with 19 percent. Households headed by women are more likely to have chronically sick or disabled members (33 percent) than male headed households (21 percent).

BOX 3: ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

As of August 2021, the adequate water quantity of 20 litres per person per day is met in Mugombwa, Kiziba, Gihembe and Mahama. Water shortages remain a challenge in Nyabiheke (11 litres/person/day) due to the limited capacity of water boreholes and in Kigeme (16 litres/person/day) because of the limited supply capacity from the national water grid.

Almost all refugee households interviewed for the purpose of this study indicated to be "completely satisfied" (92 percent) or "partially satisfied" (6 percent) with the drinking water supply situation. The three most frequently mentioned reasons for dissatisfaction included the irregular support, bad water quality and insufficient quantities made available.

Household Food Security

There is no single measure to analyse the level of food security of a population, a community or an individual. Food security is highly complex in that it is determined by a range of interrelated agro-environmental, socio-economic and biological factors, all of which must be addressed to ascertain whether or not food security exists. The complexity of food security can be simplified by focusing on highly interrelated proxy indicators for food security, including household food sources, food consumption and food-based coping strategies (reduced Coping Strategy Index).

Food sources/Food availability

Refugees in Rwanda typically depend on cash-based assistance to purchase key food items, including cereals, tubers and roots, oil and salt, pulses, meat and vegetables. Otherwise, they are entirely market dependent, purchasing food items with cash or on credit. Own food production is limited due to the lack of availability and access to agricultural land and land suitable for livestock rearing. If households do produce food items themselves, it is limited to small kitchen gardens and involves small-scale production of predominantly green and orange vegetables, fruits, meat, and eggs for own, supplementary consumption. In September 2021, about 4,600 households had access to kitchen gardens[3] which has been found to be associated with improved food consumption, particularly dietary diversity[4].

Similar to December 2020, it appears that – at the time of the survey in September 2021 - **food and services remained readily available at the market or shops: almost all households (97 percent) indicated that they could find everything or almost everything in the market** (food and services). In Mahama, Kiziba, Kigeme and Nyabiheke, up to 3 percent of households were unable to find required items they needed, while in the remaining two camps not even 0,5 percent of households had experienced food shortages in the market/shops.

[1] WFP´s Cooperating Partners Monthly Report, September 2020

[2] Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission, 2019

Food price trends

Market dependency goes hand-in-hand with the exposure to, and thus the impact of price fluctuations, on households´ purchasing power. Against the background of low resilience levels among refugee households in Rwanda, sustained increases in prices of essential commodities – however slight – can further undermine already limited resources to meet basic needs, food and non-food alike, and increase vulnerability.

While prices of main key staple foods decreased by 7.3 percent in the rural areas of Rwanda between August 2020 and August 2021 – mainly as a result of the resumption of cross-border trade between Rwanda´s neighbouring countries – prices remained high and showed signs of seasonal increases in September 2021. The slight monthly increase of key food items observed was due to declining food stocks typical at that time of the year, as well as increased demand due to the easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

Cost of WFP´s food basket trends vis-à-vis the value of WFP´s cash assistance

Figure 6: Value of WFP´s food basket and cash transfer, December 2020 – September 2021
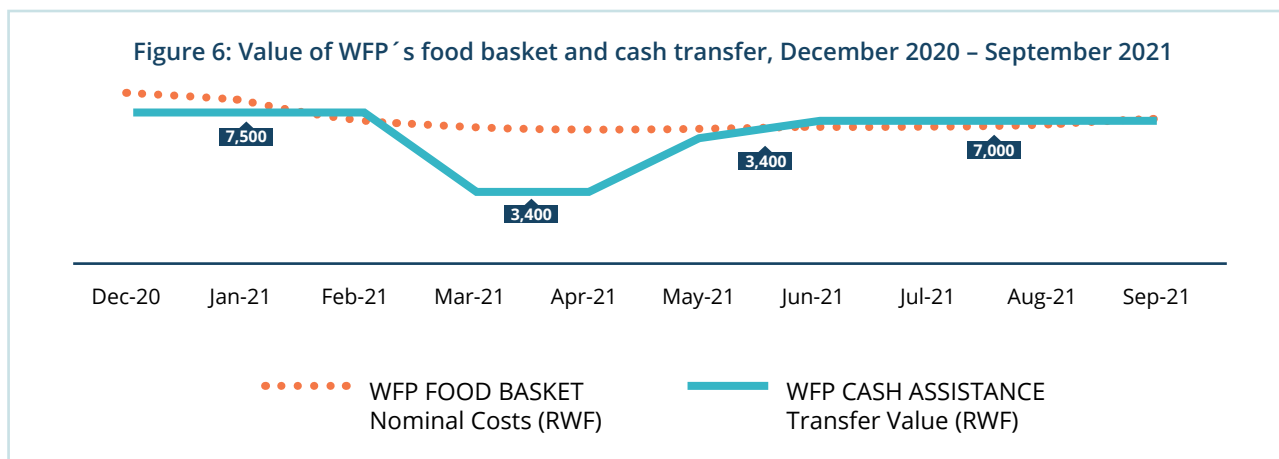
The value of the monthly cash transfer should – ideally – be the equivalent of the costs of WFPs´ monthly food basket. The full basket is to cover minimum per capita food needs of 2,100 kcal per day which consists of 12.3 kg of corn grain, 3.6 kg of beans, 0.9 kg of oil and 0.15 kg of iodized salt. Its cost is

being monitored on a weekly basis, compiled, and reported on a monthly basis. Given that the basket represents the bare minimum, it is not unusual for households to consume more foods beyond what the basket provides.

Figure 7: Value of WFP´s food basket and cash transfer, December 2020 – September 2021

	Aug20	Sept20	Oct20	Nov20	Dec20	Jan21	Feb21	Mar20	Apr21	May21	June21	July21	Aug21
Gihembe	8,292	7,938	8,224	8,207	8,228	7,916	7,346	7,095	7,077	7,457	7,759	7,448	7,029
Kigeme	7,487	8,081	8,940	8,843	8,221	8,408	7,516	6,970	6,962	6,635	6,467	6,671	6,568
Kiziba	7,936	8,854	8,627	8,924	9,448	9,316	7,424	6,883	6,549	7,574	7,711	6,918	7,449
Mahama	6,860	7,422	8,857	8,838	8,321	7,741	6,473	6,310	6,504	6,120	5,931	5,795	6,687
Mugombwa	7,305	8,228	9,164	9,015	9,394	8,660	7,293	6,423	6,119	5,814	6,150	6,899	6,302
Nyabiheke	6,996	7,370	8,262	8,379	7,890	7,358	6,161	6,358	6,115	5,901	6,169	6,332	6,729
WFP amount (Highly Vulnerable)	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	3,040	3,040	6,080	7,000	7,000	7,000
WFP amount (Moderately Vulnerable)	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	3,040	3,040	3,040	3,500	3,500	3,500
WFP amount (Least Vulnerable)	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	3,040	3,040	0	0	0	3,500
All camps average	7,479	7,982	8,679	8,701	8,584	8,233	7,035	6,673	6,554	6,583	6,698	6,677	6,794

The cash transfer value often does not keep up pace with the cost of the food basket, reasons including increasingly limited resources that are further stretched by simultaneously increasing market prices. Reductions in cash transfers result in – at times – significant purchasing power gaps: In fact, the 60 percent ration reduction from RWF 7,600 to RWF 3,040 put into effect in March 2021 meant that households could only buy 46 percent of the food basket.

Table 5: Difference between value of WFP´s food basket and cash transfer, December 2020 – September 2021

Period	WFP Food Basket Nominal Costs (RWF)	WFP Cash Assistance		Percent difference between Food Basket Costs & Cash Assistance
		Transfer Value (RWF)	Type	
Dec-20	8,584	7,500	Blanket	↑ 13%
Jan-21	8,233	7,500	Blanket	↑ 9%
Feb-21	7,035	7,500	Blanket	↓ -7%
Mar-21	6,673	3,040	Priotized	↑ 54%
Apr-21	6,554	3,040	Priotized	↑ 54%
May-21	6,583	6,080	Targeted	↑ 8%
Jun-21	6,698	7,000	Targeted	↓ -5%
Jul-21	6,677	7,000	Targeted	↓ -5%
Aug-21	6,794	7,000	Targeted	↓ -3%
Sep-21	7,168	7,000	Targeted	↑ 2%

As illustrated in Table 5, **between December 2020 and September 2021, the value of the full food basket dropped by 16 percent** from RWF 8,584 to RWF 7,168, approaching the value of the cash transfer WFP has been in the position to assist households in eligibility group 1 with. In June 2021, following the introduction of targeted assistance, the transfer value of the full cash assistance package (RWF 7,000) provided to households in eligibility group 1 exceeded the cost of WFP´s food basket at that time (RWF 6,698) and continued doing so for three consecutive months. In other words, cash assistance entirely covered the costs of per capita minimum food needs for households receiving the full assistance package. Since September 2021, however, the trend appears to reverse again with the value of the food basked being 2 percent higher than the actual cash value distributed (see Table 5).

Household Food Consumption

Household food consumption is determined by the quality and quantity of food consumed and the means by which these foods were accessed. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is used to compute the food security status at the household level. The FCS is calculated from the types of foods and the frequency with which they are consumed during a seven-day recall period. Based on their score, households are classified into three consumption categories: poor FCS (≤21), borderline FCS (21<FCS≤35) and acceptable FCS (>35). Those with poor and borderline food consumption are grouped and classified as having inadequate food consumption.

Figure 8: Food Consumption Score, December 2020 and September 2021
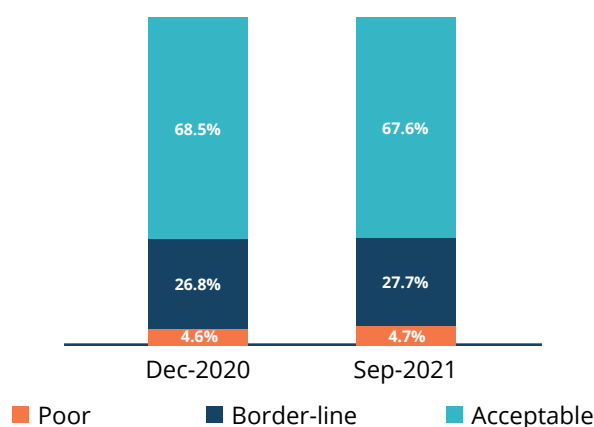
Overall household food consumption has remained the same between December 2020 and September 2021. About 5 percent of households continue having poor, 28 percent borderline and 68 percent acceptable food consumption.

Variances become evident when breaking down the findings across camps: in four out of the six camps (Kiziba, Gihembe, Mugombwa and Kigeme), the share of households having poor food consumption has decreased, while in the remaining two (Nyabiheke and Mahama) it has increased. Most noticeable improvements were found in Kigeme camp where the share of households having poor food consumption dropped from 11 percent in December 2020 to 3 percent in September 2021. In Kiziba camp the share of households with acceptable food consumption

increased from 74 percent of 89 percent. Reasons for these observed improvements in food security may be due to the drop in food prices since December 2020.

In Nyabhiheke and Mahama, on the other hand, poor food consumption was found to have increased since December 2020. While the increase was minimal in Nyabiheke, in Mahama - the largest of the six camps - 8 percent of households were found to have poor food consumption inSeptember 2021 compared to merely 2 percent nine months prior. This could be linked to population movements recorded, including 31 percent of the Burundian population having voluntarily repatriated back to Burundi since August 2020, in addition to the relocation of Congolese refugees to Mahama camp following the closure of the camp in Gihembe in September 2021.

Figure 9: Food Consumption Groups by camp, December 2020 and September 2021
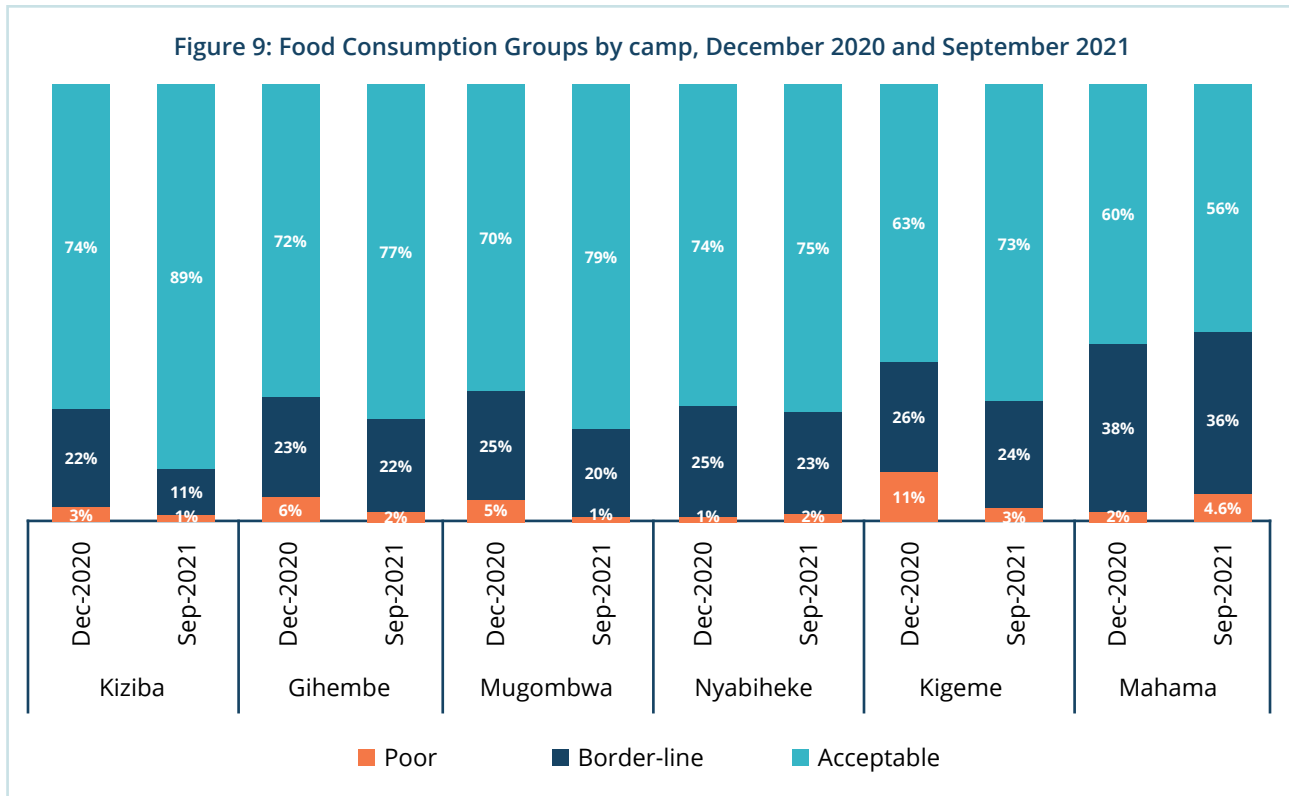
Poor food consumption is more common in female-headed households (5 percent) than male-headed households (3 percent), although the difference is still slight. The difference becomes more obvious and significant when looking at acceptable food consumption among households headed by women (68 percent) and those headed by men (74 percent).

Quality of the average household diet

The indicator Food Consumption Score Nutrition (FCS-N) informs about nutrient-rich food groups consumed by households. These nutrients are essential for nutritional health and well-being: protein (essential for growth), iron (to prevent anemia) and Vitamin A (to prevent blindness, and essential for the immune system growth, development and reproduction).

Figure 10: Average number of days food groups consumed by households during the week preceding the survey
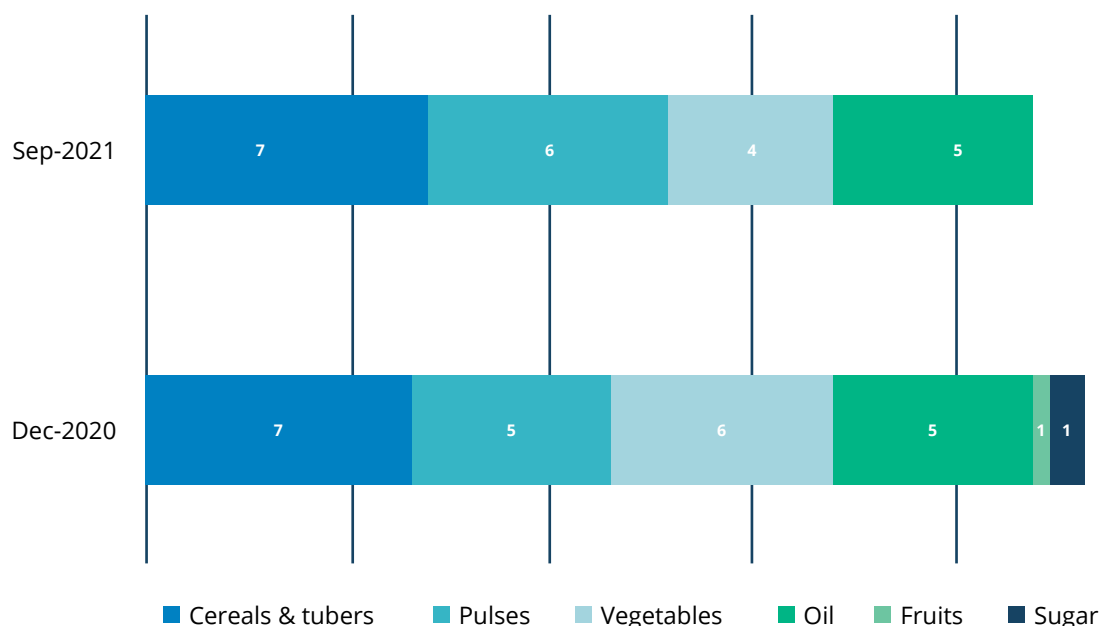
The average diet consumed by refugee households has remained relatively stable since December 2020. It predominately consists of cereals, tubers, pulses, vegetables and oil. While starchy food items and pulses continue to be consumed daily or at least 6 days per week, the consumption of vegetables has reduced from six to four days per week since December 2020. Fruits and sugar are no longer consumed.

Based on the results of WFP´s post distribution monitoring surveys conducted in December 2020 and September 2021, **protein-rich foods were – comparatively speaking - most frequently consumed by a large majority of households.** The share of households consuming proteins on a daily basis increased significantly from 48 percent in December 2020 to 67 percent in September 2021 (Figure 13). Households headed by women were more likely to consume protein- rich foods (74 percent) than their male counterparts (61 percent).

The second most frequently consumed foods included those rich in Vitamin A (Figure 12). However, only one-third of households consumed them on a daily basis, while the remaining two-third of households (68 percent) only consumed them sometimes or never. This trend remained the same between December 2020 and September 2021. Male- headed households were more likely to consume Vitamin A rich foods on a daily basis (36 percent) than female headed households (26 percent).

Least frequently consumed foods are hem iron-rich foods such as meat (Figure 11) – a worrying continuing trend as iron deficiency is a leading cause of anaemia. The share further increased from 83 percent in December 2020 to 91 percent of households in September 2021. Merely 4 percent of households indicated to consume such foods on a daily basis. Female- and male-headed households did not differ in their consumption frequency of hem iron-rich foods.

Figure 11: Nutrient quality (FCS-N): Consumption frequency of foods rich in hem-iron, December 2020 and September 2021
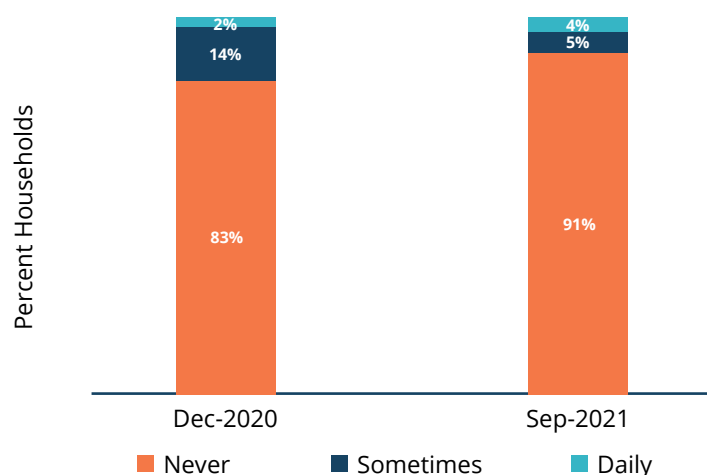
Figure 12: Nutrient quality (FCS-N): Consumption frequency of foods rich in Vitamin A, December 2020 and September 2021
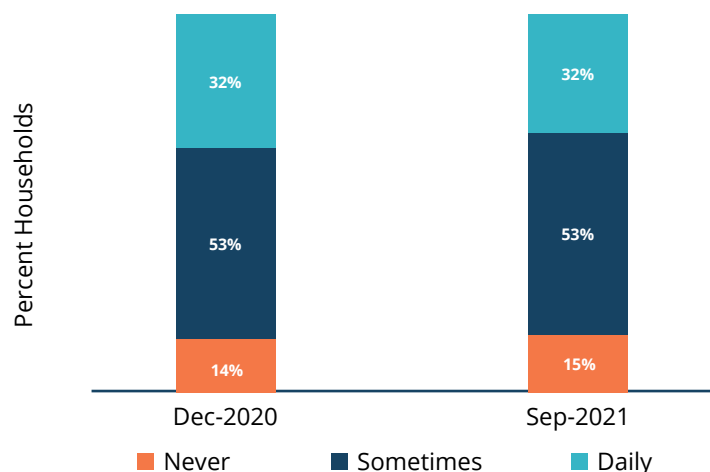
Figure 13: Nutrient quality (FCS-N): Consumption frequency of foods rich in Protein, December 2020 and September 2021
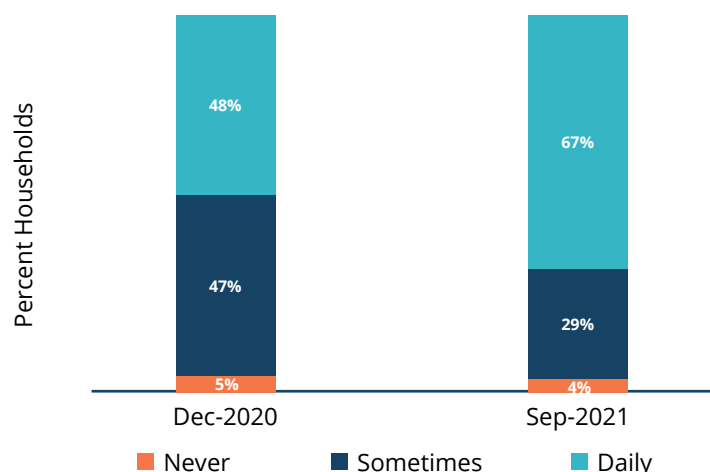
Food-based coping and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Households adopt a range of strategies to cope with a lack of food and/or the means to buy it, including relying on less preferred food items, borrowing food or relying on help, limiting portion sizes, restricting adult food consumption and reducing the number of meals.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for access to food, assessing the use of these five most common behavioural changes in response to food shortages. Households were asked to recall how many days they made use of any of the five strategies in the seven days preceding the assessment. Based on the frequency and the weight of each strategy adopted, the rCSI was calculated. The rCSI ranges from 0 to 56 and the higher the score, the greater the stress the household has had to endure. The rCSI is a relative indicator and is to be analysed in comparative terms.

Figure 14: Mean rCSI
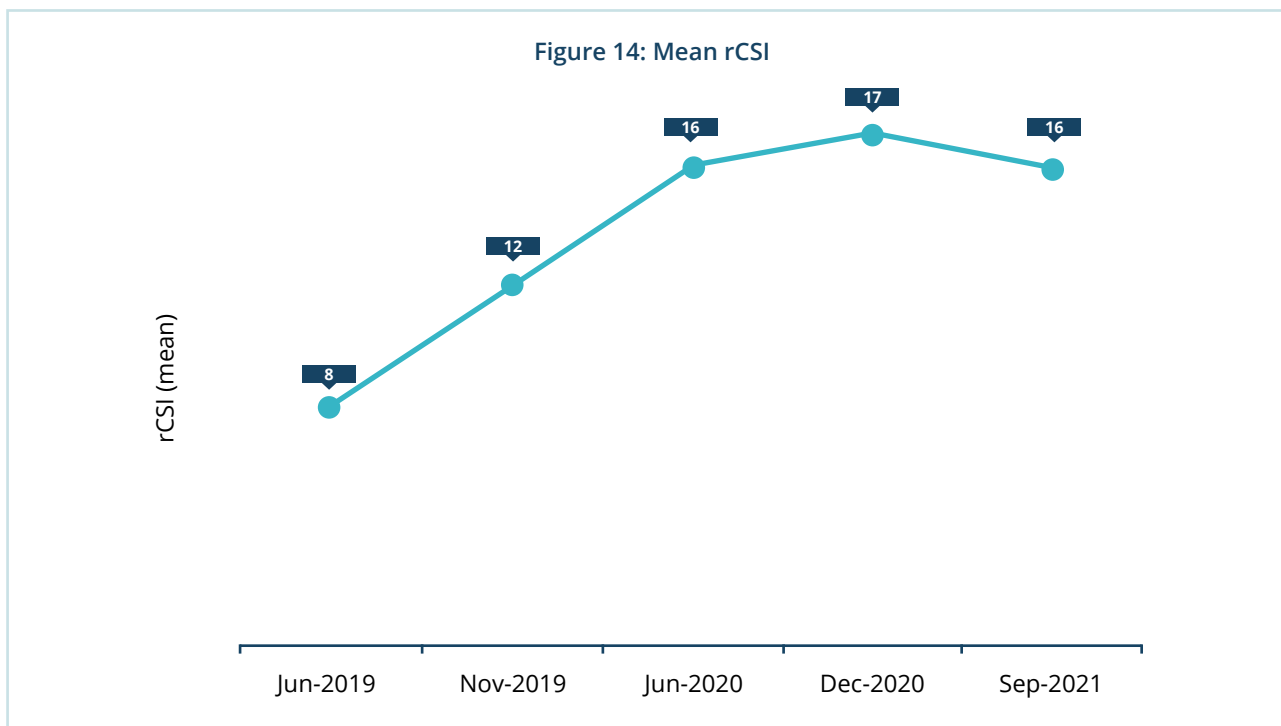
The mean rCSI slightly decreased since December 2020, pointing to an improving trend. While the share of households that adopted food based coping strategies has increased from 63 percent in December 2020 to 82 percent in September 2021, the stress level appears to have reduced.

In fact, the two most severe food based coping strategies – restricting consumption of adults and borrowing food and relying on help from friends/family – remained those less commonly resorted to (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Food-based coping strategies adopted during 7 days preceding survey, December 2020 & September 2021
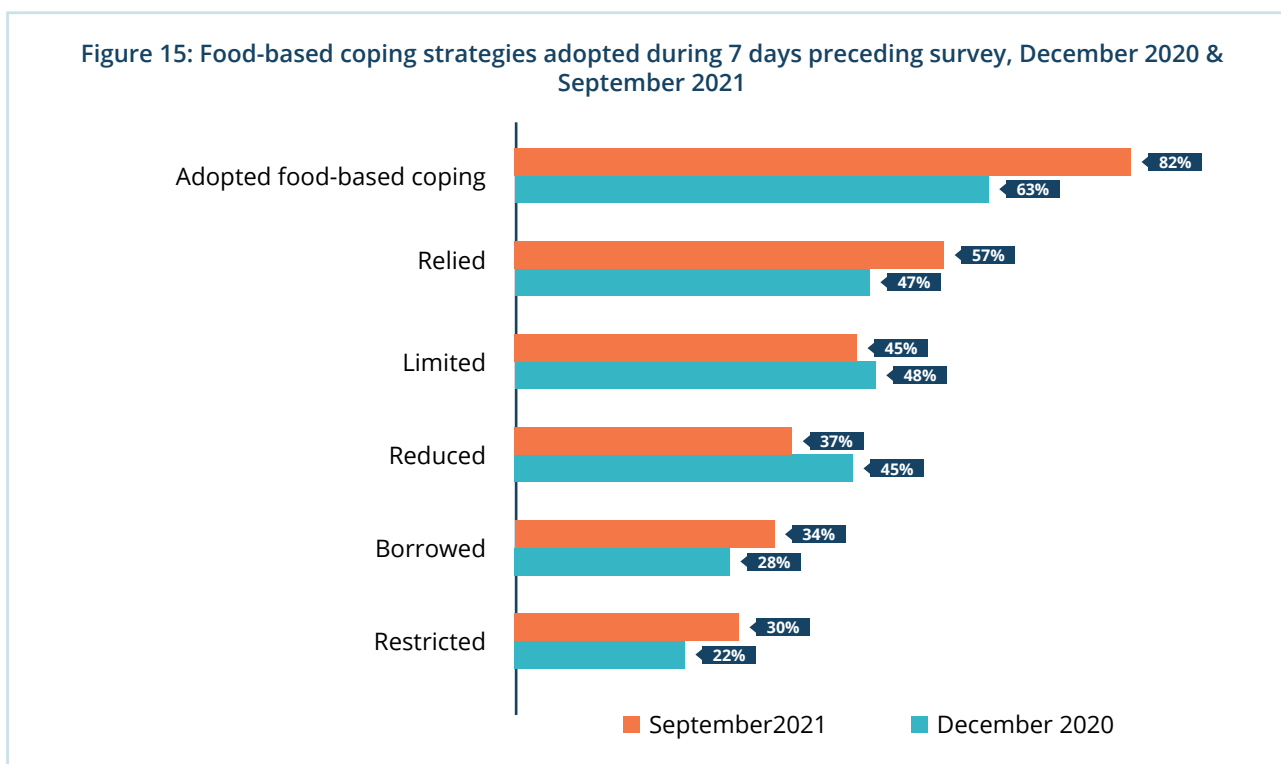
The coping strategies most households resorted to in times of food shortages included relying on less preferred foods (57 percent), followed by limiting portion sizes at meals (45 percent) and reducing the number of meals eaten (37 percent).

In Kigeme, 92 percent of households were found to engage in food-related coping strategies in the attempt to meet their food needs, followed by 86 percent in Kiziba and Mugombwa, 82 percent in Mahama, 78 percent in Nyabiheke and 71 percent in Gihembe. There is a slight indication that may suggest female headed households to be more likely to engage in food-based coping (84 percent) than their male counterparts (81 percent).

Whether households were assisted or not did not significantly alter their need to resort to consumption related coping strategies: more than four in five households adopted food coping mechanisms – regardless of whether they received the full, half assistance package or no assistance at all. However, when disaggregated by strategy, non-assisted households appeared more likely to make use of them than the other two eligibility groups. Especially borrowing food or relying on the help from family/friends was significantly more common among households no longer being assisted (43 percent) than among those receiving a full ration (29 percent) and half a ration (35 percent).

Figure 16: Food based coping strategies by eligibility groups

Strategy	No assistance	Half ration	Full ration
Adopted reduced coping strategies	82%	84%	81%
Reduced number of meals	59%	57%	55%
Restricted adult consumption	25%	32%	31%
Limited portion size at meals	69%	63%	63%
Borrowed food or rely on help	43%	35%	29%
Relied on less preferred food	59%	58%	55%

■ No assistance   ■ Half ration   ■ Full ration
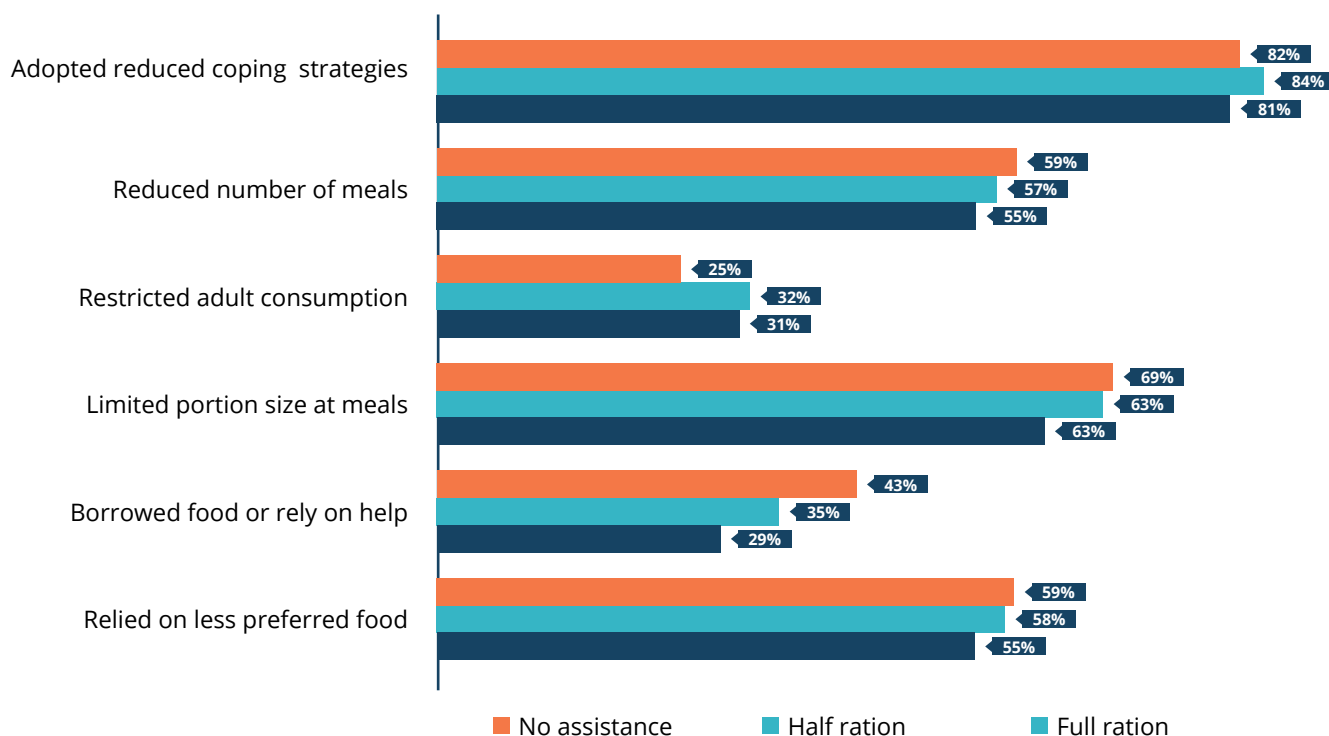
Livelihood, income generation and impact of Covid-19

In September 2021, livelihood sources were accessible to almost half of refugee households (49 percent), pointing to an increase since December 2020 (40 percent). However, notwithstanding the overall – temporary - increase in livelihood opportunities that was measured at the time of the survey, more than half of the entire refugee population did not have an income source at all.

The share of households benefitting from a second income source increased from 3 percent in December 2020 to 7 percent in September 2021. Seasonality factors are likely to have contributed to this positive trend as the preparation of agricultural land for the Season A was in full swing, providing additional opportunities for casual labour.

Households that are no longer receiving food assistance were more likely to have an income source (67 percent) than those that are still assisted (37 percent). The former also tended to have more than just one income source, likely a reflection of their heightened resilience level.

However, livelihood sources were not equally accessible across the six camps: in Mugombwa, Nyabiheke and Mahama more than half of refugee households indicated to have an income source, while these shares dropped quite significantly in Kigeme (32 percent), Kiziba (37 percent) and Gihembe (41 percent).

Casual labour remained by far the most common income source for refugees with 27 percent of households engaged in it. This wass followed by income from formal salary, small business, skilled trade/artisan and other petty trading (see Figure 17).

Despite the fact that agricultural production was the dominant economic activity in all camps and up to 14 percent of refugees had skills and work experience in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector with the large majority having worked in these sectors in their home country, an extremely low share of refugee households got an income from food or cash crop production.

Similarly, **despite the country´s pursuit in transforming refugee camps into market economies with cottage industries, the share of households engaged in small business, skilled trade and artisanry was also low (10 percent) in September 2021.**

Figure 17: Most common livelihood sources, December 2020 and September 2021

Livelihood source	Dec 2020	Sept 2021
No income sources/ Livelihood	60%	51%
Casual labor	16%	27%
Formal salary	6%	6%
Small business	10%	6%
Skilled trade/ artisan	2%	3%
Other petty trade	1%	2%
Food crop production	2%	1%
Other	2%	4%
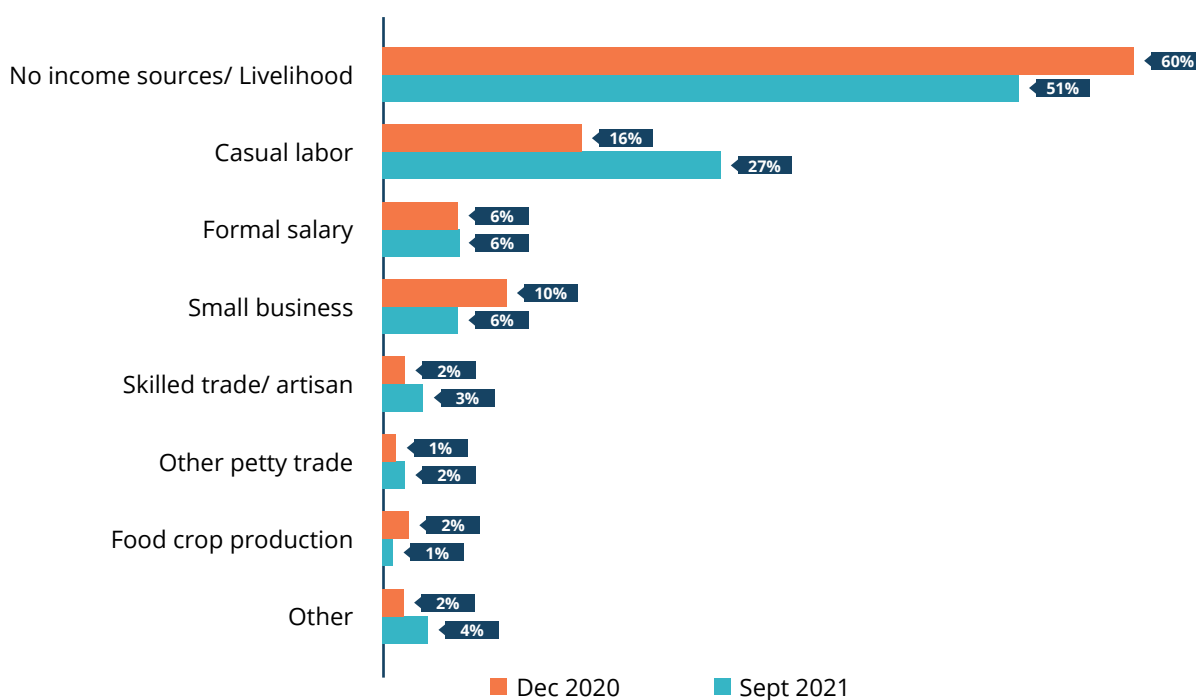
Figure 18: Other sources to help households meet their needs, September 2021

Source	Percent
Monthly food assistance/cash support	84%
Gifts from relatives/friends	14%
Remittance	5%
Food assistance selling	3%
Loans	3%
No other sources	12%
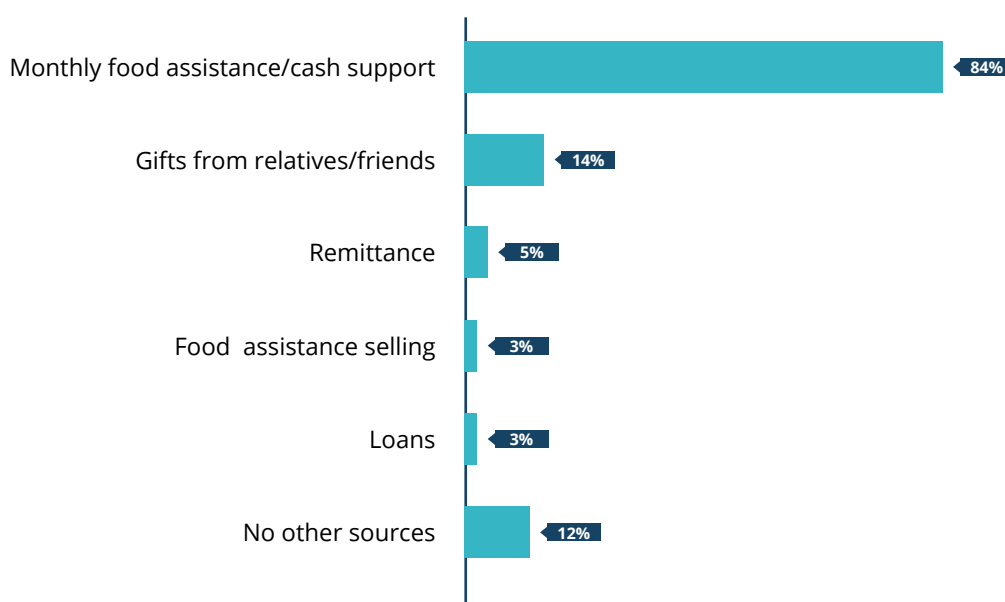
Access to non-productive sources that provide households with an income – in addition to the above mentioned livelihood sources - has also increased from 83 percent of households in December 2020 to 88 percent in September 2021. While the monthly food assistance/cash support continues to be the most important income source for a large majority of households (84 percent), the second most common additional non-productive source of income in September 2021 included gifts from relatives and friends (14 percent) - which has picked up significantly since December 2020 (1 percent) - followed by remittances (5 percent), loans (3 percent) and the selling of food assistance (3 percent) which has seen a slight increase since December 2020 (1 percent)(see 7000).

Livelihood challenges

While the Government of Rwanda encourages refugees to pursue their livelihoods and earn an income to support themselves, a number of chronic challenges - compounded by the Covid-19 pandemic since March 2020–prevent refugees from actually building a life for themselves.

Households were asked to identify the challenges that prevented them from pursuing a livelihood with the view to become self-reliant. **The large majority considered the lack of capital (72 percent) and lack of employment opportunities (58 percent) to be the greatest challenges** (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Challenges preventing improvement in livelihoods

Challenge	Percent Households
Lack of capital	72%
Lack of employment opportunities	58%
Limited access to land	24%
Lack of labour force within HH	14%
Lack of light skills to be employed	10%
Movement restrictions	8%
Lack of agricultural inputs	3%
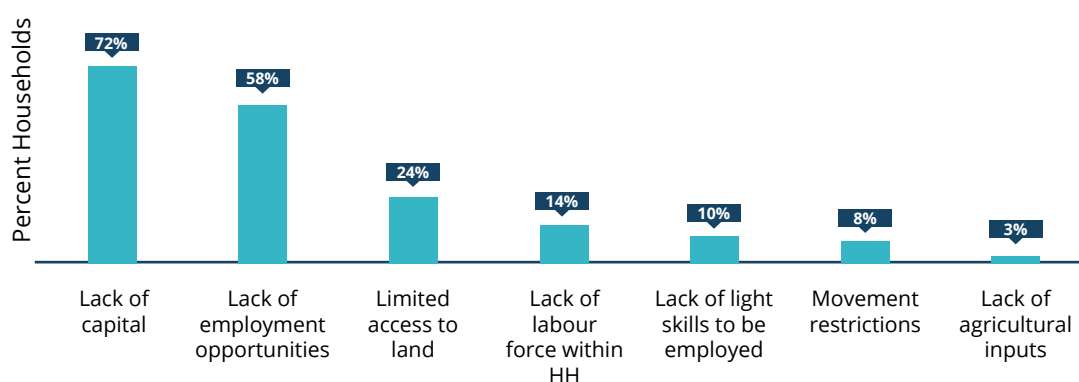
In addition, **the COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures – including movement restrictions, limited working hours, limited public transport, closure of land borders resulting in severe interruptions of food supply chains and price increases, etc. – continued undermining refugees´ already fragile and limited livelihoods,** the majority of which are temporary and informal, characterized by low wages and a lack of social protection. Latest national lockdowns were implemented between July and August 2021.

Almost two years into the beginning of the pandemic, government restrictions continue undermining peoples´ livelihoods. Up to 75 percent of refugee households indicated their main livelihood had been "completely" or "partially" affected during the 30 days preceding the survey. One in four households (25 percent) did not feel their livelihood had been impacted at all by Covid-19 and the government restrictions (including lockdown, banning public transport, etc.).

Households that stopped receiving assistance were more likely to view the pandemic as a factor undermining their livelihoods (78 percent) than households that continued being supported (75 percent). In fact, in order to withstand the continuing pressure of COVID-19 containment measures on refugees´ well-being, the former group of households was assisted with a one-off cash transfer in August 2021.

Livelihood coping

Livelihood coping strategies are activities households engage in in times of hardship with the objective to meet overall basic needs. Eighteen coping strategies have been identified to be applicable in the local refugee context in Rwanda and include:

Stress coping strategies: borrowing money/food of a formal lender, selling household, non-productive assets, spending savings and skipping debt payment, selling of animals, moving to poorer quality shelter.

Crisis coping strategies: sending household member under 16 years to work, reducing non-food expenditure, stopping child from attending school, borrowing money at a higher interest rate, sending household member to work in a faraway location.

Emergency coping strategies: begging, consuming food stock, survival sex, selling last female animals, selling house or land, selling drugs and selling productive assets.

About half of refugee households were found to engage in livelihood coping strategies in order to meet their overall household needs. However, the share that no longer needs to do so increased between December 2020 (44 percent) and September 2021 (50 percent) (see Figure 20). The reduction in households having to adopt livelihood coping holds true across four of the six camps, while in Nyabiheke and Mahama the situation did not change significantly (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: Adoption of livelihood coping strategies by camp, December 2020 and September 2021
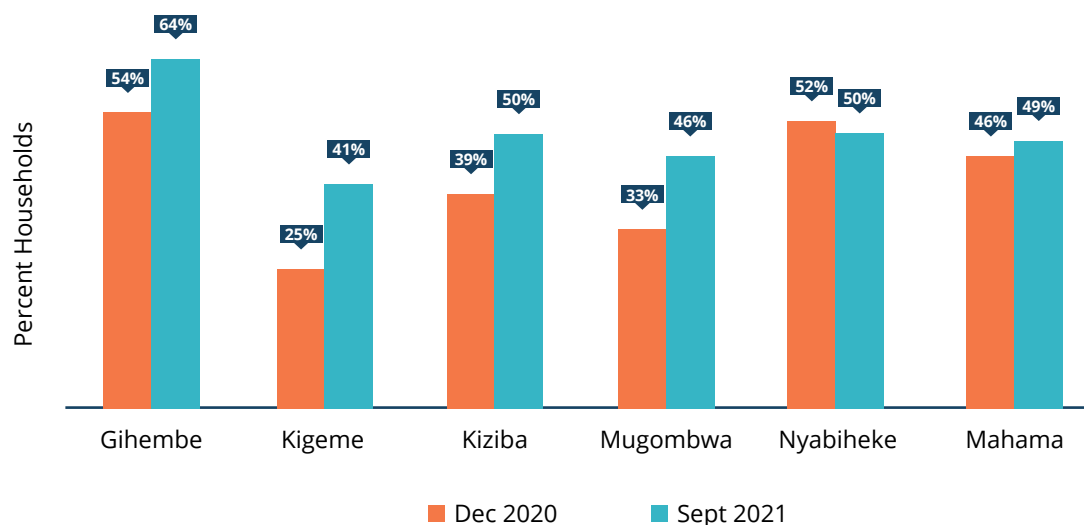
Overall, stress coping slightly increased and crisis coping improved in terms of the share of households resorting to those strategies. However, the increase in the share of households that were forced to turn to emergency coping strategies - from 9 percent in December 2020 to 13 percent in September 2021 - is noteworthy (see Figure 21). Particularly in Kiziba, Kigeme and in Mahama, emergency coping has become increasingly common.

Figure 21: Livelihood coping, December 2020 and September 2021

Coping	Dec 2020	Sept 2021
No coping	44%	50%
Stress coping	14%	15%
Crisis coping	34%	23%
Emergency coping	9%	13%

Legend: Dec 2020, Sept 2021
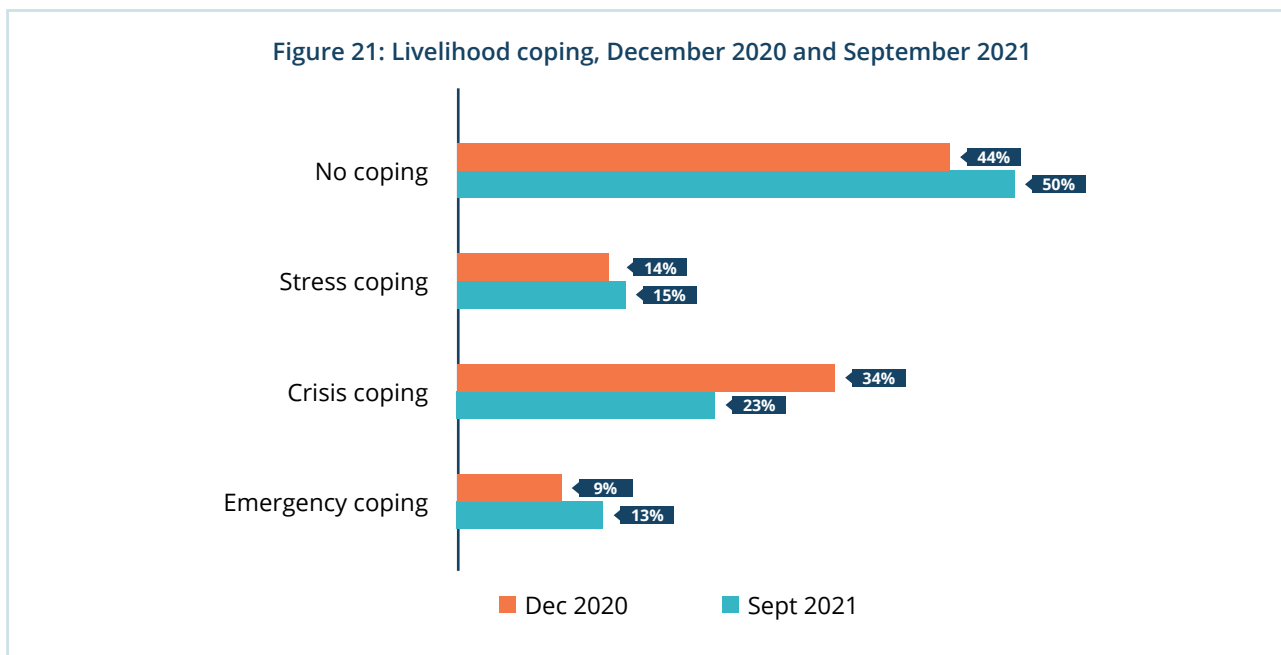
The five most commonly used livelihood strategies include the selling of the last female animal, spending of savings, selling of household assets/goods, reducing non-food expenses and borrowing money/food from a bank (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: Percent of households adopting livelihood coping strategies, September 2021

Strategy	Percent
Sold last female animal	21%
Spent Savings	17%
Sold HHs assets/goods	14%
Reduced non-food expenses	14%
Borrowed money/food from	13%
Sold house or land	6%
Sold more animals than usual	6%
Engaged in selling drugs,..	5%
Stopped a child from school	3%
Moved to a poorer shelter	2%
Sent child <16yrs to work	2%
Sent HH member to work in a faraway location	2%

Household expenditures and economic capacity to meet essential needs

The food expenditure share, which is the proportion of the households' expenditure spent on food over their total expenditure, dropped from 79 percent in December 2020 to 68 percent in September 2021. The drop in prices of some key staple foods since the end of 2020, as well as the increase in income opportunities at that time of the year (September), may have contributed to this reduction.

Notwithstanding the positive aspect of the observed drop in the food expenditure share, it is worth highlighting that – at the time of the survey - about 85 percent of households continued spending between half to all their overall monthly expenditures on food. Thus, they are highly vulnerable as their economic capacities are not sufficient to withstand the impact of future shocks, such as rising market prices, loss of income, etc. Looking at an average composition of household expenditure, largest shares of expenditures on non-food items are spent on the repayment of debts (10 percent), followed by energy (8 percent), hygiene items (7 percent) and clothing (6 percent) (see Figure 23).
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Figure 23: Average composition of household expenditures, September 2021
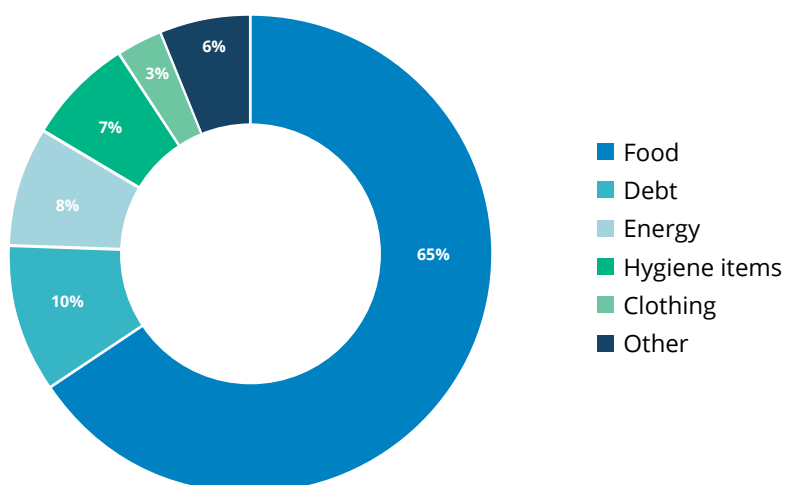
On average, a refugee household in Rwanda spent a total of RWF 58,511 in the past 30 days preceding the survey on food and non-food items. The total expenditure per capita was RWF 13,599 of which RWF 8,737 solely on food. Since December 2020, total monthly household expenditures dropped by 28 percent while food expenditures decreased by 38 percent (see Table 6).

Table 6: Average monthly food and overall expenditures in December 2020 and September 2021

	Dec 2020	Sep 2021	Percent change
	Rwf	Rwf	
Average HH FOOD expenditure	61,879	38,310	38%
Average FOOD expenditure/ capita	13,734	8,737	36%
Median FOOD expenditure/ capita	10,031	7,006	30%
Average HH TOTAL expenditure	81,597	58,811	28%
Average TOTAL expenditure/ capita	18,574	13,533	27%
Median TOTAL expenditure/ capita	12,825	10,533	18%

Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)

BOX 4: MINIMUM EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD NEEDS

The economic capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN) is an indicator that assesses the extent to which households are able to afford the essential food and non-food needs through their own economic capacity, be it cash and/or self-production. The monetary threshold - which reflects the required resources for a household to meet its essential needs (food and non-food) – is referred to as the **Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).**

The MEB for this analysis was calculated based on the total expenditure reported by households that had acceptable food consumption and did no adopt high-risk coping strategies. In addition to the MEB, a monetary threshold – the food MEB – was set to identify the required economic resources for a household to meet its essential food needs. Together, the MEB and Food MEB, help to understand whether households´ economic capacities are sufficient to meet their essential needs.

If a household´s per capita expenditure is below the food MEB, it is a sign of highly insufficient economic capacity. If household expenditures are above the food MEB but below the overall MEB, households remain economically insufficient as they are unable to cover their basic non-food needs. If, on the other hand, a household's per capita expenditure is above the overall MEB, it shows a sufficient level of economic capacity because the household is spending sufficient amounts to satisfy the essential needs in life.

ECMEN
(*assistance & credit excluded)

Below Food MEB $\longrightarrow$ Highly insufficient economic capacity

Btw. Food MEB and MEB $\longrightarrow$ Insufficient economic capacity

Above MEB $\longrightarrow$ Sufficient economic capacity
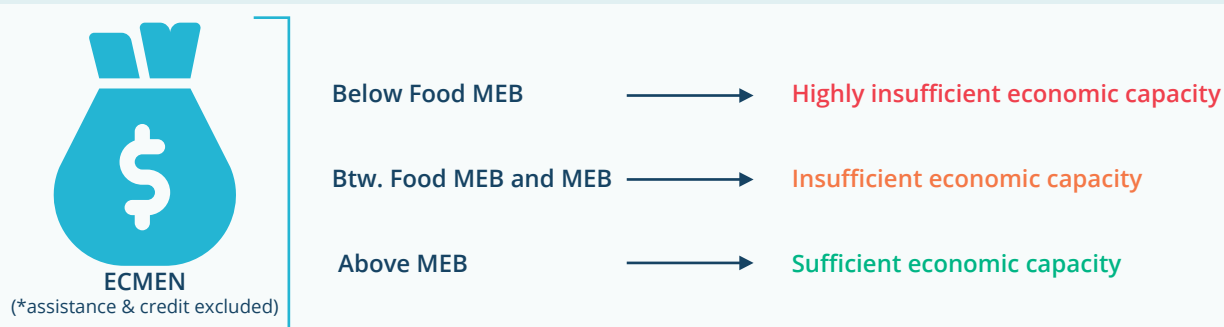
(Source: JPDM Dec 2020)

For the purpose of this study, the monetary value of WFP´s monthly food basket per capita – adjusted on a monthly basis – has been used as the Food MEB. The value of WFP´s food basket dropped by 16 percent from RWF 8,584 in December 2020 to RWF 7,167 in September 2021. Both, the MEB and Food MEB thresholds are a reflection of current market prices and are updated on a regular basis.

The average MEB and Food MEB per capita over 30 days in September 2021 were as follows:

FOOD MEB: RWF 7,168 per capita per month

Overall MEB: RWF 12,500 per capita per month

An increasing share of refugee households was found to have the economic capacity to meet their food and non-food needs using their own resources. While in December 2020 about 67 percent of households could not afford the costs of the minimum food basket, by September 2021 this share had significantly dropped to 53 percent. This positive trend is also reflected in the increase in the share of households that had the economic capacity to cover their overall needs using their own resources. About 36 percent of households had expenditures beyond the overall MEB. Notwithstanding the positive trend in household economic capacities between December 2020 and September 2021, more than half of refugee households (53 percent) still do not have the required resources to meet their minimum food needs without food assistance (see Figure 24).

Figure 24: Economic capacity to meet basic needs, December 2020 and September 2021

	Dec-2020	Sep-2021
Below food	17%	36%
Between food MEB and total MEB	16%	11%
Above MEB	67%	53%

■ Above MEB   ■ Between food MEB and total MEB   ■ Below food
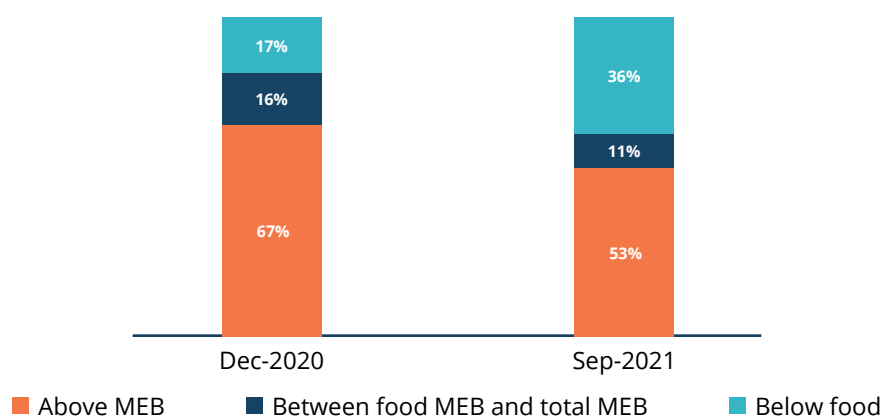
Figure 25: Economic capacity to meet basic needs by camp, September 2021

	Kigeme	Kiziba	Mugombwa	Mahama	Nyabiheke	Gihembe	Total
Below food	13%	20%	20%	42%	53%	52%	36%
Between food MEB and total MEB	8%	6%	10%	13%	10%	12%	11%
Above MEB	80%	73%	71%	44%	37%	36%	53%

■ Above MEB   ■ Between food MEB and total MEB   ■ Below food
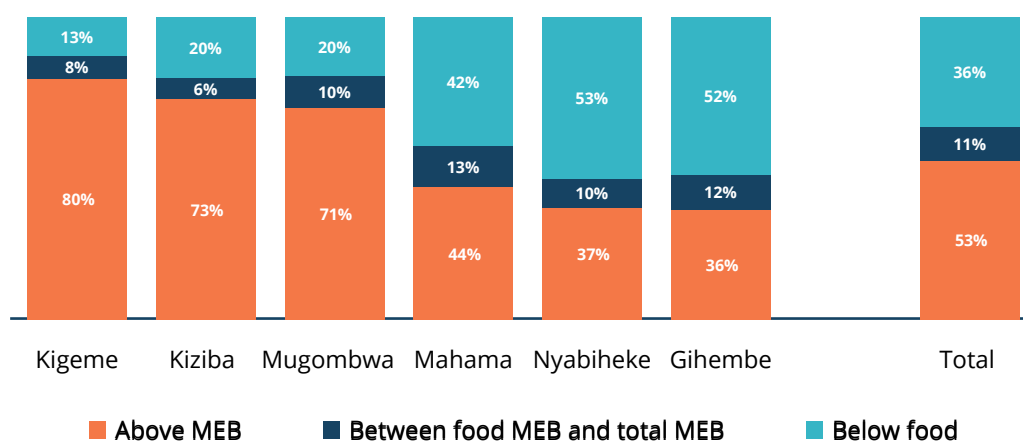
Household economic capacity varies across the six camps (see Figure 25): More than half of refugee households in Gihembe (52 percent) and Nyabiheke (53 percent) can cover their needs using their own resources. Greatest economic constraints, however, are experienced in Mugombwa, Kiziba and Kigeme where between 71 percent and 80 percent of households do not have sufficient resources to meet their basic food needs. Kiziba and Kigeme are also the camps where livelihood opportunities were particularly meagre.

Income, debts and savings

While in September 2021 more households were found to have an income source – the three most common being casual labour, formal salary and small business - the share that reported to have an actual household income at the time of the survey, has more or less remained the same since December 2020 at 45 percent.

The remaining 55 percent of refugee households indicated not to have had an income at all – a reflection of the few economic opportunities available, refugees´ protracted dependence on humanitarian assistance and inability to fend for themselves using their own resources.

Acquiring debts is one of the strategies refugees tend to resort to in order to temporarily cover their basic needs. The share of indebted households slightly increased from 67 percent in December 2020 to 69 percent in September 2021, despite a decrease in market prices recorded in 2021. The average amount of debts among indebted households at the time of the survey amounted to RWF 48,043, almost five times the amount of an average household income.

Household size and the sex of the household head are related to indebtedness: the larger the household, the more likely it is indebted while households headed by men are more likely to have debts than female-headed households. However, incurring debts is not inherently negative and may also be a sign of heightened economic capacities and thus resilience.

While fewer households were able to accumulate savings during the six months preceding the survey: the share of households dropped from 15 percent in December 2020 to just about 8 percent in September 2021. Yet, the average amount saved by households that indicated to have savings amounted to RWF 38,483 compared to RWF 28,698 in December 2020.

BOX 5: FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ARE AMONG THE MOST VULNERABLE

About 44 percent of households among the refugee population in Rwanda are headed by a woman. Most female-headed households reside in Gihembe (71 percent), followed by Kigeme (67 percent) and Mugombwa (65 percent). Female-headed households are among the most vulnerable based on a number of key outcome indicators, faring significantly worse than their male-headed counterparts.

Differences are already evident in their household composition, pointing to heightened vulnerability (see Figure 26) : female headed households not only tend to be larger in size (5.5 members) than male headed households (4.7 members), but they are also more likely to have elderly (20 percent), disabled (17 percent) and chronically sick household members (15 percent) than households headed by men. Thus, the share of female-headed households with a dependency ratio above two (27 percent) is almost double that of male-headed households (14 percent).

Figure 26: Household composition among female- and male-headed households
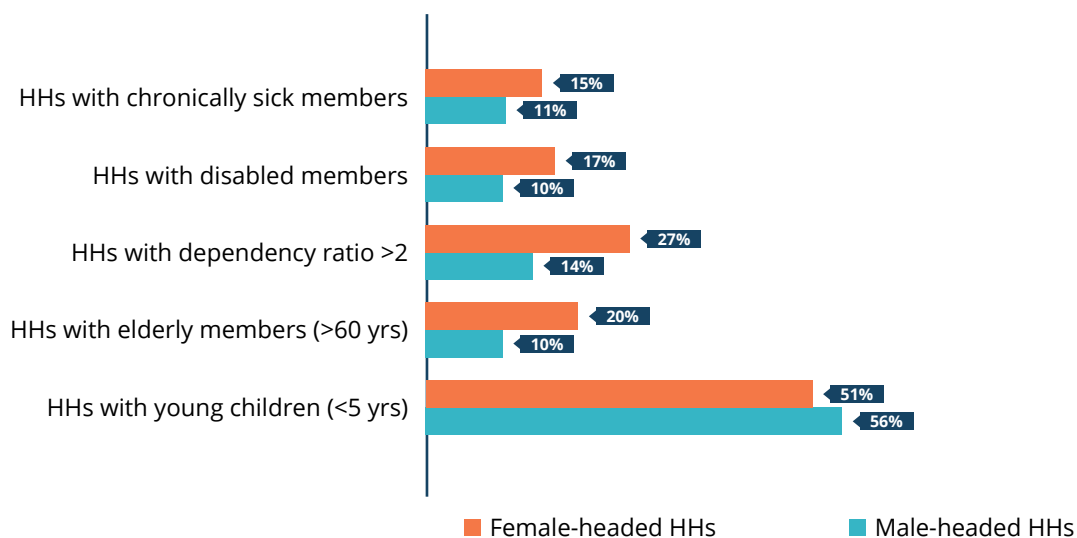
Their food consumption patterns were found to be worse with 68 percent having acceptable food consumption compared to 74 percent among male headed households. Similarly, poor food consumption stands at 5 percent among households headed by women and at 3 percent among households headed by men.

They are generally less likely to have an income source (34 percent vs 54 percent), less likely to have debts and savings to fall back on. Thus, economic capacities between male and female headed households vary substantially: more than half of all female headed households (59 percent) do not have the required resources to meet their minimum food needs, which compared to 48 percent of male headed households. About 30 percent have expenditures above the overall MEB and are therefore able to meet both, food and non-food needs, while 42 percent of male headed households can.

Figure 27: Vulnerability among female- and male-headed households
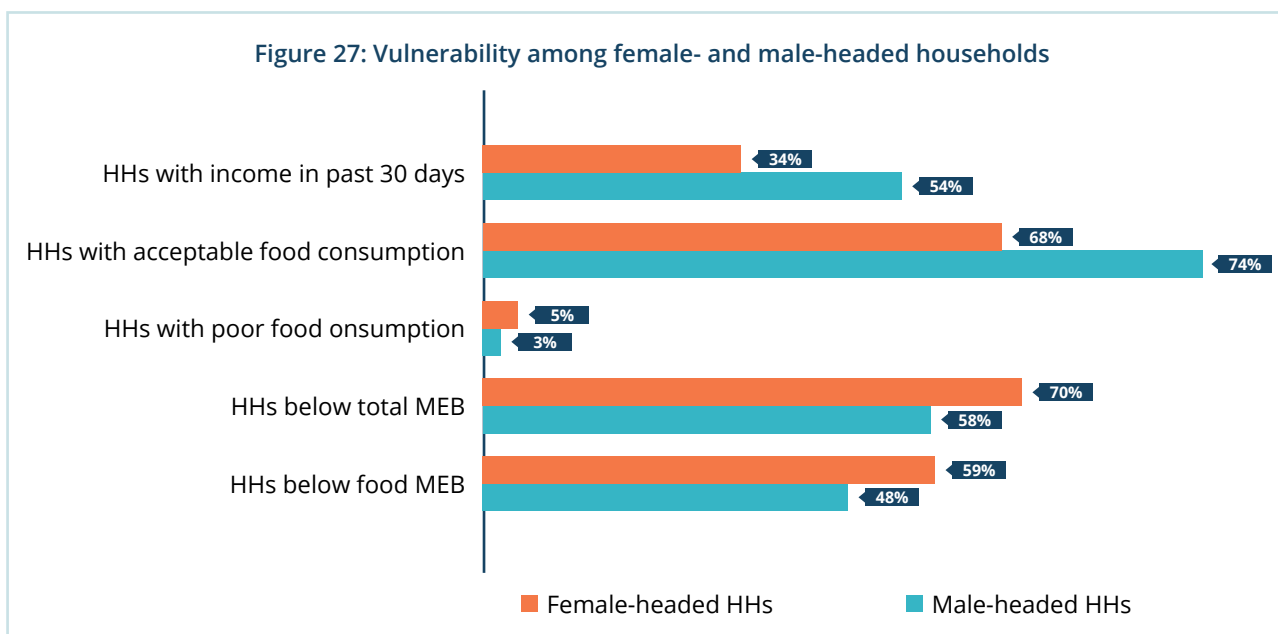
However, when asked to self-estimate their ability to meet basic needs, households headed by women were more likely to consider themselves able to meet at least half, more than half and all of their basic needs (22 percent). Households headed by men were more pessimistic in that regard with only 17 percent having self-estimated their abilities sufficient to meet at least half of their household needs.

Household vulnerability

Vulnerability classification

Household vulnerability is a composite indicator measured by combining three outcome indicators, including household food consumption, livelihood coping capacities and refugees´ economic vulnerability (each described individually in Part 1). Combined they determine whether a household is highly, moderately, or least vulnerable.

Highly vulnerable: About 59 percent of refugee households in Rwanda are considered highly vulnerable. This means that at least for one of the three indicators – economic vulnerability, livelihood coping, food consumption – households fall into the most severe category, with an insufficient economic capacity to meet essential needs, and/or poor food consumption and/or alarmingly low livelihood resilience.

Moderately vulnerable: About 25 percent of refugee households in Rwanda are considered moderately vulnerable.

Moderately vulnerable households can meet their basic food, but not their overall essential needs, including non-food items. They demonstrate moderate livelihood resilience and their food consumption is either borderline

or acceptable. They are generally better-off than highly vulnerable households, however, their resilience level is fragile and possibly not sufficient to counter the impact of a sudden shock (e.g. increase in prices, natural disaster, reduction in income, etc.). In other words, they could easily become highly vulnerable.

Least vulnerable: About 16 percent of refugee households in Rwanda are considered least vulnerable.

Least vulnerable households´ economic capacity covers their essential needs, both food and non-food. They do not engage in high-risk livelihood coping strategies and have borderline or acceptable food consumption. At the time of the survey, their resilience level was – comparatively speaking – sufficiently high to withstand a potential economic or natural shock.

Overall vulnerability: December 2020 versus September 2021

Findings point to a noteworthy improvement in terms of the overall vulnerability level among Rwanda´s refugee population: overall household vulnerability has decreased between December 2020 and September 2021. The share of highly vulnerable households has dropped from 71 percent to 59 percent while the proportion of the least vulnerable households increased in tandem from 9 percent to 16 percent.

Figure 28: Overall vulnerability, December 2020 and September 2021

	Dec-2020	Sep-2021
Least vulnerable	9%	16%
Moderately vulnerable	20%	25%
Highly vulnerable	59%	59%

■ Highly vulnerable ■ Moderately vulnerable ■ Least vulnerable
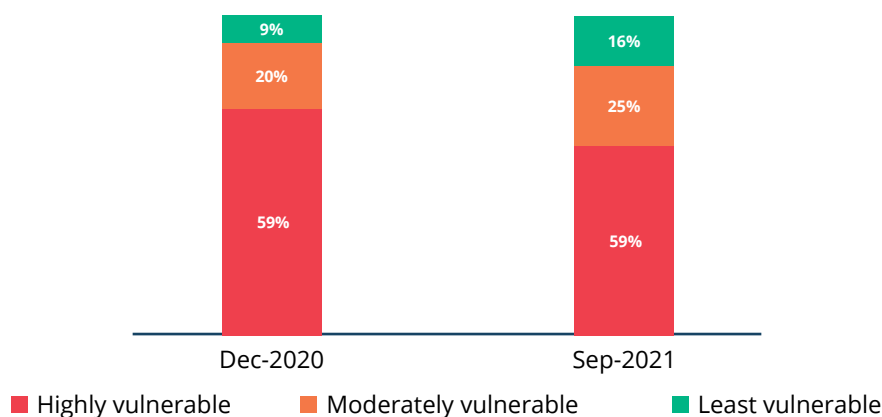
However, the reduction in overall vulnerability among refugee households has not manifested itself equally across the six refugee camps. While in Gihembe, Nyabiheke and Mahama the shares of vulnerable households have decreased substantially with many more now having reached at least a moderate level of vulnerability, the trend in the remaining three camps – Kiziba, Kigeme and Mugombwa - has been less positive with an increase in high vulnerability since December 2020 (see Figure 29). Also, female headed households are more likely to be highly vulnerable (64 percent) than households headed by men (55 percent).

Figure 29: High vulnerability across six refugee camps, December 2020 and September 2021

Percent Households

Camp	Sept 2021	Dec 2020
Kigeme	86%	76%
Kiziba	80%	73%
Mugombwa	76%	71%
Gihembe	40%	64%
Nyabiheke	44%	67%
Mahama	52%	73%

■ Sept 2021 ■ Dec 2020
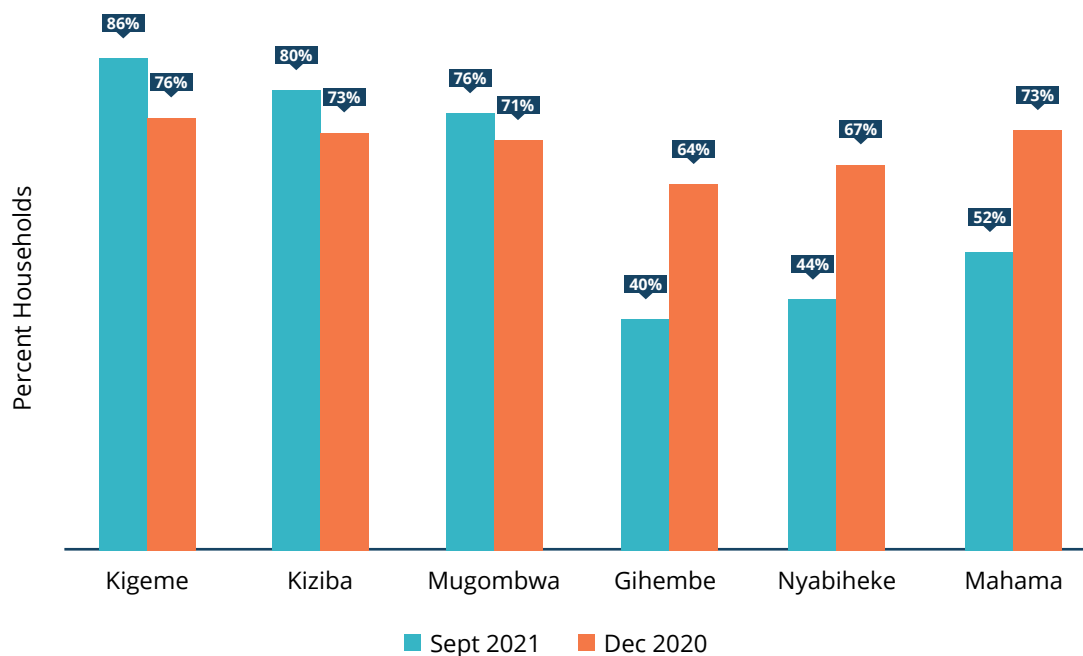
SECTION 2: TARGETING EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the targeting approach is defined by the objectives it is meant to achieve. As jointly agreed in the Joint Targeting Strategy[5], the targeting approach is to:

- Identify vulnerable refugee households in need of humanitarian assistance and less vulnerable refugees with higher livelihood resilience who would benefit from livelihoods support;

- Ensure the greatest protection outcomes through strong community participation, communications with refugee communities and risk analysis to inform the approach.

Longitudinal analysis of panel household

The effectiveness of the targeting approach was measured using the analysis from the panel household sample. Panel households were interviewed twice, the first time in December 2020 and the second time in September 2021. This methodological approach allowed for a longitudinal analysis that could control for contextual confounders, such as population movements.

The assumption is that the non-assisted group of households should not be showing a significant deterioration in a set of outcome indicators due to their relative self-reliance observed in December 2020 as per the targeting criteria used. The assisted group of households, on the other hand, should be showing a stabilizing trend with regards to the set of outcome indicators because of the assistance they receive.

The key value of the panel analysis (household-to-household) is to observe how each of the three eligibility groups responded to the assistance change that took place after the baseline in December 2020. In other words, the panel data analysis allows for more robust overtime comparisons of key outcome indicators and hence, assess the effectiveness of the targeting approach.

The sample of 892 panel households represented the three eligibility groups: 1) highly vulnerable households receiving a full food ration (757), 2) moderately vulnerable households receiving a half food ration (62) and 3) households not receiving food assistance (73). Due to a high drop-out rate among households receiving half rations and those not assisted at all, the panel sample sizes of those two eligibility groups varied substantially. As a result, for some indicators, statistical analyses could not be performed.

The results of the longitudinal analysis point to an improvement or at least stable trend in a number of key outcome indicators between December 2020 and September 2021.

- Household food consumption had improved for households receiving full ration while it slightly decreased for household receiving half ration or not assisted;

- Households spent smaller amounts of resources on food, bringing the expenditure shares of food down in tandem;

- Fewer households resorted to livelihood coping strategies during the 30 days preceding the survey;

- Households incurred – on average – smaller amounts of debts;

- Households were in the position to increase – on average - the amount of money they can save;

- Fewer households were unable to afford their essential needs based on ECMEN analysis.

Future assessments and monitoring exercises are needed to shed further light onto the coping behaviour among non-assisted households. In August 2021 – one month before the JPDM data collection exercise - non-assisted households received a one-off support package to help them cope with the impact of COVID-19. This exceptional support may have contributed to the finding that fewer households were resorting to livelihood coping strategies in September 2021. Also, findings suggesting that non-assisted households are more likely to resort to food coping strategies than those assisted with a full or half ration requires further analyses.

Table 7: Longitudinal analysis of single key outcome indicators by assistance groups, December 2020 – September 2021

	Full ration			Half ration			Not assisted		
	Dec-20	Sept-21	Average difference	Dec-20	Sept-21	Average difference	Dec-20	Sept-21	Average difference
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	36.2	40	3.8+	38.7	39.3	0.6	37.4	35.6	-1.3
reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	11	12	1	8.2	12.1	3.5+	7.8	15.5	7.7+
Food Expenditure (RWF pc)	12,041	7,951	-4,090+	14,263	9,785	-4.478+	23,728	8,774	-14,954+
Livelihood coping (not adopting)	41%	55%	14%	36%	47%	11%	38%	44%	6%
%Food Expenditure	75%	70%	-5%	73%	66%	-7%+	75%	66%	-9%
Debt (RWF pc)	11,683	9,842	-1,841	12,279	11,698	-580	14,035	13,024	-1,011
Saving (RWF pc)	3,662	4,460	798	5,430	11,500	6,070	20,536	20,930	394
Economicaly insufficient (ECMEN)	86%	64%	-22%	79%	54%	-25%	56%	57%	1%

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[5] https://wfp-unhcr-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/RWD_targeting-2-pager.pdf

Overall vulnerability – a composite indicator combined of food consumption, livelihood coping and economic capacity - has also improved or at least remained stable between December 2020 and September 2021 among households that continued receiving a full ration.

An improving, as well as stabilizing trend can be detected among households that continued receiving a full ration: 22 percent of them are now found to be moderately or least vulnerable, while the vulnerability level of a little more than half has remained stable.

The improving and stabilizing trend in household vulnerability is less obvious for households that continue receiving half a ration or no assistance at all. This is due to the fact that the size of the sample is too small to draw any firm conclusions.

Figure 30: Overall vulnerability among panel households, December 2020 - September 2021
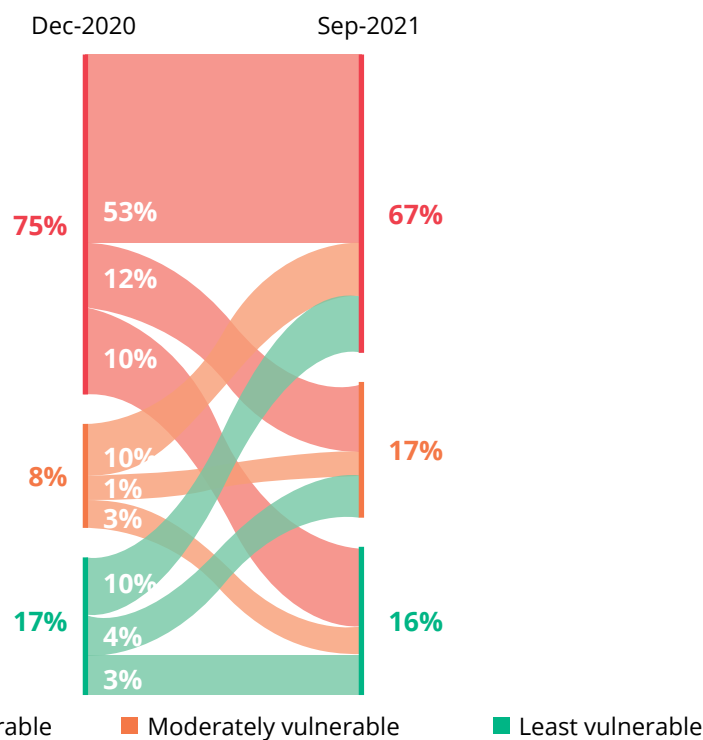
In sum, 82 percent of refugee households (panel data) appear to be stable or are faring better following the introduction of targeted assistance in May 2021, thereby proving the effectiveness of the targeting and tiered assistance approach.

Nevertheless, given that the refugee population lives in a highly challenging and resource-constrained environment, close and regular monitoring of the situation is required to ensure that those households receiving less or no assistance, are continuously able to draw from and build on their own resources and capacities, able to withstand potential future shocks, including the impact of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. This is particularly important given that refugee households´ self-perceived ability to meet their basic needs was found to have weakened between December 2020 and September 2021. About 19 percent considered themselves able to meet at least half if not all of their basic household needs which compares to 38 percent nine months prior.

Inclusion and exclusion errors

Quantifying inclusion and exclusion errors is key to validate the efficiency and effectiveness of the chosen targeting approach, to ensure the right provision of assistance to people in need, as well as to optimize the use of greatly limited resources. The analyses are based on the entire samples from December 2020 and September 2021 JPDM.

For the purpose of this exercise, inclusion and exclusion errors will be defined following a twofold approach (also illustrated in Figure 31):

- *Total* **inclusion and exclusion errors**: to account for *all* mismatches between the vulnerability classification and the package of assistance received.

- *Excluding partial* **inclusion and exclusion errors**: to account for cases in which households in the highly and moderately vulnerable groups are not fully in line with their respective assistance packages but still receiving some level of assistance, thus not being completely excluded.

Figure 31: Vulnerability versus assistance classification

Following this approach, errors will be defined as follows:

- **Total inclusion error**: number of households eligible to assistance based on the criteria despite not being in need of assistance or of that level of assistance divided by the total number of assisted households

  [ ] **+** [ ] **/** **FULL RATION** **+** **HALF RATION**

- **Total exclusion error**: number of households that are in need of assistance not receiving assistance at all *or* a lower assistance package divided by the total number of households in the highly and moderately vulnerable groups

  [ ] **+** [ ] **/** *HIGHLY* **+** *MODERATELY*

- **Excluding partial inclusion error**: number of households eligible to assistance based on the criteria despite not being in need of assistance divided by the total number of assisted households

  [ ] **/** **FULL RATION** **+** **HALF RATION**

- **Excluding partial exclusion error**: number of households that are in need of assistance not receiving assistance at all divided by the total number of households in the highly and moderately vulnerable groups

  [ ] **/** *HIGHLY* **+** *MODERATELY*

The described methodology leads to the results illustrated in Table 8 and 9, which also include a comparison of the errors between the two points of analysis, i.e. December 2020 and September 2021.

The increase in the share of households that receives assistance based on the criteria but that are actually not in need of assistance at all or of the level of assistance they were provided with - has increased between December 2020 and September 2021 from 25 percent to 31 percent.

Table 8: Total errors comparison, December 2020 and September 2021

	Dec 2020	Sep 2021
Inclusion error	25%	31%
Exclusion error	21%	13%
Source: JPDM December 2020; JPDM September 2021		

One reason for the increase in inclusion errors lies in the application of protection-related eligibility criteria that were included, but which had not been found to be statistically associated with vulnerability. These include students being included as dependent

- **Excluding partial exclusion error:** number of households that are in need of assistance not receiving assistance at all divided by the total number of households in the highly and moderately vulnerable groupshousehold members, and members with disabilities or chronic illnesses. Exclusion errors, on the other hand, have decreased quite significantly from 21 percent in December 2020 to 13 percent in September 2021. Thus, only a little more than one in ten households are in need of assistance but do not receive any assistance at all or a lower assistance package.

Table 9: Partial errors comparison, December 2020 and September 2021

	Dec 2020	Sep 2021
Inclusion error	8%	15%
Exclusion error	14%	8%
Source: JPDM December 2020; JPDM September 2021		

If partial errors are not included in the equation and the focus is on 1) the share of households eligible for assistance based on criteria, but not vulnerable, and 2) the share of vulnerable households in need of assistance but not receiving any at all - overall inclusion and exclusion errors stand at 15 percent and 8 percent respectively.

Addressing inclusion & exclusion errors

Addressing design inclusion and exclusion errors in the targeting design is key to make sure the most vulnerable are not left out of assistance and limited resources are used effectively. Since the implementation of the targeting approach, an appeal mechanism has been established to identify the vulnerable households who were excluded from assistance because they did not meet the eligibility criteria and therefore reduce the exclusion error. The need to further address inclusion and exclusion errors has been identified by the CO team and an approach including three steps is under development:

1) A broad **communication campaign** to communicate the approach and encourage refugee households to self-report should they be erroneously included for full or half ration food assistances (in other words, if they meet one or several combined eligibility criteria but are - in reality - not vulnerable);

2) **Further qualitative data collection and analyses** built upon JPDM findings to identify additional criteria for addressing inclusion and exclusion errors and create a list of households whose eligibility status is to be verified;

3) **Verification exercises** to identify households that are to be removed from or included in the assistance programme

Inclusion errors are to be addressed through the identification of verifiable household characteristics. The JPDM analysis thus focused its analysis on the least vulnerable households receiving a full or half assistance package (see Table 10).

Table 10: Partial error count, September 2021

	Full ration	Half ration	No assistance
Highly vulnerable	684	436	325
Moderately vulnerable	196	227	175
Least vulnerable	168	138	91
Source: JPDM September 2021			

The list of characteristics proposed is highly recommended to be complemented with and verified by qualitative information from discussions with the communities in order to ensure transparency and its effectiveness in reducing inclusion.

Compared to the overall sample, households that were wrongly included in the assistance were found to be more likely to:

- Have at least 1 income source

- Engage more in formal salary, small business, petty trade and livestock production

- Have higher levels of income

- Report higher saving and debt at the same time, indicating a higher level of economic activeness

- Report higher total expenditure per capita

- Have a bigger household size and slightly bigger number of healthy, working adult members (female and male)

Table 11: Characteristics of households wrongly included in food assistance

	Wrongly included beneficiaries (306 HHs)	All surveyed HHs
Household had income in past 30 days	67.3%	44.5%
No productive activities	26.6%	51.1%
Formal salary	13.9%	6.4%
Small business	12.3%	6.2%
Other petty trade	0.5%	1.8%
Livestock production/sale	1.1%	0.2%
Have debt	73.1%	69.2%
Average household size	6.3	5.0
Dependency ratio >2	21.7%	20.1%
Average numberof active HH members	2.7	2.2
Source: JPDM September 2021		

An econometric analysis identified assets that were disproportionately owned more by households wrongly included than by households correctly included or that were wrongly excluded. Those assets include a table, mattress, lamp, as well as having access to working capital. Also, households wrongly included were more likely to be engaged in productive activities (52 percent) than households correctly included (35 percent) or wrongly excluded (31 percent).

Furthermore, an econometric model identified assets or other observable household characteristics that could be considered best predictors of inclusion errors. In other words, they could serve future verification exercises to check whether households receiving full/half ration food assistance are in possession of those assets. It appears that households with working capital and that are engaged in productive activities are 140 percent and 72 percent – respectively - more likely to be wrongly included than the average household.

Figure 32: Asset ownership likely to be associated with inclusion errors
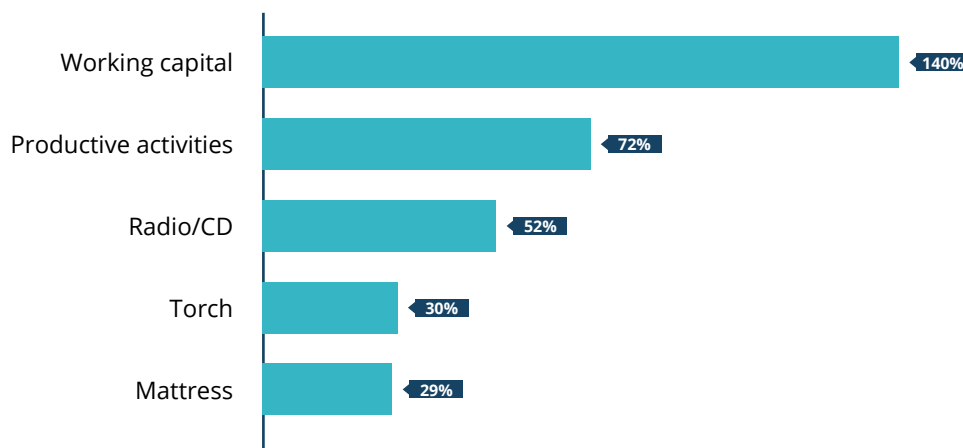
In sum, in order to further progress on decreasing inclusion errors and therefore make the targeting approach ever more effective, the JPDM analysis identified a number of household characteristics and assets that were found to be particularly common among households wrongly included in the assistance programme. Provided these characteristics and assets are complemented with and verified by qualitative information from discussions with the communities to ensure maximum transparency, they are recommended to be used for future verification exercises to detect households that are to be removed or included as recipients of assistance.

BOX 6: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA USED FOR DETERMINING HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY

Eligibility criteria used for targeting were cross-tabulated with the ENA vulnerability classification of refugees in September 2021 to check if correlations identified during the first JPDM are still valid.

Table 12 shows that high vulnerability is significantly correlated with household characteristics including high dependency ratio, uneducated household head, household size with eight or more members, single female household head, single household with young children, and the presence of chronically sick members in the household. Highly vulnerable households have a higher presence of these characteristics compared with the least and moderately vulnerable ones. This confirms that these eligibility criteria are still valid for the identification of the most vulnerable refugee households. As in the previous JPDM, households with disabled members were not significantly correlated with vulnerability and included as eligibility criteria from the protection perspective.

When looking at the presence of female children and all children in the households, the trend appears opposite to what was found during the first JPDM. Least vulnerable households tend to have a higher presence of female children (41 percent) compared to moderately (31 percent) and highly vulnerable (34 percent) households. The same trend is observed with the presence of two or more children – irrespective of the gender - in the households. On average, 72 percent of least vulnerable households have two or more children compared with 60 percent of the highly vulnerable and 67 percent of the moderately vulnerable households.

Based on these results, it is recommended to monitor the correlations between the vulnerability and the eligibility criteria one year after the targeting implementation. If this trend stands, adjustment of the eligibility criteria will be conducted accordingly.

Table 12: Eligibility criteria by level of vulnerability

Eligililty criteria	Vulnerability								Correlation
	Highly vulnerable		Moderately vulnerable		Least vulnerable		Total		
	Count	Column %	Count	Column %	Count	Column %	Count	Column %	
Dependency ratio -->2	335	23.2%	87	14.5%	69	17.5%	491	20.1%	Significant correlation
Household head with no education	490	33.9%	131	22.0%	87	21.9%	708	29.0%	Significant correlation
Household size of 8+ members	294	20.4%	97	16.3%	90	22.7%	482	19.7%	Significant correlation
Single female household head	431	29.9%	140	23.3%	78	19.5%	648	26.6%	Significant correlation
Single household head with young children <5	211	14.6%	63	10.5%	47	11.9%	321	13.2%	Significant correlation
Households with 2+ female children	486	33.6%	182	30.5%	162	40.8%	830	34.0%	Significant correlation
Households with 2+ children	868	60.1%	402	67.3%	284	71%	1555	63.7%	Significant correlation
Households with 1+ disabled member	224	15.5%	69	11.5%	54	13.6%	346	14.2%	Non-significant correlation
Household with 1+ chronically sick member	206	14.3%	71	11.9%	31	7.7%	308	12.6%	Non-significant correlation

SECTION 3: MONITORING OF ASSISTANCE

An essential part of the implementation of the targeting approach is to ensure access to effective two-way-communication channels between the refugees and the implementing agencies. Those channels are to continuously inform and update the entire refugee population – including all population groups and persons with specific needs, i.e. the elderly, persons with serious medical conditions or disabilities, children, etc. - on key operational issues, the targeting approach, eligibility criteria, refugee rights, as well as obligations, available complaints and feedback mechanisms, to mention a few. This way accountability to the affected population is ensured and the implementing agencies have means to monitor concerns and needs and make necessary adjustments accordingly.

An extensive information sharing campaign had been planned prior to the introduction of targeted assistance in May 2021 with the objective to ensure awareness of, access to and refugees´ trust in the targeting strategy and the approach used. A joint UNHCR/WFP appeals mechanism with dedicated targeting hotlines and helpdesks for each camp had been established as a means to address potential implementation errors and to ensure changing situations at household level can be addressed in a timely and transparent manner. However, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions, only limited information sharing meetings could actually be held with the refugee community. Instead, community leaders were informed and instructed to relay the information to the entire community. The extent to which this actually took place is questionable against the background of the JPDM findings in this regard. They are provided below and are based on the entire sample of households:

WFP assistance

Knowledge on targeting approach

Merely 16 percent of households knew how the eligible households had been chosen to receive assistance from May 2021 onwards (see Figure 33). Not even one in five households across five out of the six camps had knowledge of the targeting approach. Only about 22 percent of households residing in Nyabiheke were knowledgeable, the highest share among all.

Figure 33: Knowledge of eligibility criteria and entitlements
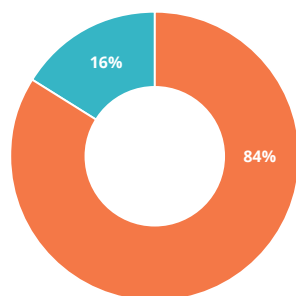
84% HHs do not know how people are selected for WFP assistance
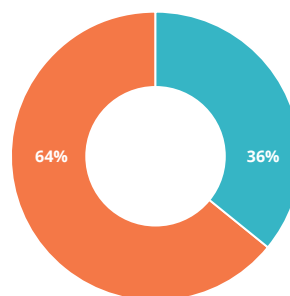
64% HHs do not know their entitlement

Only about 36 percent of households indicated to have been informed about the assistance package they would receive (see Figure 33). Similarly, less than half of refugee households knew about their entitlements, with fewest in Mahama (32 percent) and most in Nyabiheke (48 percent). This shows a sharp decrease since December 2020 when 93 percent of refugees knew what their cash entitlements for food assistance were. This decrease may be due to the new vulnerability-based targeting approach introduced in May 2021. Interestingly, female headed households appear to have been better informed (40 percent) than their male-headed counterparts (33 percent).

Difficulties and safety concerns

The roll-out of the targeting approach also negatively affected beneficiaries' perceptions on accessing WFP programmes. About 17 percent of households reported experiencing difficulties accessing WFP´s assistance between May and September 2021 which might be linked to the non-eligibility criteria to receive assistance for least and moderately vulnerable refugees (who represent 17 percent of the total population). In Mahama, up to 27 percent of households experienced such difficulties.

Protection remained a priority for WFP operations in the refugee camps during the rollout of the targeting approach. Safety concerns were rarely expressed by refugees taking part in WFP's programme and almost all households viewed conditions at programme sites as dignified.

Figure 34: Safety and conditions at WFP programme site
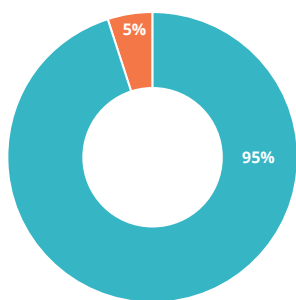
95% HHs reported it to be safe traveling to/from and participating in   WFP's programme
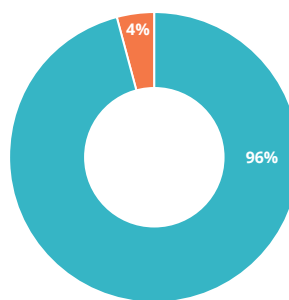
96% HHs found the conditions at WFP programme sites dignified

Appeals

Since May 2021 more than one in three households (35 percent) had placed an appeal. By far most households that placed appeals reside in Mahama (45 percent) while in all the remaining camps about one in four households (25 percent) had appealed. Male-headed households (43 percent) were more likely to have placed an appeal than female-headed households (26 percent).

Over half of all appeals were made via UNHCR´s help desk or staff (55 percent), followed by WFP´s held desk or staff (35 percent), UNHCR´s helpline (21 percent) and WFP´s hotline (12 percent).

Figure 35: Locations of appeals made
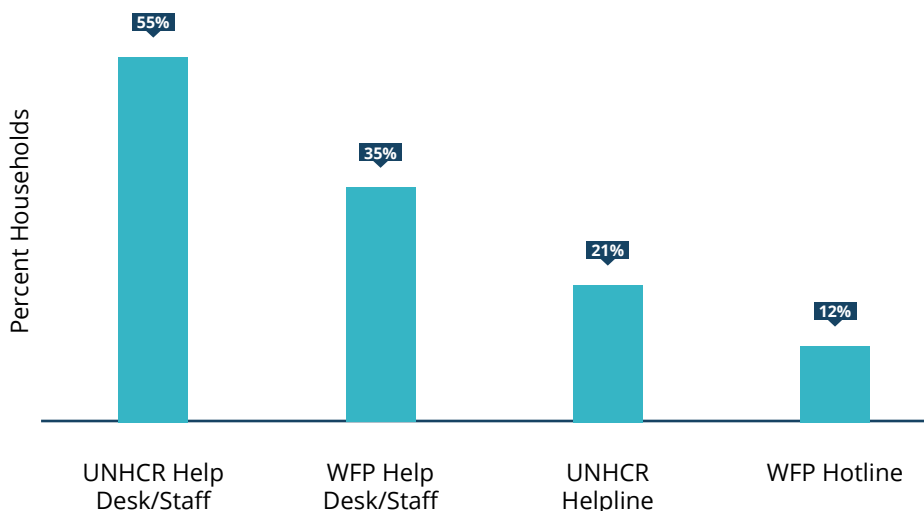
UNHCR assistance

Access to assistance

Only 23 percent of households indicated they received the latest UNHCR cash transfer on the day they were expecting it with shares as low as 19 percent in Mahama and 20 percent in Kigeme. The largest share of households that actually received their entitlement on the day they expected it reside in Nyabiheke (39 percent).

Similarly, only 36 percent of households said they actually received the UNHCR cash amount they expected. In Nyabiheke the share of households that received the expected amount reached 62 percent which compares to 26 percent in Mahama.

Difficulties, safety concerns

More than one in four households (28 percent) indicated to feel unsafe receiving, keeping and/or spending UNHCR cash. Safety concerns predominately related to the process of withdrawing/getting the money, when deciding how to spend it and when actually going to spend the money. Particularly households residing in Mahama expressed safety concerns in that regard.

Figure 36: Feeling unsafe...
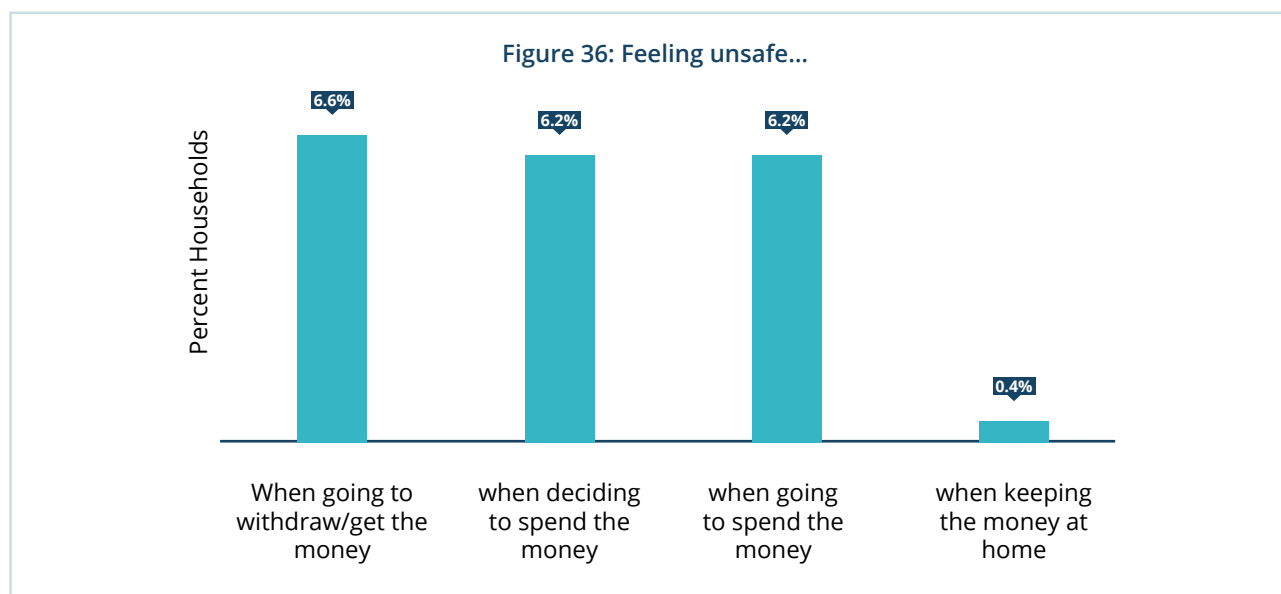
Perceived impact of cash assistance

For the large majority of households (94 percent), cash assistance had improved living conditions, while for the remaining 6 percent it had not at all. The extent to which households thought it had led to improvements ranged from *significantly* (4 percent HHs), to *moderately* (29 percent HHs) and only *slightly* (61 percent HHs).

Figure 37: Perceived impact of cash assistance, September 2021
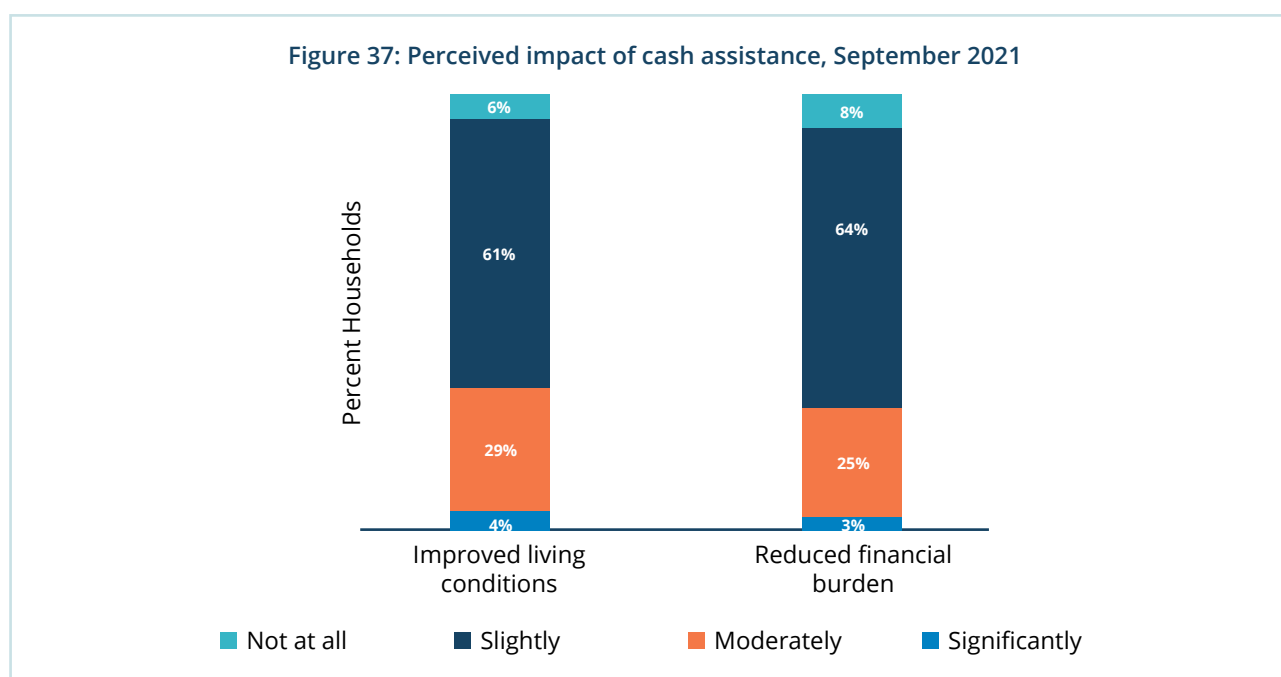
Findings varied across camps with largest shares of households that thought cash assistance had led to moderate and significant improvements in living conditions residing in Gihembe (48 percent), Mugombwa (43 percent), Nyabiheke (42 percent) and Kigeme (41 percent). Over half of refugee households across all camps, excluding Nyabiheke, felt slight or no improvement at all. Particularly in Mahama camp, 77 percent of households reported minimal or no change at all.

Interestingly – despite the overall restrained impact of the cash transfer – female headed households appear to sense a greater positive impact (moderate and significant) on living conditions (38 percent) than households headed by men (28 percent).

Similarly, cash assistance appears to have reduced households´ financial burden to varying degrees for 92 percent of refugee households, yet, the extent to which it has is less pronounced than what would be expected: while for 29 percent of households cash assistance had moderately or significantly relieved their financial burden, for up to 72 percent the impact was only slight or not evident at all. Across all six camps at least three in five households came to the aforementioned conclusion with up to 81 percent of households residing in Mahama. Largest shares of households that acknowledge a reduction in their financial burden thanks to the cash assistance, live in Gihembe (41 percent) and Mugombwa (41 percent).

SECTION 4: CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations aim to ensure that the targeting approach continues to meet its objectives of: 1) identifying the most vulnerable in need of assistance and those less vulnerable to be supported with livelihood support, and 2) ensuring strong community participation as well as communication with the refugee community. Based on the JPDM´s findings, the following recommendations have been jointly identified.

Targeting approach and joint monitoring

The targeting approach and associated eligibility criteria has been found appropriate for the current context and can be retained going forward. Based on JPDM findings the targeting approach identified and supported the most vulnerable panel households: while 53 percent remained highly vulnerable, some 22 percent were faring better in September 2021. About 82 percent of the entire panel household sample were found to have remained stable and/or had improved over the nine months.

Close and regular monitoring of key outcome indicators, as per corporate requirements, should continue. While monitoring exercises should cover the entire refugee population in all its locations, particular attention should be directed at: 1) non-assisted households and households receiving less assistance, in order to ensure their observed resilience levels remain robust over time and capable of weathering shocks; and 2) camp variations observed regarding key outcome indicators and 3) female-headed households that were found to be at heightened risk of vulnerability compared to their male-headed counterparts. Such monitoring exercises will help to continuously assess the validity of the targeting approach, including the eligibility criteria used, and provide recommendations for adjustments.

Future joint monitoring exercises are recommended to be aligned with other periodically conducted assessments and surveys. Mainstreaming JPDMs into the nationally conducted census, UNHCR´s annual participatory assessment and the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), will serve to capitalize on available limited resources while also establishing standard monitoring practices, and ensuring greater efficiency, transparency and collaboration among a wide range of stakeholders.

Monitoring exercises should aim to triangulate qualitative and quantitative data to capture a holistic understanding of the overall well-being of the refugee population with a view to further strengthen the targeting approach. In addition to integrating community consultations discussions and key informant interviews into future corporate monitoring exercises, community engagement in future verification exercises to detect inclusion and exclusion errors, will be critical. The list of verifiable characteristics and assets identified by the JPDM as a possible step in addressing inclusion errors should be further discussed and explored with refugee communities to ensure accountability, transparency and the general buy-in by the refugee population.

JPDM findings call for continued and bold efforts to ensure all relevant and sufficient information concerning the targeting approach is disseminated among and understood by the refugee population. Findings of the JPDM suggest that the information campaign - implemented prior to the introduction of targeted assistance in May 2021 – may not have achieved its desired impact, mostly due to COVID-19 restrictions that hindered direct access to the population. Thus, in order to meet the objective of ensuring strong community participation and communication with refugees, efforts to address and fill the alleged knowledge gap will have to be resumed through innovative information sharing channels, now that COVID-19 restrictions have eased.

Livelihoods

Livelihood interventions that promote self-reliance are recommended to be expanded and should draw from and build on available capacities and resources at household level and be of long-term nature. Rwanda´s Joint MINEMA-UNHCR Economic Inclusion Strategy of Refugees 2021-2024, aims to provide integrated livelihood support to 10,800 households (42,752 refugees and host communities) by the end 2024, of which 5,000 households are expected to graduate out of extreme poverty and will no longer require humanitarian assistance. Rwanda encourages refugees to become active participants in the labour market, yet livelihood sources remain highly limited. This poses a particular challenge for households that are no longer assisted and households receiving half of what they used to receive.

Despite the large majority of refugees having an agricultural background and agriculture being the main economic income source in all refugee-hosting districts, the extremely low share of households with income from food or cash crop production is noteworthy. Also, despite the country´s pursuit in transforming refugee camps into market economies with cottage industries, the share of households engaged in small businesses, skilled trade and artisanry is also low at merely 10 percent. The greatest challenge that prevents 72 percent of refugee households from improving their livelihoods is the lack of capital. Past and ongoing livelihood interventions that aim to partially address this gap remain limited and tend to be of a small- scale and short-term nature. Against this background, the need for expanded and longer-term livelihood support is essential if increased self-reliance is to be achieved.

Interventions to sensitize the population on effective cash management are recommended to be continued and expanded in order to help break the vicious circle between food scarcity and debt accumulation. The share of indebted households remains relatively high at 69 percent with an average amount of debt of RWF 48,043. Borrowing money was found to be one of the livelihood coping strategies most frequently applied in times of hardship. Despite a decrease in market prices recorded over a period of nine months, the share of households borrowing money significantly increased from 2 percent to 13 percent. That said, incurring debt is not inherently negative and could even be a sign of heightened economic capacities and activeness. In fact, households who fulfill the targeting eligibility criteria but are not in need of humanitarian assistance, were found to report higher savings and debts. Nevertheless, households receiving reduced or no assistance may benefit from support with effective cash management. It would serve as a preparatory measure to equip them with the know-how necessary to withstand potential future hardships without the risk of accumulating debt.

Household food consumption

Household diet diversity will need to be improved. JPDM findings reconfirm that the average diet consumed at household level is unbalanced with a disproportionate focus on starchy food items and pulses, while the intake of micronutrients stemming from vegetables and fruits is limited. In fact, anaemia prevalence continues to exceed WHO´s critical threshold of 40 percent in some of the camps. While contributing factors are varied and may go beyond food intake, the implementation and expansion of kitchen gardens is recommended as a potential means to address insufficient diet diversity. Having access to and utilizing kitchen gardens was found to be linked to greater diet diversity and better food consumption at household level in the past.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Sampling details

In line with the sampling strategy of the first JPDM in December 2020, the second JPDM aimed to provide statistically representative data and analysis on camp level for all six camps in Rwanda. In addition, to better understand the vulnerability status of households receiving various assistance since the targeting started, the sampling of the 2nd JPDM was also designed to be representative at the assistance group level. Same as the first JPDM, the assessment team used the total number of ProGres Groups by the time the survey was designed (August 2021) as the most reliable proxy to the total number of households, hence the sample frame. The sample size was planned to reach (a minimum of) 2,400 households in total with 95% confidence level and 5% margin error while factoring a 15% non-response rate. The distribution of the households by camp and by eligibility group was proportional to the distribution of number of the total population in each stratification.

In addition, to better monitor the impact of targeting while controlling other contextual factors to the largest extent we could in the operational context, a household panel study component was incorporated in the 2nd JPDM. By sampling the households who were surveyed in the December's 2020 JPDM and comparing their performances in key outcome indicators through a longitudinal analysis over a period of 5 months (May 2021 – September 2021). The assessment sheds light on the effectiveness of the targeting as other factors that may confound the interpretation of targeting impact such as refugees mobility, are controlled. Among the sampled households of December 2020, those who remain registered/trackable in the camp and at the same time, have held the same eligibility group status since targeting started were sampled for the survey. In other words, among the total sample, the panel households were interviewed and the additional number of households needed to reach the overall sample plan was added from random sampling from ProGres.

As a result, the total PDM sample distribution was planned as below:

Table 1: Planned sample distribution of the 2nd JPDM

| Vulnerability status | Sampling | Camps | | | | | | |
		Gihembe	Kigeme	Kiziba	Mugombwa	Nyabiheke	Mahama	Total
1. Highly Vulnerable	Panel	198	233	167	246	192	116	1152
	random sampled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total							1152
2. Moderately Vulnerable	Panel	11	17	12	8	11	9	68
	random sampled	104	71	90	81	107	148	601
	Total							669
3. Least Vulnerable	Panel	13	29	71	11	17	33	174
	random sampled	74	49	60	54	73	94	405
	Total							579
	Panel	222	279	250	265	220	158	1394
	random sampled	178	121	150	135	180	242	1006
	Total	400	400	400	400	400	400	2400

Thanks to the joint efforts of the enumeration team and field colleagues, the assessment achieved a total number of 2,438 complete household surveys following the sampling strategy. The distribution of the sampled households by camp and eligibility group is as below.

Table 2: Sampled\surveyed households of the 2nd JPDM

Total HHs	Kigeme	Gihembe	Kiziba	Mahama	Mugombwa	Nyabiheke	Total
Eligibility Status							
Full ration	265	308	262	89	217	259	**1400**
Half ration	79	56	85	211	75	73	**579**
No assistance	56	33	58	148	99	65	**459**
Total	400	397	405	448	391	397	**2438**

However, due to the sample attrition mainly caused by mobility and refugee households' reluctance to participate (especially for those who were receiving half ration or no assistance), the number of panel households the assessment team collected was only 892 with the list of household panel exhausted.

Panel HHs	Kigeme	Gihembe	Kiziba	Mahama	Mugombwa	Nyabiheke	Total
Eligibility Status							
Full ration	85	64	178	64	196	170	**757**
Half ration	8	8	11	17	10	7	**61**
No assistance	3	4	16	32	14	5	**74**
Total	96	76	205	113	220	182	**892**

Table 3: Sampled/surveyed panel households of the 2nd JPDM

The additional number needed for the total sample was hence added from a replacement list of non-panel households. As indicated in the table above, the descriptive findings of household panel could not be generalized at camp and eligibility group level for the broader population due to the small number of half ration and no assistance households. However, the longitudinal analysis comparing variables across an extended period of time remains valid and relevant to help us understand the correlation between the targeting and the households' outcome indicators.

Annex 2: Disaggregated Statistics

A1. Household Demographics

		Marital status of the household head					Household with children under 5		Household with elderly (people above 60)	
		Married	Partner / cohabiting	Separated / Divorced	Single, never married	Widow / Widower	Without children under 5	With children under 5	Without elderly	With elderly
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	37.0%	6.8%	10.7%	16.2%	29.2%	37.0%	63.0%	68.2%	31.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	55.4%	7.1%	8.9%	19.6%	8.9%	51.8%	48.2%	83.9%	16.1%
	Least Vulnerable	72.7%	3.0%	0.0%	21.2%	3.0%	39.4%	60.6%	90.9%	9.1%
	Total	42.6%	6.5%	9.6%	17.1%	24.2%	39.3%	60.7%	72.3%	27.7%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	33.6%	21.9%	11.3%	12.1%	21.1%	36.6%	63.4%	80.4%	19.6%
	Moderately Vulnerable	40.5%	35.4%	2.5%	16.5%	5.1%	45.6%	54.4%	88.6%	11.4%
	Least Vulnerable	28.6%	30.4%	3.6%	33.9%	3.6%	60.7%	39.3%	85.7%	14.3%
	Total	34.2%	25.7%	8.5%	16.0%	15.5%	41.7%	58.2%	82.7%	17.2%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	40.5%	11.8%	10.3%	11.5%	26.0%	37.0%	63.0%	67.6%	32.4%
	Moderately Vulnerable	49.4%	14.1%	9.4%	15.3%	11.8%	54.1%	45.9%	85.9%	14.1%
	Least Vulnerable	43.1%	15.5%	8.6%	20.7%	12.1%	53.4%	46.6%	82.8%	17.2%
	Total	42.7%	12.8%	9.9%	13.6%	21.0%	43.0%	57.0%	73.6%	26.4%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	30.0%	27.2%	9.7%	10.6%	22.6%	39.6%	60.4%	77.9%	22.1%
	Moderately Vulnerable	34.7%	33.3%	8.0%	12.0%	12.0%	57.3%	42.7%	80.0%	20.0%
	Least Vulnerable	27.3%	26.3%	8.1%	24.2%	14.1%	58.6%	41.4%	86.9%	13.1%
	Total	30.2%	28.1%	9.0%	14.3%	18.4%	47.8%	52.2%	80.6%	19.4%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	40.2%	12.4%	7.3%	10.4%	29.7%	40.2%	59.8%	71.0%	29.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	56.2%	12.3%	6.8%	17.8%	6.8%	57.5%	42.5%	72.6%	27.4%
	Least Vulnerable	55.4%	23.1%	3.1%	18.5%	0.0%	38.5%	61.5%	93.8%	6.2%
	Total	45.6%	14.1%	6.5%	13.1%	20.7%	43.1%	56.9%	75.1%	24.9%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	38.2%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	14.6%	43.8%	56.2%	86.5%	13.5%
	Moderately Vulnerable	45.0%	19.0%	6.6%	24.6%	4.7%	49.8%	50.2%	95.7%	4.3%
	Least Vulnerable	35.1%	23.0%	2.7%	37.8%	1.4%	55.4%	44.6%	96.6%	3.4%
	Total	40.4%	19.6%	7.1%	27.2%	5.6%	50.4%	49.6%	94.2%	5.8%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	37.0%	15.4%	11.3%	13.0%	23.2%	39.3%	60.7%	75.9%	24.1%
	Moderately Vulnerable	45.6%	19.6%	6.7%	22.2%	5.9%	50.7%	49.3%	92.0%	8.0%
	Least Vulnerable	37.1%	22.6%	3.6%	33.4%	3.3%	54.3%	45.7%	93.7%	6.3%
	Total	39.8%	18.6%	7.9%	21.0%	12.7%	46.7%	53.3%	85.5%	14.5%

		Household literacy level (Can the head of household read and/or write?)			Households with at least 1 disabled or chronically sick member	
		No	Yes (read only)	Yes, both read and write	No	Yes
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	43.5%	5.8%	50.6%	74.7%	25.3%
	Moderately Vulnerable	19.6%	5.4%	75.0%	96.4%	3.6%
	Least Vulnerable	3.0%	0.0%	97.0%	93.9%	6.1%
	Total	36.8%	5.3%	57.9%	79.3%	20.7%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	54.7%	7.5%	37.7%	60.4%	39.6%
	Moderately Vulnerable	38.0%	5.1%	57.0%	75.9%	24.1%
	Least Vulnerable	10.7%	8.9%	80.4%	69.6%	30.4%
	Total	45.2%	7.2%	47.5%	64.7%	35.2%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	53.1%	5.0%	42.0%	59.5%	40.5%
	Moderately Vulnerable	28.2%	1.2%	70.6%	78.8%	21.2%
	Least Vulnerable	20.7%	1.7%	77.6%	69.0%	31.0%
	Total	43.2%	3.7%	53.1%	64.9%	35.1%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	55.3%	4.6%	40.1%	57.1%	42.9%
	Moderately Vulnerable	34.7%	8.0%	57.3%	76.0%	24.0%
	Least Vulnerable	33.3%	5.1%	61.6%	69.7%	30.3%
	Total	45.8%	5.4%	48.8%	63.9%	36.1%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	39.8%	7.7%	52.5%	66.8%	33.2%
	Moderately Vulnerable	27.4%	8.2%	64.4%	76.7%	23.3%
	Least Vulnerable	4.6%	1.5%	93.8%	87.7%	12.3%
	Total	31.7%	6.8%	61.5%	72.0%	28.0%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	40.4%	3.4%	56.2%	64.0%	36.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	18.0%	1.4%	80.6%	85.3%	14.7%
	Least Vulnerable	1.4%	2.7%	95.9%	92.6%	7.4%
	Total	17.0%	2.2%	80.8%	83.5%	16.5%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	47.2%	5.6%	47.3%	63.9%	36.1%
	Moderately Vulnerable	21.6%	2.5%	76.0%	83.6%	16.4%
	Least Vulnerable	6.4%	3.1%	90.5%	87.1%	12.9%
	Total	28.9%	4.0%	67.2%	76.0%	24.0%

A2. Income, debt, and savings

		Household's monthly income	Household reporting having debt		Average household debt	Household reporting having savings		Average household current savings
			No	Yes	Mean	No	Yes	
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	7546	32.8%	67.2%	52090	96.4%	3.6%	53000
	Moderately Vulnerable	13911	26.8%	73.2%	69306	92.9%	7.1%	58000
	Least Vulnerable	12003	15.2%	84.8%	46179	93.9%	6.1%	19100
	Total	8814	30.5%	69.5%	54048	95.7%	4.3%	50188
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	4305	47.2%	52.8%	73406	95.1%	4.9%	31923
	Moderately Vulnerable	4697	45.6%	54.4%	119628	97.5%	2.5%	7500
	Least Vulnerable	12779	32.1%	67.9%	169011	96.4%	3.6%	527500
	Total	5569	44.7%	55.2%	98838	95.8%	4.2%	87353
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	5752	50.4%	49.6%	45032	87.0%	13.0%	17485
	Moderately Vulnerable	10118	48.2%	51.8%	51018	94.1%	5.9%	18000
	Least Vulnerable	6069	55.2%	44.8%	44635	91.4%	8.6%	32000
	Total	6714	50.6%	49.4%	46297	89.1%	10.9%	19193
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	6410	49.3%	50.7%	54235	92.2%	7.8%	27294
	Moderately Vulnerable	9760	44.0%	56.0%	55714	88.0%	12.0%	47889
	Least Vulnerable	8742	45.5%	54.5%	42111	89.9%	10.1%	13000
	Total	7643	47.3%	52.7%	51358	90.8%	9.2%	28472
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	8168	13.5%	86.5%	79621	87.6%	12.4%	29450
	Moderately Vulnerable	10778	11.0%	89.0%	144118	87.7%	12.3%	30889
	Least Vulnerable	13071	12.3%	87.7%	110281	90.8%	9.2%	40500
	Total	9450	12.8%	87.2%	96789	88.2%	11.8%	31136
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	4574	23.6%	76.4%	23392	96.6%	3.4%	2600
	Moderately Vulnerable	9851	24.6%	75.4%	30459	91.9%	8.1%	52553
	Least Vulnerable	11264	23.0%	77.0%	25232	91.9%	8.1%	38417
	Total	9269	23.9%	76.1%	27302	92.9%	7.1%	42569
Total	Highly Vulnerable	5948	35.2%	64.8%	52180	92.7%	7.3%	24491
	Moderately Vulnerable	9720	28.1%	71.9%	46556	92.1%	7.9%	47509
	Least Vulnerable	10915	26.9%	73.1%	43527	92.0%	8.0%	48905
	Total	8390	30.8%	69.2%	48043	92.3%	7.7%	38483

		Food expenditure share in the past 30 days	Food expenditure share group				
			<25%	25%-50%	50%-75%	75%-100%	100%
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	64%	0.3%	18.9%	57.0%	23.1%	0.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	62%	0.0%	16.1%	67.9%	16.1%	0.0%
	Least Vulnerable	62%	0.0%	24.2%	48.5%	27.3%	0.0%
	Total	63%	0.3%	18.9%	57.8%	22.5%	0.5%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	71%	0.0%	4.5%	57.4%	38.1%	0.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	73%	0.0%	0.0%	57.0%	43.0%	0.0%
	Least Vulnerable	69%	3.6%	10.7%	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%
	Total	71%	0.5%	4.5%	55.2%	39.7%	0.0%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	70%	0.0%	5.0%	59.5%	35.5%	0.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	67%	0.0%	9.4%	61.2%	29.4%	0.0%
	Least Vulnerable	70%	0.0%	6.9%	56.9%	36.2%	0.0%
	Total	69%	0.0%	6.2%	59.5%	34.3%	0.0%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	77%	0.0%	4.1%	31.8%	64.1%	0.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	74%	0.0%	5.3%	44.0%	48.0%	2.7%
	Least Vulnerable	75%	0.0%	9.1%	36.4%	54.5%	0.0%
	Total	76%	0.0%	5.6%	35.3%	58.6%	0.5%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	62%	0.0%	26.6%	50.6%	22.4%	0.4%
	Moderately Vulnerable	64%	1.4%	17.8%	56.2%	23.3%	1.4%
	Least Vulnerable	63%	1.5%	18.5%	56.9%	23.1%	0.0%
	Total	62%	0.5%	23.7%	52.6%	22.7%	0.5%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	68%	0.0%	18.0%	48.3%	33.7%	0.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	68%	0.5%	11.8%	51.7%	34.1%	1.9%
	Least Vulnerable	63%	2.0%	23.0%	42.6%	31.8%	0.7%
	Total	67%	0.9%	16.7%	48.0%	33.3%	1.1%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	68%	0.0%	13.3%	51.8%	34.7%	0.2%
	Moderately Vulnerable	68%	0.4%	11.0%	53.2%	33.8%	1.6%
	Least Vulnerable	65%	1.7%	19.5%	44.2%	34.1%	0.5%
	Total	68%	0.6%	14.1%	50.4%	34.3%	0.7%

A3. Livelihood-based coping

		Household Livelihood Coping Classification			
		HH not adopting coping strategies	HH adopting stress coping strategies	HH adopting crisis coping strategies	HH adopting emergency coping strategies
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	68.5%	10.1%	16.9%	4.5%
	Moderately Vulnerable	51.8%	16.1%	30.4%	1.8%
	Least Vulnerable	45.5%	12.1%	30.3%	12.1%
	Total	64.2%	11.1%	19.9%	4.8%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	45.7%	22.6%	18.5%	13.2%
	Moderately Vulnerable	35.4%	29.1%	20.3%	15.2%
	Least Vulnerable	25.0%	21.4%	23.2%	30.4%
	Total	40.7%	23.7%	19.5%	16.0%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	48.1%	16.4%	21.0%	14.5%
	Moderately Vulnerable	51.8%	16.5%	17.6%	14.1%
	Least Vulnerable	55.2%	13.8%	10.3%	20.7%
	Total	49.9%	16.0%	18.8%	15.3%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	48.8%	15.2%	22.6%	13.4%
	Moderately Vulnerable	44.0%	16.0%	32.0%	8.0%
	Least Vulnerable	41.4%	19.2%	26.3%	13.1%
	Total	46.0%	16.4%	25.3%	12.3%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	52.1%	11.6%	26.3%	10.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	43.8%	8.2%	41.1%	6.8%
	Least Vulnerable	47.7%	13.8%	24.6%	13.8%
	Total	49.9%	11.3%	28.7%	10.1%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	59.6%	11.2%	20.2%	9.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	46.4%	12.3%	26.1%	15.2%
	Least Vulnerable	45.9%	16.2%	23.0%	14.9%
	Total	48.9%	13.4%	23.9%	13.8%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	54.1%	14.5%	20.7%	10.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	46.0%	13.9%	26.3%	13.8%
	Least Vulnerable	45.0%	16.4%	22.7%	16.0%
	Total	49.2%	14.7%	23.1%	13.0%

A4. FOOD ACCESS

		Food Consumption Score (FCS)			reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)
		Poor Consumption	Borderline Consumption	Acceptable Consumption	Mean
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	1.9%	19.8%	78.2%	7.69
	Moderately Vulnerable	1.8%	26.8%	71.4%	8.27
	Least Vulnerable	0.0%	27.3%	72.7%	12.61
	Total	1.8%	21.4%	76.8%	8.18
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	3.0%	21.1%	75.8%	15.28
	Moderately Vulnerable	3.8%	24.1%	72.2%	15.39
	Least Vulnerable	3.6%	35.7%	60.7%	18.57
	Total	3.2%	23.7%	73.0%	15.76
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	0.4%	8.4%	91.2%	12.47
	Moderately Vulnerable	0.0%	14.1%	85.9%	14.31
	Least Vulnerable	5.2%	13.8%	81.0%	15.03
	Total	1.0%	10.4%	88.6%	13.22
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	0.5%	15.7%	83.9%	13.22
	Moderately Vulnerable	2.7%	25.3%	72.0%	12.91
	Least Vulnerable	0.0%	26.3%	73.7%	14.25
	Total	0.8%	20.2%	79.0%	13.42
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	1.2%	23.2%	75.7%	9.92
	Moderately Vulnerable	0.0%	27.4%	72.6%	12.08
	Least Vulnerable	4.6%	20.0%	75.4%	13.26
	Total	1.5%	23.4%	75.1%	10.86
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	2.2%	27.0%	70.8%	10.90
	Moderately Vulnerable	6.2%	37.4%	56.4%	13.97
	Least Vulnerable	13.5%	39.2%	47.3%	14.00
	Total	7.8%	35.9%	56.2%	13.37
Total	Highly Vulnerable	1.6%	19.7%	78.7%	11.55
	Moderately Vulnerable	4.8%	33.2%	62.0%	13.72
	Least Vulnerable	10.1%	34.4%	55.6%	14.30
	Total	4.7%	27.7%	67.6%	12.93

Camp		Vitamin A Consumption			Protein Consumption			Heme Iron Consumption		
		Never consumed	Consumed at least daily	Consumed sometimes	Never consumed	Consumed sometimes	Consumed at least daily	Never consumed	Consumed sometimes	Consumed at least daily
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	13.3%	61.0%	25.6%	1.9%	21.8%	76.3%	94.8%	3.9%	1.3%
	Moderately Vulnerable	9.1%	65.5%	25.5%	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Least Vulnerable	3.0%	69.7%	27.3%	0.0%	36.4%	63.6%	97.0%	0.0%	3.0%
	Total	11.9%	62.4%	25.8%	1.5%	23.9%	74.6%	95.7%	3.0%	1.3%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	23.8%	63.4%	12.8%	1.1%	17.0%	81.9%	96.6%	2.6%	.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	30.4%	62.0%	7.6%	2.5%	19.0%	78.5%	97.5%	1.3%	1.3%
	Least Vulnerable	23.2%	57.1%	19.6%	5.4%	25.0%	69.6%	89.3%	5.4%	5.4%
	Total	25.0%	62.2%	12.7%	2.0%	18.5%	79.5%	95.8%	2.7%	1.5%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	20.2%	58.4%	21.4%	0.0%	7.6%	92.4%	88.5%	8.8%	2.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	20.0%	61.2%	18.8%	0.0%	14.1%	85.9%	90.6%	5.9%	3.5%
	Least Vulnerable	25.9%	56.9%	17.2%	1.7%	22.4%	75.9%	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%
	Total	21.0%	58.8%	20.2%	.2%	11.1%	88.6%	89.9%	7.7%	2.5%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	13.4%	65.7%	20.8%	0.0%	16.6%	83.4%	93.5%	2.8%	3.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	17.3%	65.3%	17.3%	1.3%	24.0%	74.7%	93.3%	4.0%	2.7%
	Least Vulnerable	31.3%	49.5%	19.2%	0.0%	16.2%	83.8%	93.9%	4.0%	2.0%
	Total	18.7%	61.5%	19.7%	.3%	17.9%	81.8%	93.6%	3.3%	3.1%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	16.2%	63.3%	20.5%	.8%	22.5%	76.7%	96.9%	1.6%	1.6%
	Moderately Vulnerable	17.8%	68.5%	13.7%	0.0%	27.4%	72.6%	97.3%	0.0%	2.7%
	Least Vulnerable	18.5%	64.6%	16.9%	1.5%	29.2%	69.2%	95.4%	4.6%	0.0%
	Total	16.9%	64.5%	18.6%	.8%	24.5%	74.7%	96.7%	1.8%	1.5%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	5.7%	46.6%	47.7%	1.1%	33.0%	65.9%	90.9%	3.4%	5.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	14.2%	42.7%	43.1%	6.2%	38.9%	55.0%	84.8%	9.0%	6.2%
	Least Vulnerable	8.8%	47.6%	43.5%	12.2%	43.5%	44.2%	89.1%	4.1%	6.8%
	Total	10.8%	45.1%	44.2%	7.2%	39.2%	53.6%	87.4%	6.3%	6.3%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	15.1%	58.5%	26.4%	.9%	20.5%	78.7%	93.3%	4.0%	2.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	15.9%	48.8%	35.3%	4.6%	33.9%	61.5%	87.8%	7.2%	5.0%
	Least Vulnerable	13.5%	50.9%	35.6%	8.9%	37.2%	53.9%	90.6%	4.2%	5.2%
	Total	15.0%	53.5%	31.5%	4.0%	28.9%	67.0%	90.8%	5.1%	4.1%

A5. Vulnerability classification

		Highly Vulnerable	Moderately Vulnerable	Not Vulnerable
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	42.2%	24.0%	33.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	30.4%	46.4%	23.2%
	Least Vulnerable	39.4%	45.5%	15.2%
	Total	40.3%	29.0%	30.7%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	87.5%	8.7%	3.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	87.3%	7.6%	5.1%
	Least Vulnerable	73.2%	19.6%	7.1%
	Total	85.5%	10.0%	4.5%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	82.1%	12.2%	5.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	76.5%	8.2%	15.3%
	Least Vulnerable	75.9%	13.8%	10.3%
	Total	80.0%	11.6%	8.4%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	79.7%	13.4%	6.9%
	Moderately Vulnerable	70.7%	25.3%	4.0%
	Least Vulnerable	71.7%	15.2%	13.1%
	Total	76.0%	16.1%	7.9%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	43.6%	28.6%	27.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	45.2%	34.2%	20.5%
	Least Vulnerable	43.1%	33.8%	23.1%
	Total	43.8%	30.5%	25.7%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	58.4%	23.6%	18.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	49.8%	31.3%	19.0%
	Least Vulnerable	50.7%	33.1%	16.2%
	Total	51.8%	30.4%	17.9%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	65.3%	18.7%	16.0%
	Moderately Vulnerable	54.4%	28.3%	17.3%
	Least Vulnerable	54.9%	29.7%	15.4%
	Total	59.2%	24.5%	16.3%

A6. Protection and accountability

		HH received WFP cash assistance in July 2021		Knowledge of how people were chosen to receive WFP cash assistance		Knowledge of entitlement		Knowledge of when WFP cash assistance will end		HHs by gender of decision-maker on WFP cash assistance received such as when, where and what to buy		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	men and women	Men	Women
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	1.3%	98.7%	85.1%	14.9%	57.8%	42.2%	96.4%	3.6%	19.8%	3.2%	76.9%
	Moderately Vulnerable	14.3%	85.7%	83.9%	16.1%	51.8%	48.2%	89.3%	10.7%	37.5%	8.9%	53.6%
	Least Vulnerable	60.6%	39.4%	66.7%	33.3%	48.5%	51.5%	87.9%	12.1%	36.4%	24.2%	39.4%
	Total	8.1%	91.9%	83.4%	16.6%	56.2%	43.8%	94.7%	5.3%	23.7%	5.8%	70.5%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	3.0%	97.0%	90.9%	9.1%	58.9%	41.1%	94.3%	5.7%	33.2%	1.9%	64.9%
	Moderately Vulnerable	7.6%	92.4%	86.1%	13.9%	55.7%	44.3%	88.6%	11.4%	43.0%	7.6%	49.4%
	Least Vulnerable	57.1%	42.9%	82.1%	17.9%	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%	0.0%	41.1%	30.4%	28.6%
	Total	11.5%	88.5%	88.7%	11.2%	60.7%	39.2%	94.0%	6.0%	36.2%	7.0%	56.7%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	2.3%	97.7%	91.6%	8.4%	62.6%	37.4%	95.0%	5.0%	33.6%	2.3%	64.1%
	Moderately Vulnerable	3.5%	96.5%	92.9%	7.1%	72.9%	27.1%	96.5%	3.5%	38.8%	5.9%	55.3%
	Least Vulnerable	34.5%	65.5%	94.8%	5.2%	81.0%	19.0%	98.3%	1.7%	43.1%	22.4%	34.5%
	Total	7.2%	92.8%	92.3%	7.7%	67.4%	32.6%	95.8%	4.2%	36.0%	5.9%	58.0%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	5.5%	94.5%	88.5%	11.5%	53.5%	46.5%	94.0%	6.0%	36.9%	.5%	62.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	6.7%	93.3%	85.3%	14.7%	56.0%	44.0%	89.3%	10.7%	41.3%	4.0%	54.7%
	Least Vulnerable	37.4%	62.6%	86.9%	13.1%	61.6%	38.4%	91.9%	8.1%	45.5%	14.1%	40.4%
	Total	13.8%	86.2%	87.5%	12.5%	56.0%	44.0%	92.6%	7.4%	39.9%	4.6%	55.5%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	1.9%	98.1%	79.9%	20.1%	47.5%	52.5%	88.8%	11.2%	26.3%	3.9%	69.9%
	Moderately Vulnerable	6.8%	93.2%	82.2%	17.8%	60.3%	39.7%	94.5%	5.5%	35.6%	4.1%	60.3%
	Least Vulnerable	58.5%	41.5%	67.7%	32.3%	60.0%	40.0%	95.4%	4.6%	53.8%	9.2%	36.9%
	Total	12.1%	87.9%	78.3%	21.7%	51.9%	48.1%	90.9%	9.1%	32.5%	4.8%	62.7%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	5.6%	94.4%	82.0%	18.0%	66.3%	33.7%	94.4%	5.6%	30.3%	14.6%	55.1%
	Moderately Vulnerable	16.1%	83.9%	83.9%	16.1%	67.8%	32.2%	91.0%	9.0%	45.0%	22.7%	32.2%
	Least Vulnerable	74.3%	25.7%	76.4%	23.6%	69.6%	30.4%	95.3%	4.7%	39.9%	40.5%	19.6%
	Total	33.3%	66.7%	81.0%	19.0%	68.1%	31.9%	93.1%	6.9%	40.4%	27.0%	32.6%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	3.3%	96.7%	86.1%	13.9%	58.7%	41.3%	93.9%	6.1%	29.9%	5.2%	64.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	13.5%	86.5%	84.7%	15.3%	65.8%	34.2%	91.3%	8.7%	43.4%	17.9%	38.6%
	Least Vulnerable	65.6%	34.4%	78.1%	21.9%	68.9%	31.1%	95.3%	4.7%	41.5%	33.7%	24.8%
	Total	21.8%	78.2%	83.7%	16.3%	63.5%	36.5%	93.4%	6.6%	37.2%	16.3%	46.5%

Camp	Vulnerability	HHs paid money to receive cash WFP assistance		HHs felt unsafe or at risk at any point in relation to receiving, keeping, spending UNHCR cash assistance			HHs experienced any other problems when withdrawing or spending the cash from UNHCR			HHs unable to access WFP assistance one or more times from May to July in 2021		HHs reported WFP and/or partner staff have treated them and members of their household respectfully		HHs found WFP programme sites / conditions dignified	
		No	Yes	DNK	No	Yes	DNK	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	.3%	82.5%	17.2%	.6%	93.8%	5.5%	96.8%	3.2%	6.8%	93.2%	.6%	99.4%
	Moderately Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.9%	16.1%	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	89.3%	10.7%	7.1%	92.9%	1.8%	98.2%
	Least Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.8%	18.2%	3.0%	75.8%	21.2%	57.6%	42.4%	12.1%	87.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	.3%	82.6%	17.1%	.8%	91.2%	8.1%	92.4%	7.6%	7.3%	92.7%	.8%	99.2%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	.4%	83.0%	16.6%	.8%	90.6%	8.7%	94.0%	6.0%	1.5%	98.5%	2.3%	97.7%
	Moderately Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	2.5%	78.5%	19.0%	0.0%	81.0%	19.0%	97.5%	2.5%	6.3%	93.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Least Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	1.8%	75.0%	23.2%	8.9%	87.5%	3.6%	80.4%	19.6%	16.1%	83.9%	5.4%	94.6%
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	1.0%	81.0%	18.0%	1.7%	88.2%	10.0%	92.7%	7.2%	4.5%	95.5%	2.2%	97.8%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	.4%	83.2%	16.4%	0.0%	95.0%	5.0%	96.6%	3.4%	.8%	99.2%	1.1%	98.9%
	Moderately Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	84.7%	15.3%	97.6%	2.4%	9.4%	90.6%	1.2%	98.8%
	Least Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	3.4%	69.0%	27.6%	3.4%	91.4%	5.2%	84.5%	15.5%	13.8%	86.2%	1.7%	98.3%
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	.7%	80.5%	18.8%	.5%	92.3%	7.2%	95.1%	4.9%	4.4%	95.6%	1.2%	98.8%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	.5%	82.9%	16.6%	0.0%	94.9%	5.1%	95.9%	4.1%	2.3%	97.7%	.9%	99.1%
	Moderately Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	1.3%	78.7%	20.0%	0.0%	92.0%	8.0%	92.0%	8.0%	2.7%	97.3%	1.3%	98.7%
	Least Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	1.0%	81.8%	17.2%	0.0%	93.9%	6.1%	81.8%	18.2%	13.1%	86.9%	3.0%	97.0%
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	.8%	81.8%	17.4%	0.0%	94.1%	5.9%	91.6%	8.4%	5.1%	94.9%	1.5%	98.5%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.3%	14.7%	.8%	93.1%	6.2%	95.8%	4.2%	2.7%	97.3%	1.2%	98.8%
	Moderately Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	1.4%	82.2%	16.4%	2.7%	84.9%	12.3%	94.5%	5.5%	5.5%	94.5%	4.1%	95.9%
	Least Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	3.1%	61.5%	35.4%	7.7%	81.5%	10.8%	73.8%	26.2%	15.4%	84.6%	1.5%	98.5%
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	.8%	80.9%	18.4%	2.3%	89.7%	8.1%	91.9%	8.1%	5.3%	94.7%	1.8%	98.2%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.4%	23.6%	0.0%	88.8%	11.2%	95.5%	4.5%	9.0%	91.0%	3.4%	96.6%
	Moderately Vulnerable	99.5%	.5%	0.0%	61.1%	38.9%	.9%	84.8%	14.2%	81.0%	19.0%	14.2%	85.8%	4.7%	95.3%
	Least Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	3.4%	54.1%	42.6%	10.1%	71.6%	18.2%	49.3%	50.7%	34.5%	65.5%	6.1%	93.9%
	Total	99.8%	.2%	1.1%	61.8%	37.1%	3.8%	81.3%	15.0%	73.4%	26.6%	19.9%	80.1%	4.9%	95.1%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	.2%	81.8%	18.0%	.3%	92.3%	7.3%	95.7%	4.3%	4.2%	95.8%	1.8%	98.2%
	Moderately Vulnerable	99.7%	.3%	.3%	66.6%	33.0%	.8%	85.0%	14.2%	85.0%	15.0%	12.0%	88.0%	3.8%	96.2%
	Least Vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	3.0%	60.2%	36.8%	8.3%	76.8%	14.9%	58.6%	41.4%	28.0%	72.0%	5.0%	95.0%
	Total	99.9%	.1%	.9%	71.6%	27.5%	2.4%	86.1%	11.4%	83.2%	16.8%	12.5%	87.5%	3.2%	96.8%

Camp	Vulnerability	Level of safety experienced when travelling to and from, or taking part in WFP's programmes			Knowledge on how to make an appeal regarding WFP cash assistance eligibility		Knowledge on how to make a complaint regarding the food or cash distribution or any problems related to the WFP/UNHCR assistance		Level of satisfaction with the drinking water supply			
		Relatively safe	Unsafe	Very safe	No	Yes	No	Yes	Completely satisfied	Don't know	No	Partially satisfied
Gihembe	Highly Vulnerable	6.2%	.6%	93.2%	53.6%	46.4%	37.7%	62.3%	95.1%	.6%	1.0%	3.2%
Gihembe	Moderately Vulnerable	1.8%	1.8%	96.4%	50.0%	50.0%	39.3%	60.7%	92.9%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%
Gihembe	Least Vulnerable	3.0%	0.0%	97.0%	54.5%	45.5%	39.4%	60.6%	90.9%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
Gihembe	Total	5.3%	.8%	94.0%	53.1%	46.9%	38.0%	62.0%	94.5%	1.0%	2.0%	2.5%
Kigeme	Highly Vulnerable	1.1%	0.0%	98.9%	38.1%	61.9%	20.4%	79.6%	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Kigeme	Moderately Vulnerable	1.3%	0.0%	98.7%	39.2%	60.8%	27.8%	72.2%	94.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Kigeme	Least Vulnerable	3.6%	0.0%	96.4%	42.9%	57.1%	14.3%	85.7%	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Kigeme	Total	1.5%	0.0%	98.5%	39.0%	61.0%	21.0%	79.0%	97.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Kiziba	Highly Vulnerable	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	47.3%	52.7%	27.5%	72.5%	96.2%	0.0%	.4%	3.4%
Kiziba	Moderately Vulnerable	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	45.9%	54.1%	23.5%	76.5%	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Kiziba	Least Vulnerable	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	39.7%	60.3%	27.6%	72.4%	86.2%	0.0%	5.2%	8.6%
Kiziba	Total	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	45.9%	54.1%	26.7%	73.3%	94.1%	0.0%	1.0%	4.9%
Mugombwa	Highly Vulnerable	1.4%	.5%	98.2%	41.0%	59.0%	21.7%	78.3%	98.6%	.5%	0.0%	.9%
Mugombwa	Moderately Vulnerable	1.3%	0.0%	98.7%	45.3%	54.7%	24.0%	76.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mugombwa	Least Vulnerable	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	41.4%	58.6%	25.3%	74.7%	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Mugombwa	Total	1.0%	.3%	98.7%	41.9%	58.1%	23.0%	77.0%	98.5%	.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Nyabiheke	Highly Vulnerable	1.5%	0.0%	98.5%	49.4%	50.6%	34.7%	65.3%	86.1%	1.5%	1.9%	10.4%
Nyabiheke	Moderately Vulnerable	1.4%	0.0%	98.6%	45.2%	54.8%	28.8%	71.2%	86.3%	2.7%	4.1%	6.8%
Nyabiheke	Least Vulnerable	3.1%	0.0%	96.9%	33.8%	66.2%	30.8%	69.2%	83.1%	6.2%	1.5%	9.2%
Nyabiheke	Total	1.8%	0.0%	98.2%	46.1%	53.9%	33.0%	67.0%	85.6%	2.5%	2.3%	9.6%
Mahama	Highly Vulnerable	5.6%	0.0%	94.4%	57.3%	42.7%	53.9%	46.1%	85.4%	2.2%	1.1%	11.2%
Mahama	Moderately Vulnerable	7.1%	.5%	92.4%	54.0%	46.0%	41.2%	58.8%	91.0%	1.4%	1.9%	5.7%
Mahama	Least Vulnerable	9.5%	.7%	89.9%	58.8%	41.2%	41.9%	58.1%	93.2%	.7%	.7%	5.4%
Mahama	Total	7.6%	.4%	92.0%	56.2%	43.7%	44.0%	56.0%	90.6%	1.3%	1.3%	6.7%
Total	Highly Vulnerable	2.8%	.1%	97.0%	48.6%	51.4%	34.4%	65.6%	92.7%	.9%	.8%	5.6%
Total	Moderately Vulnerable	5.4%	.4%	94.2%	51.3%	48.7%	37.3%	62.7%	91.7%	1.3%	1.7%	5.3%
Total	Least Vulnerable	7.0%	.5%	92.6%	53.0%	47.0%	36.8%	63.2%	92.3%	.9%	1.2%	5.6%
Total	Total	4.7%	.3%	95.0%	50.6%	49.4%	35.9%	64.1%	92.3%	1.0%	1.2%	5.5%