



3rd JOINT UNHCR/WFP POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING FOR REFUGEES IN RWANDA



JOINT PROGRAMME EXCELLENCE AND TARGETING HUB

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ACRONYMS

CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CFM	Complaint and Feedback Mechanism
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
ECMEN	Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household
HHH	Head of household
HV	Highly vulnerable
JPDM	Joint Post-Distribution Monitoring
KII	Key Informant Interview
LV	Least vulnerable
MINEMA	Ministry in charge of Emergency Management
MV	Moderately vulnerable
NFI	Non-Food Item
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
RWF	Rwandan Franc
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme

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The team expresses its gratitude for the support received by enumerators, personnel from all partners, field-level staff, country-level staff, and local authorities responsible for the data collection.

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The JPDM team also extends immense gratitude to the many refugees and refugee leaders who took their valuable time again, to discuss various issues on their needs and vulnerability and share their insights on targeting impact and implementation with the team.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FINDINGS

The overall household vulnerability to food insecurity as assessed in this survey has remained at similar levels compared to September 2021 but was found to fluctuate extensively.

Since September 2021 (Round 2), the proportion of highly vulnerable households has remained at about 60 percent, thus no substantive deterioration has been observed since targeting implementation¹.

Non-assisted households and those receiving reduced transfers are most likely to be highly vulnerable, possibly pointing towards fewer and unsustainable capacities and resources at hand for meeting essential needs, compared to those being assisted with a full ration.

Against the background of rising market prices, climatic challenges and the livelihood-deprived environment refugees live in, coupled with the reduction in cash transfers, vulnerability levels were found to fluctuate. Resilience is generally low with half of the population resorting to negative livelihood coping strategies to make ends meet. Thus, in the absence of blunt, alternative investments that provide opportunities to build self-reliance, household vulnerability levels are likely to continue to change over time, depending on the contextual challenges households are confronted with in the future.

Mahama camp – including the “old” residents and the newly relocated who transferred from Gihembe at the end of 2021 - hosts the largest shares of highly vulnerable households up to 70 percent.

Household food consumption has worsened and variations between assisted and non-assisted households have become evident.

Household food consumption has worsened since pre-targeting times with 62 percent of households having acceptable, 32 percent borderline and 6 percent poor food consumption. Non-assisted households are more likely to have poor and borderline food consumption and also tend to engage in food-related coping strategies when confronted with food shortages. In all camps acceptable food consumption has been declining since September 2021.

Not having any livelihood or income source remains the reality for half of the refugee population and is most common among households receiving assistance.

Livelihoods continue to be difficult to come by. The 50 percent of households that have an income predominately engage in casual labour or small businesses and are most likely unassisted households. Nevertheless, the comparative advantage of having a livelihood/income source does not equip households with sufficient resources and resilience to uphold a certain level of well-being over time by default: households receiving less and no assistance demonstrates low resilience by frequently adopting livelihood coping

strategies, including emergency coping, which tend to mostly undermine already limited resilience capacities.

While households’ economic capacity to meet their essential needs using their own resources remain largely limited overall and across all eligibility groups, household food and non-food expenditures covered by credits have seen an alarming increase.

The average amount of credit used on food rose by 240 percent between September 2021 and May 2022 and credit on non-food items increased by 30 percent during the same period. The average amount of debts households accumulate has also increased substantially and is highest among non-assisted households. At the same time, households’ ability to use their own resources for meeting their essential needs, including cash and self-produce, continues to be limited. Due to the rising market prices for both food and non-food items and scarce livelihood opportunities, the overall economic vulnerability has worsened among refugee households. Up to 88 percent lack a sufficient level of economic capacity, while the share that does dropped from 36 percent to merely 12 percent of households.

Among the three eligibility groups, households receiving no assistance are those that have more cash and self-produce at hand than those receiving either full or half rations. However, they are also the ones that tend to accumulate higher debts more frequently, which potentially undermines their already limited resilience.

Following an extensive information campaign, by May 2022 refugees’ knowledge and understanding of the targeting approach had significantly improved since September 2021.

Similarly, increased awareness of the availability of appeal mechanisms, their functioning, and their purpose, was also evident. Gaps and challenges, however, remain and will need to be addressed, including the population’s difficulties in understanding and endorsing the correlation between some eligibility criteria and vulnerability and long waiting times to receive responses after having appealed.

Speaking from their experiences thus far, refugees consider targeted cash-based assistance most effective in improving their livelihoods and gradually building self-reliance.

This impact has been felt significantly less among the few households participating in livelihood support programmes, currently covering about 5 percent of the population. Nevertheless, against the background of increasingly difficult economic constraints at national and local levels, coupled with the introduction of targeted assistance, refugees point out a number of challenges they have been confronted with, ranging from reduced quality of food consumed, to rising school drop-outs, general inability to save money, and an increasing sense of insecurity, to mention a few.

¹ The three groups of highly, moderately and least vulnerable households refer to overall vulnerability levels compositely measured by food consumption, economic capacity, and livelihood resilience of refugees, as assessed in this and the two previous JPDMs. It is an outcome indicator that reflects the latest vulnerability status of refugees. The three groups of eligibility groups of full ration, half ration and no ration are the eligibility groups of refugees determined by the targeting criteria each refugee household meets. The targeting criteria are informed by the vulnerability analysis from JPDMs.

CONCLUSIONS AND JOINT UNHCR/WFP RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is a great need to further **build household resilience through alternative, long-term, sustainable programming** (including nationally owned programmes), while the **transfer value of the food assistance should be reviewed** in order to reduce the impact of ongoing price increases on household vulnerability.
- The **targeting approach and associated eligibility criteria have been found appropriate** for the current context and can be retained going forward, however, **some adjustments are needed to further reduce targeting errors**. They include a review of UNHCR protection-based criteria and ProGres information, the use of appeal mechanisms to identify common characteristics of excluded households, and an update of the list of socio-demographic eligibility criteria.
- An **alignment of Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance to food assistance targeting is strongly recommended to ensure the most effective use of available resources to help households meet their basic needs**. NFIs should be provided to moderately and highly vulnerable households, while least vulnerable households should be removed from receiving NFI assistance.
- **Appeals mechanisms need further finetuning** to help reduce targeting errors by improving the timeline for appeals from households affected by targeting changes, ensuring follow-ups and conducting timely analyses of appeals to identify and address targeting errors at the right time.

SECTION 1: OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Rwanda's refugee population

Rwanda is hosting 121,778 refugees as of April 2022, predominantly originating from Burundi (39 percent) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (61 percent)². Ninety percent of the refugees live in five refugee camps, with Mahama camp in the Kirehe district being the largest in the country with 57,670 residents³. Congolese refugees have been in Rwanda for up to 25 years, while Burundian refugees fled to Rwanda following election-related insecurities in 2015 – making it a highly protracted refugee situation.

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 stipulates the right to work, freedom of movement, and access to documentation. The country's Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019 – 2024 defines Rwanda's commitment to facilitating the graduation of camp-based refugees from being recipients of humanitarian support to increasingly self-reliant and self-sufficient members of society.

POPULATION FIGURES

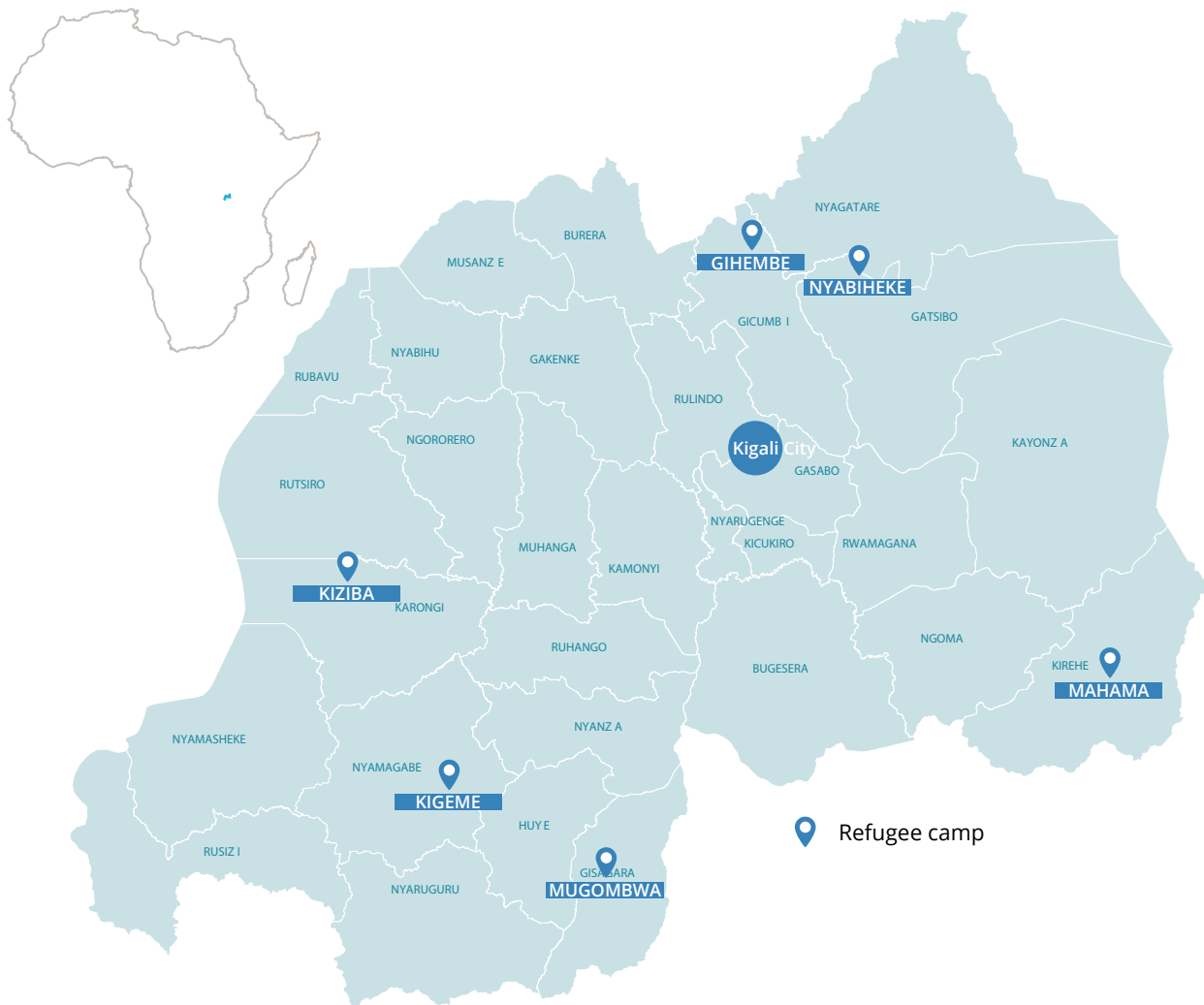


127,112
TOTAL POPULATION

121,778
Refugees

353
Asylum Seekers

4,981
Other people of concern



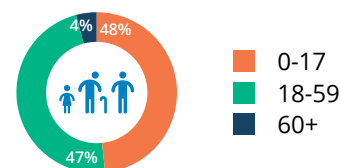
² Source: UNHCR ProGres Data April 2022

³ Mahama camp has seen a significant increase in its camp population in 2021 following the closure of Gihembe camp which saw its entire camp population of 9,000 individuals being transferred. An additional 3,562 refugees were moved from Kigeme to Mahama camp, as their shelters there were located in environmentally risky areas, prone to erosion and landslides. For the purpose of this report Mahama "old" refers to those refugee households that resided in the camp prior to the Gihembe transfer, while Mahama "new" refers to the newly relocated refugee households that were moved from Gihembe to Mahama. For more detailed information on refugee population numbers by camp, please refer to UNHCR ProGres Data April 2022.

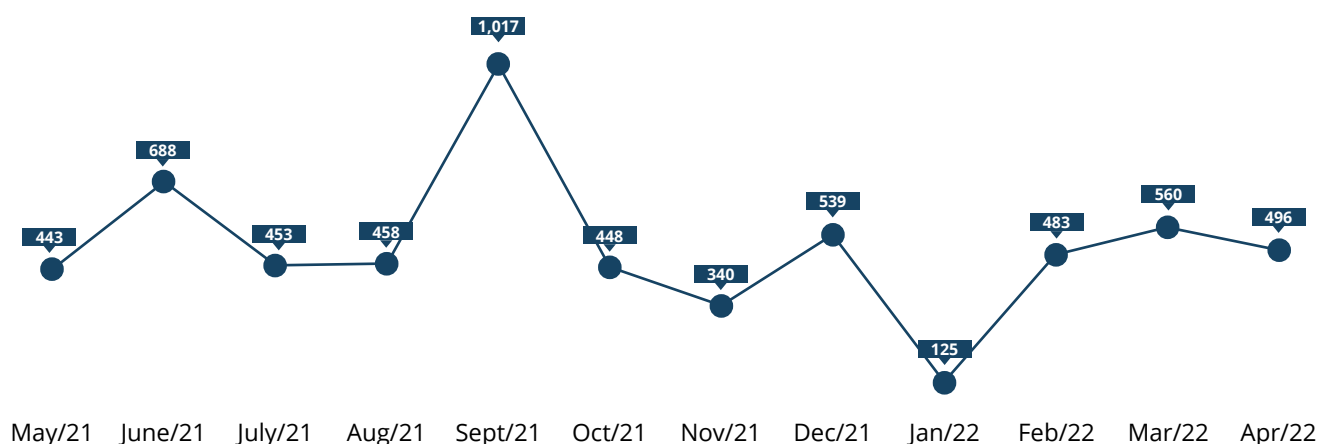
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



AGE BREAKDOWN



MONTHLY REGISTRATION TRENDS



Source: UNHCR ProGres Data April 2022

From status-based to needs-based assistance

Until April 2021, WFP and UNHCR – under the overall guidance of the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) – had been providing food and cash assistance based on the status of refugees residing in camps. Due to steadily declining financial resources and following the finding that household vulnerability level among refugees is not homogenous, needs-based targeted assistance was first introduced in May 2021.

Guided by the global commitments on targeting principles and the Joint UNHCR/WFP Guidance on Targeting of Assistance to Meet Basic Needs⁴, three rounds of interlinked JPDMs have been implemented between December 2020 and May 2022:

The first Joint UNHCR/WFP Post Distribution Monitoring (Round 1) and vulnerability assessment was conducted in December 2020. It served as the baseline which assessed the vulnerability levels among refugees and informed the formation of the targeting strategy⁵ and eligibility criteria for the targeted cash transfer. Eligibility criteria were composed of household socio-demographic characteristics and specific protection needs that are highly correlated with vulnerability (Annex 3). As such, information was registered in UNHCR's ProGres database for all camp-based refugees, refugee households were classified into three different eligibility groups. By May 2021 – one month after assistance was first targeted – 86 percent of the refugee population had been classified as highly vulnerable and therefore eligible to a full ration, 7 percent were classified as moderately vulnerable and eligible to half a ration and the remaining 7 percent were considered least vulnerable and were therefore taken off assistance altogether.

Table 1: Recommended food assistance package for each eligibility group

Eligibility Group	Recommended food assistance package (cash transfers) ⁶
Highly vulnerable (HV)	100% of food assistance (RWF 7,600)
Moderately vulnerable (MV)	50% of food assistance (RWF 3,800)
Least vulnerable (LV)	No assistance

⁴ Joint UNHCR/WFP Guidance – Targeting of Assistance to Meet Basic Needs; <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000113729/download/>

⁵ RWD_targeting-2-pager.pdf (wfp-unhcr-hub.org)

⁶ WFP's cash assistance is based on food basket that is comprised of 12.3 kg of maize grain, 3.6 kg of beans, 0.90 kg of oil and 0.15 kg of iodized salt per person per month.

A combination of targeting and prioritization has been implemented from May 2021 onwards (Table 2). Thus, the recommended food assistance packages of RWF 7,600 for the HV and RWF 3,800 for the MV have not been met. Since June 2021 HV refugees (86 percent of all) have been receiving a food ration equivalent to 92 percent of their food basket entitlements (RWF 7,000), instead of the 100 percent recommended. MV refugees (7 percent of all) have been provided with the equivalent of 46 percent of their food basket entitlements (RWF 3,500) instead of the 50 percent

recommended. The remaining 7 percent of refugees – the LV – are not supported with food assistance at all. Nonetheless, targeting has only been applied to general food assistance but the provision of supplementary nutrition for prevention and treatment of malnutrition among vulnerable refugees, including pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 years of age, and people living with HIV continues to be provided to all those groups of people regardless of eligibility for food assistance.

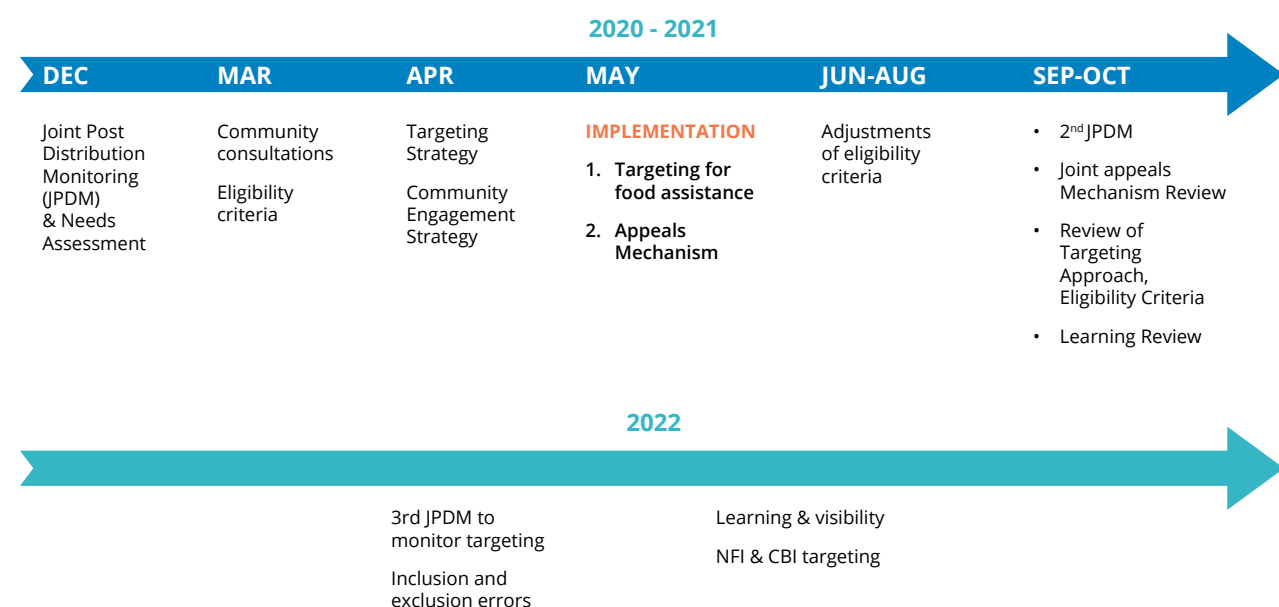
Table 2: Targeted and prioritized assistance per person per month: May 2021 - March 2022

Eligibility Group	Targeting approach	May 2021 Targeting + Prioritization	June 2021 – March 2022 Targeting + Prioritization
Highly Vulnerable (86%)	RWF 7,600	RWF 6,080 80 percent of entitlement	RWF 7,000 92 percent of entitlement
Moderately vulnerable (7%)	RWF 3,800	RWF 3,040 40 percent of entitlement	RWF 3,500 46 percent of entitlement
Least Vulnerable (7%)	Not eligible	0	0

The second JPDM (Round 2) took place in September 2021⁷ – five months after the introduction of targeted assistance – and served as a follow-up monitoring exercise to assess the overall implementation and initial impact of the targeted assistance and to understand the effectiveness of the targeting approach. The analysis recommended continued and regular monitoring and strengthening of appeal mechanisms to improve the immediate and longer-term impact of targeting.

The third JPDM (Round 3) – the focus of this report – was conducted in April and May 2022, about one year after targeted assistance was first introduced. Guided by the findings of the second JPDM and daily targeting work, the 3rd JPDM resulted in further adjustments to the sample design and survey methodology to accommodate UNHCR’s and WFP’s country-level information needs.

Figure 1: Key milestones between July 2020 and May 2022



⁷ https://wfp-unhcr-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/JPDM-September-2021_R7.pdf

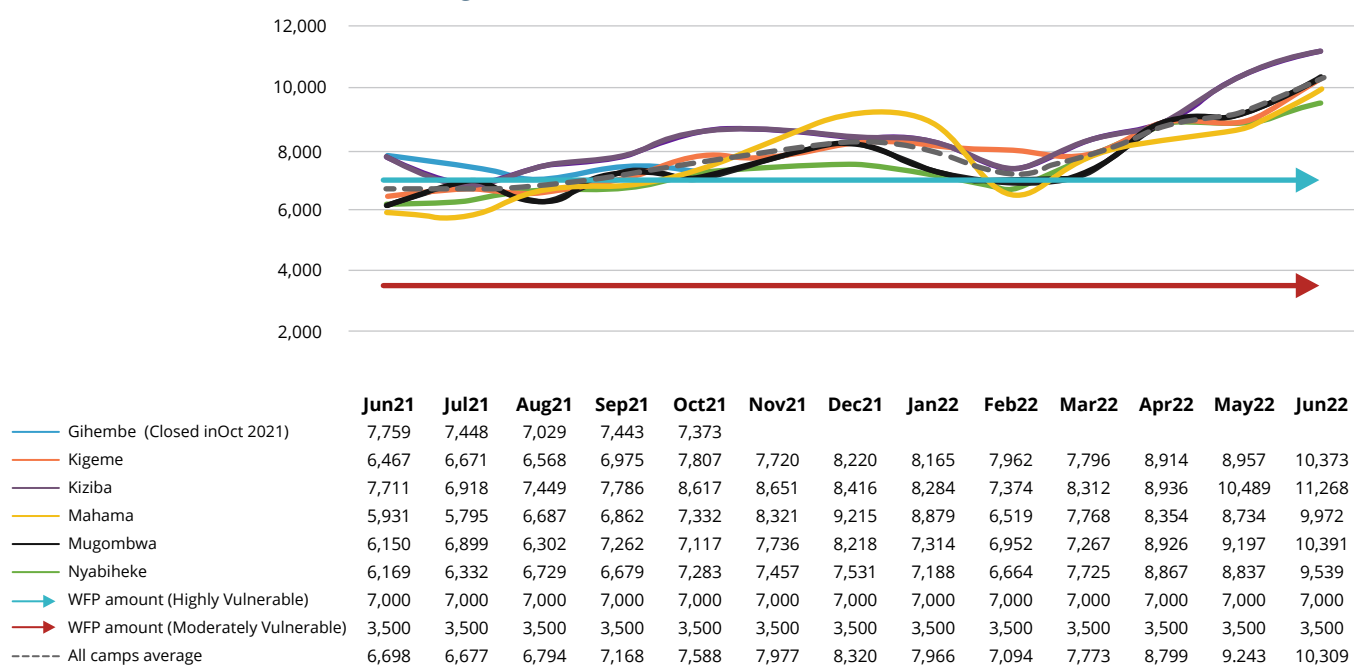
Noteworthy contextual changes between Round 2 (September 2021) and Round 3 (May 2022)

Despite the generally enabling and stable legal environment in Rwanda, a number of contextual factors and challenges continue undermining refugees' resilience and ability to become increasingly self-reliant. They include a lack of employment opportunities, limited access to land, overcrowded camps, overstretched facilities, as well as limited opportunities for post-secondary education. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic, price fluctuations in addition to continuously declining resources at the global level to fund protracted refugee situations, together have greatly slowed down any efforts to sustainably enhance refugees' self-reliance.

Specifically, between September 2021 (Round 2) and May 2022 (Round 3), several factors are likely to have undermined the livelihoods and economic capacities of the refugee population. They include:

Reduced transfer values due to limited resources and rising costs of food basket: A combination of reduced transfer values since May 2021 due to limited resources on the one hand (Table 2), and continuously rising market prices on the other, has been putting refugees' purchasing power under substantial stress. In fact, Rwanda's Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 10.5 percent in April 2022 and 14.8 percent in May 2022, compared to the same months the year before. Consequently, the average price of the food basket reached RWF 8,799, representing an increase of 13 percent compared to March 2022 and 34 percent compared to May 2021 when targeted assistance was first introduced⁸. The transfer value for the highly vulnerable households was 20 percent and that for the moderately vulnerable households 40 percent less than the cost of the basket⁹. As illustrated in Figure 2, nominal food basket prices have been rising and continue to do so across all five locations.

Figure 2: Nominal Food Basket Costs (RWF)



Source: WFP Market Monitoring

Transfer of refugees to Mahama camp: About 10,841 refugees were relocated after the second JPDM in September 2021 from other camps, including Gihembe and Kigeme, to Mahama. Many of them had to abandon their original livelihoods and have remained without income sources since their transfer. They are confronted with an entirely new, remote environment, with larger distances to markets and fewer economic opportunities compared to the locations they used to reside in.

Abnormal rainfall: Abnormal weather conditions have affected agricultural activities and thus low production of maize, beans, and Irish potatoes in particular: Season A (September to December 2021) was characterized by extended drought and late rains while Season B (February to June) saw above long-term average rainfall, especially between February and March 2022¹⁰.

⁸ Based on WFP's Rwanda Country Brief (March 2022), the food basket cost increase has been due to a combination of factors, including a decrease in food stocks from the season 2022A harvest, a general price hike on the market and the increase in transportation costs due to a rise in fuel prices

⁹ WFP Rwanda Country Brief, March 2022.

¹⁰ September_to_December_SOND_2021_Season_2022A_Crop_Monitoring_bulletin.pdf (meteorwanda.gov.rw); or Crop Monitoring bulletin (meteorwanda.gov.rw); or Seasonal Forecast (meteorwanda.gov.rw).

Objectives of 3rd JPDM

About one year after the introduction of targeted assistance, UNHCR, and WFP with technical support from the HUB implemented the 3rd JPDM to achieve the following objectives:

- To ensure corporate continuity in monitoring refugees' food security and basic needs, income and livelihoods, economic capacity outcomes, as well as overall vulnerability levels;
- To update corporate knowledge and identify any gaps in targeting implementation process including communication, complaint and feedback provision, and appeal mechanism that directly impacts accountability to affected people (AAP);
- To gain insights on the impact of targeting on the households across all eligibility groups (moderately vulnerable and least vulnerable households) whose assistance was reduced as per the targeting approach and assess their means of coping;
- To inform on the targeting effectiveness, and relevance of eligibility criteria, and propose potential adjustments based on the analysis.

Methodology & challenges

The 3rd JPDM is composed of a quantitative household survey and qualitative Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted in all five refugee camps¹¹ across the country. Data collection took place between 20th April 2022 and 20th May 2022. Primary data and information were collected through a structured household questionnaire¹², 17 semi-structured Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and 9 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The triangulation of both, qualitative and quantitative data, forms the basis of subsequent analyses.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample frame of the household survey was UNHCR's ProGres database. The sample was designed to be representative by camp and by eligibility group to attain comparable results with previous JPDMs. In addition, the country team indicated the information needs to obtain statistically significant results for each eligibility group in each camp. The selected confidence level stands

at 95 percent and the margin of error at 7 percent. A 15 percent non-response rate was factored in based on field experiences in previous rounds. As a result, a total of 2,910 refugee households were sampled and visited. Despite the field teams' devotion and efforts, the representativeness for each eligibility group within each camp was not achieved due to an insufficient number of households receiving half or no ration from some of the camps. However, the sample supports analyses that allow for references to be drawn at camp and eligibility group levels respectively, which is sufficient to address the main questions of this monitoring exercise.

CHALLENGES

To ensure an adequate understanding of the objectives of the JPDM and maintain a relatively high participation rate in the household survey, the country team conducted field sensitization activities across all five camps through different channels, including the radio, community visits, etc. Some refugee households expressed fear of being removed from assistance once they were to share information on their overall well-being, their sources of income, etc. Additionally, it has proven highly challenging to engage sampled unassisted households in an interview as they did not see the added value given they were no longer benefitting from the programme.

Another challenge included the absence of refugee households with a livelihood activities outside the camp during enumeration hours. These households could not be found as they were working elsewhere during the day. This limitation may have impacted the results as the households visited tended to be those with less or no livelihood opportunities.

Households that only had one member were also difficult to locate as they are more likely to reside outside the camp, share their shelter in the camp with others, rent it out, or may have sold it altogether.

These challenges have highlighted the importance of conducting timely and effective sensitization activities before the start of the data collection exercise. For example, to avoid refugees from rejecting future household surveys out of fear that their eligibility status may change based on the information they provide, it is essential to clarify that this is not the case and that subsequent analyses are used in an aggregated manner.

For more details on the methodology, please refer to Annex 1.

¹¹ For the purpose of this analysis Mahama was further divided into "old" and "new". "Old" Mahama refers the Burundian refugees who are the original residents since the camp opened in 2015, while Mahama "new" refers to the Congolese refugees who were relocated to Mahama from Gihembe and Kigeme since 2021 (relocation is still ongoing and some refugees have moved from Kigeme to Mahama in 2022)

¹² The household questionnaire used for the JPDM R3 conducted in May 2022 was developed based on the questionnaire used in September 2021 for the JPDM R2, with adaptations as per the country teams' suggestions. See Annex 4.

SECTION 2: ASSESSING THE OUTCOMES OF TARGETED ASSISTANCE¹³

Based on the third JPDM (Round 3), the demographics of sampled refugee households are as follows:

Average household size: The average household size counts 5.1 persons, with the highest average in Kigeme (6.4) and the lowest (4.1) in Mahama (old). Female-headed households are typically larger with 6.1 people compared to 5.1 people in male-headed households, showing a similar trend compared to September 2021. The average number of healthy and working-age members in a household is 2.9, pointing to a slight increase.

Children and the elderly: The population is very young with about 52 percent of households having children below 5 years of age. The newly relocated households in Mahama (Mahama “new”) have the highest share of children below 5 years (59 percent), and the lowest can be found in Kiziba (47 percent). Overall, 14 percent of households have elderly members above 60 years.

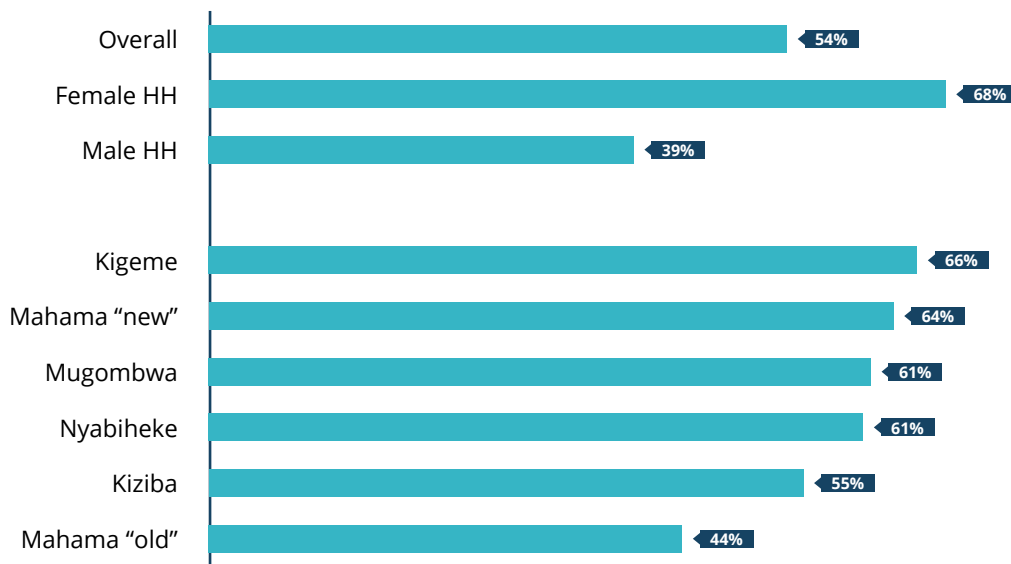
Dependency ratio: In May 2022 about 10 percent of households – instead of 20 percent in September 2021 – have a dependency ratio of above 2 people, meaning that for every able-bodied, working-age adult between 18 to 59 years, there are more than two household members unable to engage in productive work because they are too young (aged 0 to 18 years), too old (60 years or above), disabled

or chronically ill. The share of households with chronically sick members stands at 20 percent, pointing to a substantial increase since September 2021 when the share stood at 13 percent. The share with disabled family members remains at about 12 percent.

Sex of head of household: About 49 percent of households are headed by women and the remaining 51 percent by men. The share of female-headed households has slightly increased since September 2021 when 44 percent of households had female heads. In Kigeme up to 70 percent of refugee households are female-headed, the highest share among all camps. The lowest share can be found in Mahama “old” (33 percent).

Education level of household head: More than half of the heads of households never attended school or merely participated (not completed) in some primary level education (53 percent). About 15 percent completed primary, 12 percent secondary school, and 1 percent have a university education. The divide is stark between female and male household heads with up to 68 percent of female heads and 40 percent of male heads never attended or completed the primary educational level. The largest share of households with heads who ever attended school or had not completed primary education reside in Kigeme (66 percent).

Figure 3: Share of households with heads who never attended school or completed primary education, May 2022



Source: JPDM May 2022

Percent HHS

¹³ When examining the outcome indicators by eligibility group it is important to keep in mind the different proportions of households receiving full, half and no rations: the dominant proportion of 87 percent of households receive full rations, while households receiving half ration and no ration both represent 7 percent of the total refugee population (Table 2).

Overall household vulnerability

BOX 1: MEASURING OVERALL VULNERABILITY AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

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 in the preceding sections)¹⁴. Combined they determine whether a household is highly, moderately, or least vulnerable:

Food consumption	Coping strategies	Economic vulnerability	Vulnerability
Acceptable	Low coping	Economically Sufficient	Least Vulnerable
Borderline	Low coping	Economically insufficient	Moderately Vulnerable
	Extreme coping	highly economically insufficient →	
Poor			Highly Vulnerable

Highly vulnerable: Highly vulnerable households fall into the most severe category of at least one of the three indicators – economic vulnerability, livelihood coping, and food consumption – with an insufficient economic capacity to meet essential food and non-food needs, and/or poor food consumption and/or alarmingly low livelihood resilience.

Moderately vulnerable: Moderately vulnerable households are able to meet basic food, but not overall essential needs, including non-food needs. 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. In other words, they could easily become highly vulnerable.

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. Their resilience level is - comparatively speaking - sufficiently high to withstand a potential economic or natural shock.

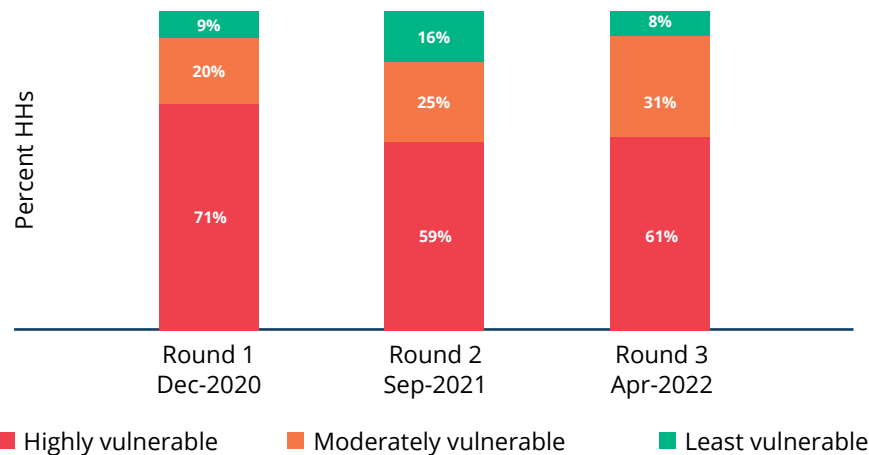
After a noteworthy improvement in terms of overall vulnerability levels among Rwanda's refugee population between December 2020 (R1) and September 2021 (R2), the level of high vulnerability has remained at about 60 percent without major deterioration between September 2021 and May 2022 (R3). The severity of vulnerability varies slightly between the three eligibility

groups and – most importantly – it is not static but tends to fluctuate over time, affecting more than half of each camp's population.

Currently, about 92 percent of refugee households were found either highly or moderately vulnerable and the share of least vulnerable households declined from 16 percent to 8 percent between Round 2 and 3 (Figure 4).

¹⁴ For more information on the methodology of the vulnerability classification, please refer to: 1) WFP Essential Needs Assessment, Guidance Note, December 2020. https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000074197/download/?_ga=2.151843066.2134593707.1667475298-1079978722.1591089652 and/or 2) Rwanda Joint Post Distribution Monitoring, September 2021: https://wfp-unhcr-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/JPDM-September-2021_R7.pdf

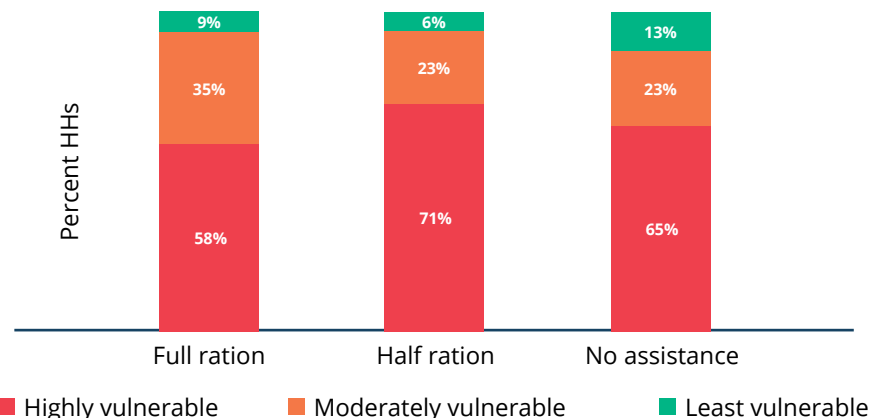
Figure 4: Household vulnerability classification Dec 2020, Sep 2021 & May 2022



Source: JPDM December 2020, September 2021, May 2022

Across the three eligibility groups, households receiving a full ration are least likely to be highly vulnerable (Figure 5). Comparatively speaking, highly vulnerable households are most common among those receiving half rations (71 percent) and no assistance (65 percent), possibly pointing towards fewer and unsustainable capacities and resources at hand for meeting essential needs, compared to those households that are assisted with a full ration.

Figure 5: Household vulnerability classification by eligibility group, May 2022



Source: JPDM May 2022

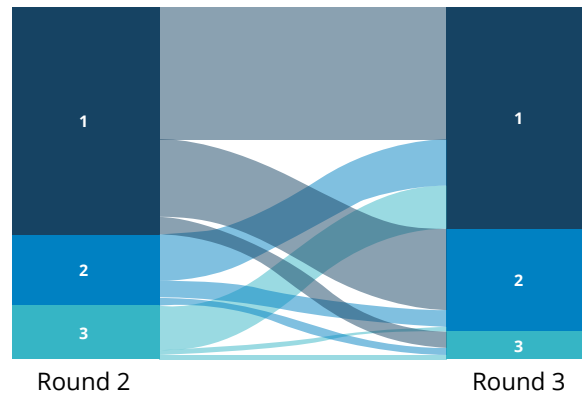
In addition to comparing the descriptive analysis across the three rounds of JPDMs, a longitudinal analysis was conducted. It is based on data collected from the same households interviewed in Round 2 and Round 3¹⁵, and highlights the households' mobility across vulnerability levels and change of resilience over time.

The longitudinal analysis points to fluctuating vulnerability levels among households across the three eligibility groups (Figure 6). Eighty-two percent of least vulnerable households and 67 percent of moderately vulnerable households had deteriorated to high vulnerability by May 2022. On the

other hand, almost half (44 percent) of the highly vulnerable households managed to improve their overall capacity to meet essential needs and demonstrated moderate or low vulnerability. Assuming most of the households had received the assistance that corresponded to their vulnerability status since September 2021 (R2), this finding suggests that a large share of the refugee population in Rwanda lacks greatly needed resilience capacities. Reductions in assistance transfers, as well as other contextual challenges such as market price increases, immediately impact households' overall well-being.

¹⁵ The survey was not designed for a longitudinal panel household analysis. However, given that the final sample consisted of a total of 892 households and the number of households in each eligibility group was sufficient to ensure internal validity for a longitudinal analysis, its results are considered sufficiently relevant and meaningful to be presented.

Figure 6: Household movements across vulnerability levels between Sep 2021 and May 2022

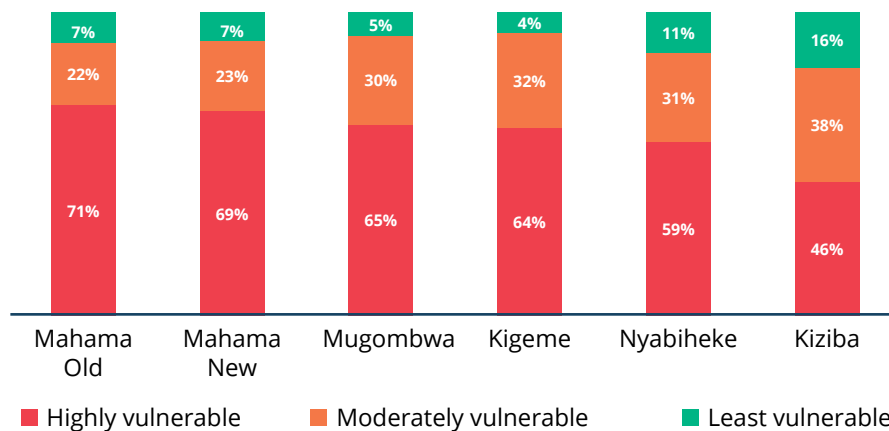


Levels of overall vulnerability continue to vary significantly between camps (Figure 7). Mahama “old” hosts the largest share with about 71 percent of highly vulnerable households which compares to 52 percent in September 2021. The second largest share of highly vulnerable households can be found among the newly relocated households in Mahama “new” with 69 percent. In September 2021 when those households were still living in Gihembe camp,

high vulnerability affected 40 percent, thus a significant increase since their transfer. Well over half of each camp’s population is highly vulnerable, except Kiziba’s.

These camp variations are highly recommended to be the focus of future monitoring exercises and programmatic follow-up with the view to better understand and eventually address the underlying causal factors.

Figure 7: Household vulnerability classification by camp May 2022



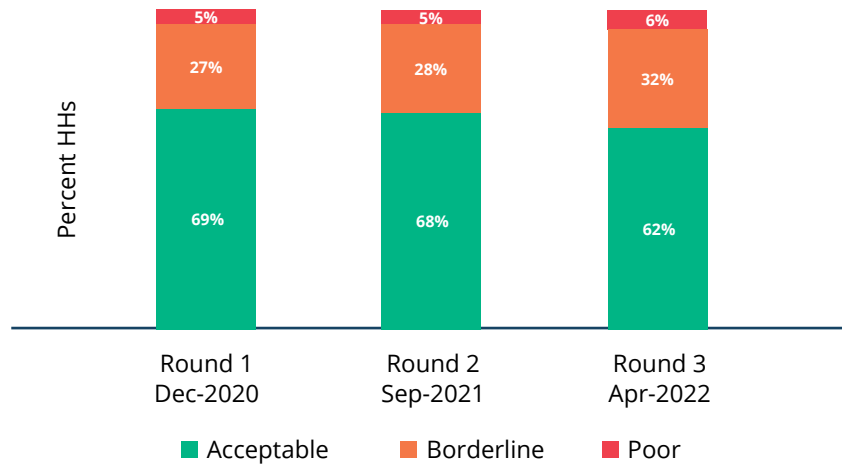
Source: JPDM R3, May 2022

Food access

Household food consumption has remained relatively stable since December 2020 when the baseline assessment was conducted. Acceptable food consumption is more common among households assisted with full or half ration than among those no longer receiving support. Food-related coping continues its rising trend as a result of shortage of desired food, especially for non-assisted households.

Overall, more than six in ten households have acceptable food consumption (62 percent), a slight reduction since September 2021 (Figure 8). Similarly, the share of households with borderline food consumption has continued its slow increasing trend, affecting 32 percent. Poor food consumption remains marginal at 6 percent of households.

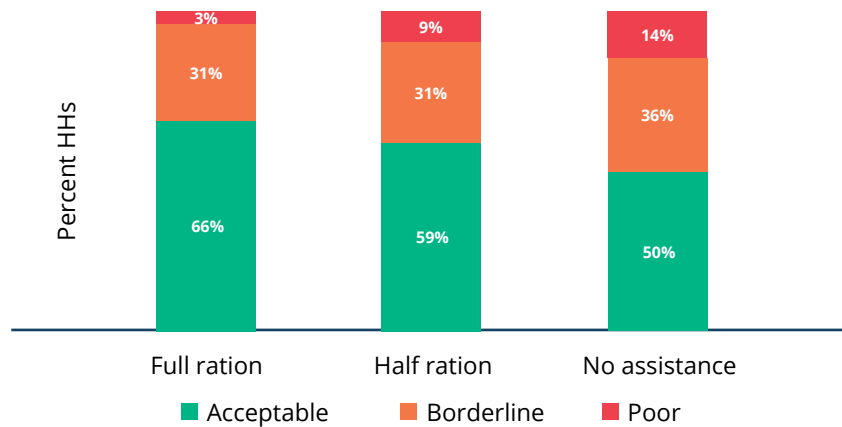
Figure 8: Comparison of household food consumption Dec 2020, Sep 2021 & May 2022



Source: JPDM December 2020, September 2021, May 2022

Among the three eligibility groups, households receiving a full ration have the lowest share of poor food consumption at 3 percent, while non-assisted households are faring worse at 14 percent (Figure 9). Acceptable food consumption is more likely among households receiving half or full rations.

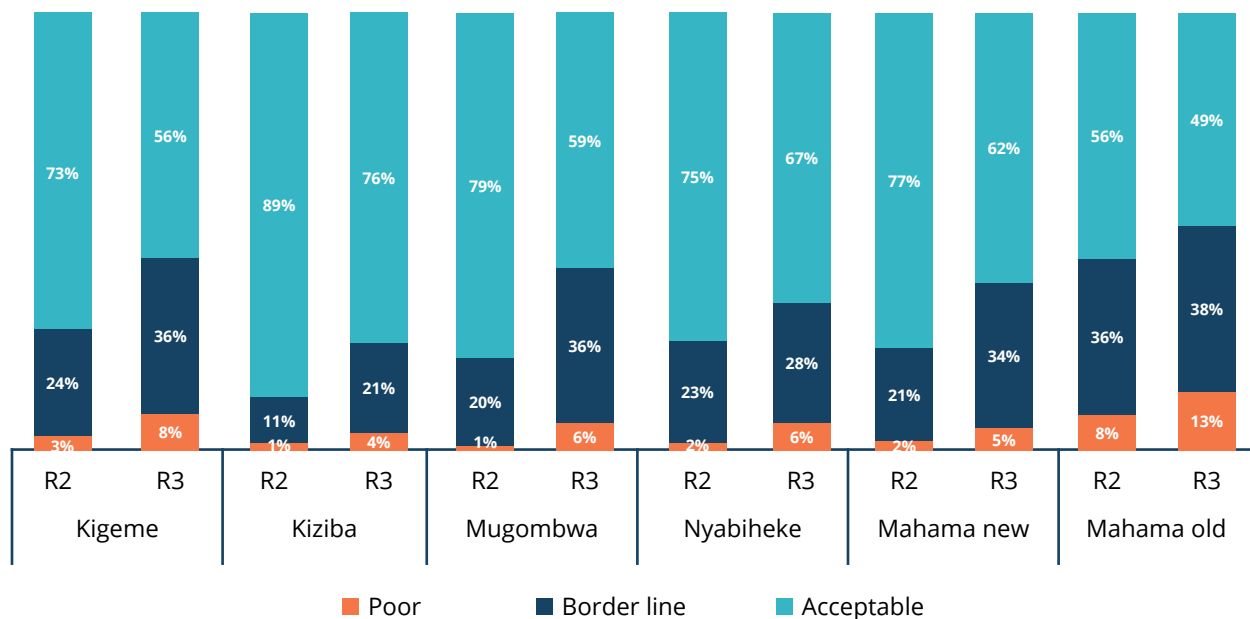
Figure 9: Household food consumption by eligibility group, May 2022



Source: JPDM May 2022

In all camps, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption reduced between September 2021 and May 2022. This worsening trend is particularly pronounced in Mugombwa, Kigeme, and Mahama "new": the share of households with acceptable food consumption dropped by more than 20 percent during the course of those six months.

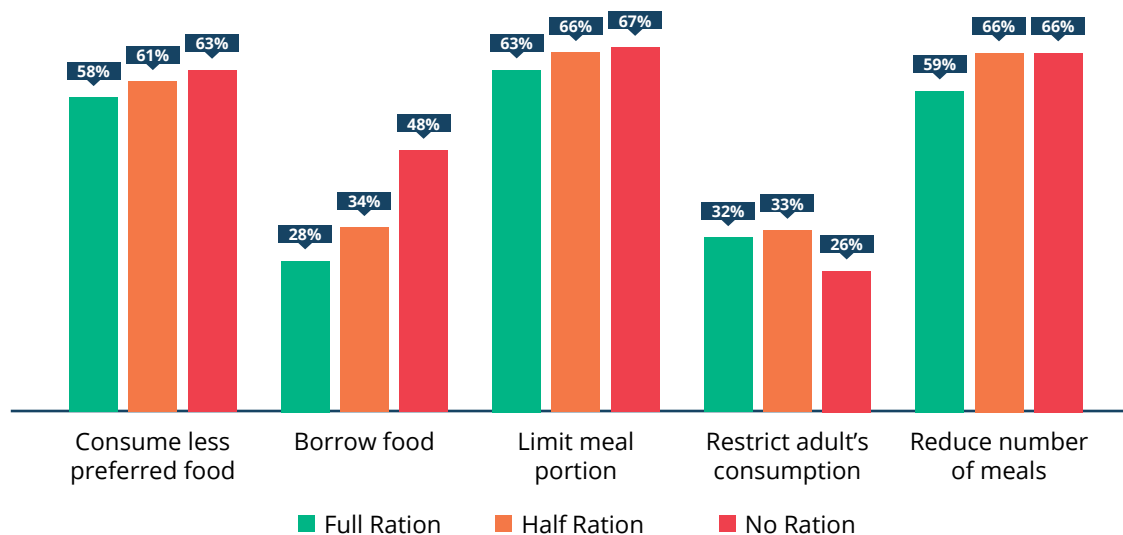
Figure 10: Comparison of household food consumption by camp between Sep 2021 and May 2022



FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (rCSI)

Against this background, on average, those not receiving assistance are more likely to adopt food-based coping to mitigate food shortages. The most frequently used strategies are limiting meal portions, reducing the number of meals consumed within a day, and consuming less preferred or less expensive food (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Adoption of food-based coping strategies by eligibility group May 2022



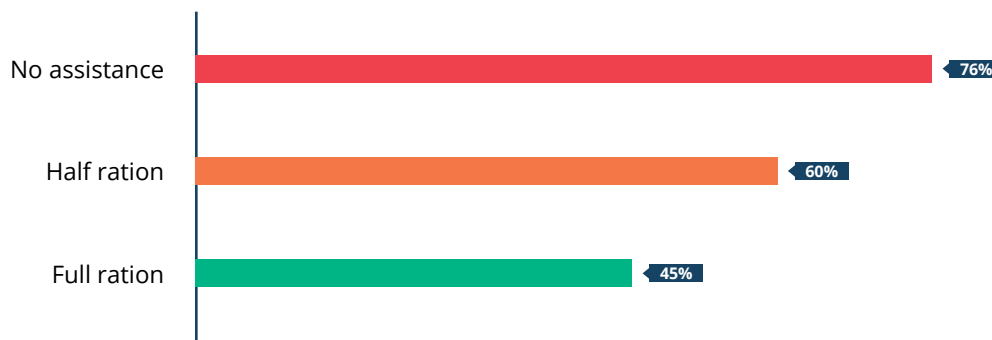
Livelihoods and livelihood-based coping strategies

Access to livelihood and income sources remains challenging for refugees in Rwanda. Half of the households reported not engaging in any income-generation activities. Those that have – the remaining 50 percent – are predominantly employed as casual labourers or are engaged in small businesses. While non-assisted households are most likely to have an income source, they are also most likely to adopt negative livelihood coping strategies, including emergency coping¹⁶, compared to assisted households. The comparative advantage of having a livelihood/income source may not equip households with sufficient resources and resilience to uphold a certain level of well-being over time.

The share of households with access to a livelihood/income source increased slightly from 49 percent in September 2021 to 52 in May 2022. Notwithstanding this slight improvement, the sustainability of the income sources appears highly fragile: among all refugee households merely 8 percent had a working-age adult member who had worked for six consecutive months preceding the survey, while the main income contributor of the vast majority of households (87 percent) was found unemployed at the time of the survey.

Among the three eligibility groups, households assisted with full rations are least likely to have a livelihood/income source (45 percent), while the likelihood of having an income source increases among those assisted with half rations (60 percent) and those not receiving any support (76 percent) (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Households with a livelihood/income source during the 6 months preceding the survey by eligibility group, May 2022

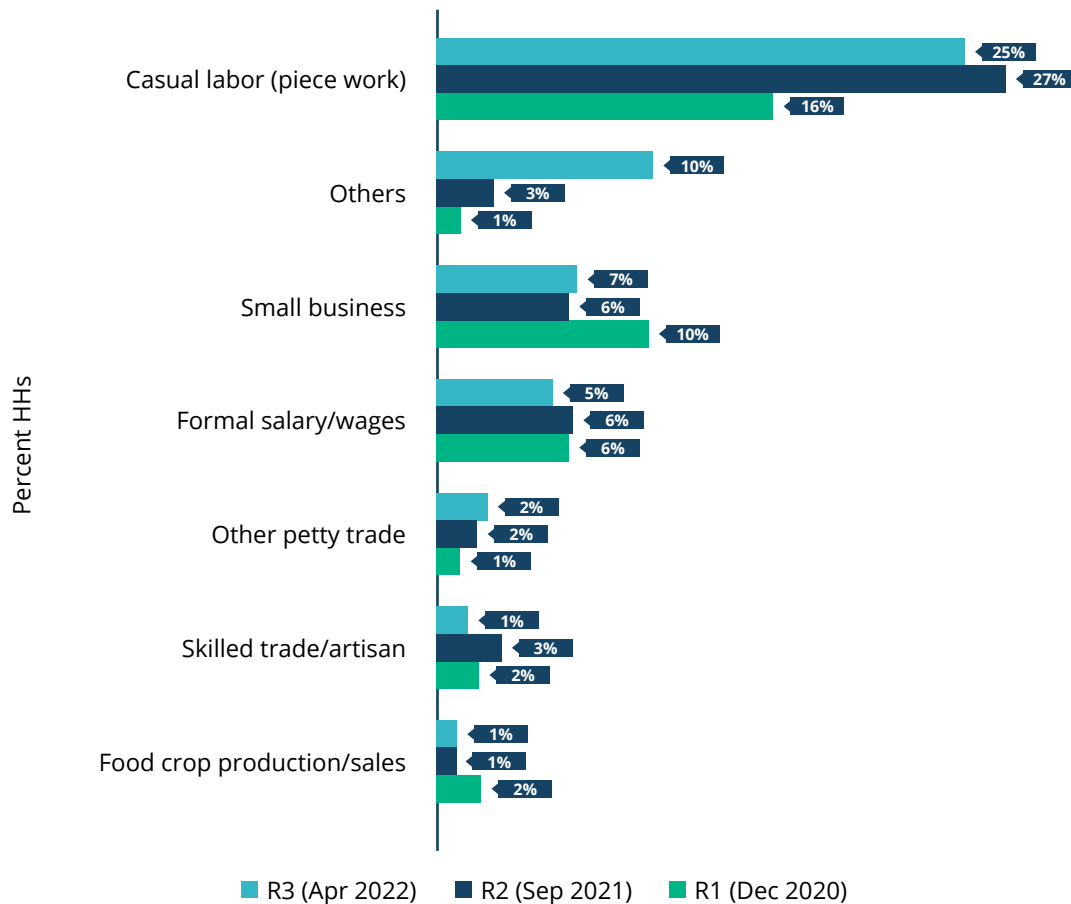


Source: JPDM May 2022

Among the 52 percent of all households that had an income source during the six months preceding the survey, about one-quarter (25 percent) were found to be engaged in casual labour (piece work), 7 percent have a small business and 5 percent receive a formal salary/wage (Figure 13).

¹⁶ Which may include begging, consuming food stock, survival sex, selling last female animals, selling house or land, selling drugs and selling productive assets. For more information see section on Livelihood Coping Strategies below.

Figure 13: Primary livelihood and income source Dec 2020, Sep 2021 & May 2022



Source: JPDM December 2020, September 2021, May 2022

Eligibility groups differ in terms of the types of livelihood sources households engage in. Casual labour – the most prominent income source for about one-fourth of the population – is most common among households that are no longer assisted. Its prevalence decreases among households assisted with half rations and unassisted households.

Despite greatly limited livelihood opportunities, externally provided livelihood support - aiming to increase self-reliance among the refugee population - remains minimal. Just about 5 percent of households indicated have received livelihood

assistance during the six months prior to the JPDM in May 2022. Also, the provision of livelihood assistance varies greatly between camps: while in Mugombwa the largest share of up to 18 percent of households received livelihood assistance during the six months prior to the survey, none did so in Mahama. Currently, the most common types of livelihood assistance projects included lump sum cash grants for start-ups (75 percent) and business-related training (10 percent), followed by job replacement services (7 percent) and access to land for livelihood projects (7 percent), predominately implemented by national and international NGOs.

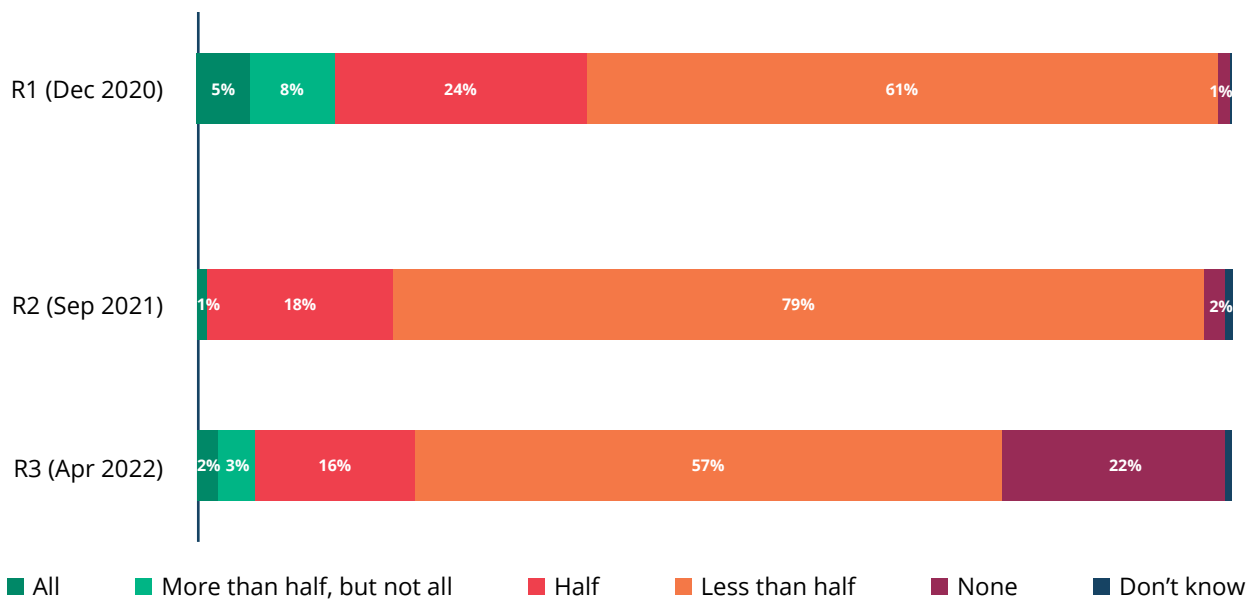
BOX 2: SELF-ASSESSED ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS¹⁷

In addition to the outcome indicators that assess refugee households' livelihood resilience, the survey asked households to estimate the extent to which they were able to meet their ' basic needs:

About 22 percent of households indicated to be unable to meet any of their basic needs which is a significant increase since the last two rounds of JPDMs. The worsening trend may be a combined result of rising prices for both food and non-food items since the beginning of 2022 (Figure 2) and continuously limited livelihood opportunities. Households are therefore left with ever fewer – already limited – resources needed to fend for themselves even during challenging times.

¹⁷ According to UNHCR's Results Framework basic needs in this case are defined as access to basic services and assistance in health, nutrition, WASH, food, shelter, energy, education as well as domestic items and specialized services for people with specific needs. Thus, this self-reported indicator aims to understand the refugees' capacity to cover a much broader scope of needs, which is beyond the essential needs based, on which the targeting approach had been developed

Figure 14: Self-assessed ability to meet basic needs Dec 2020, Sep 2021 and May 2022



Source: JPDM September 2021, May 2022

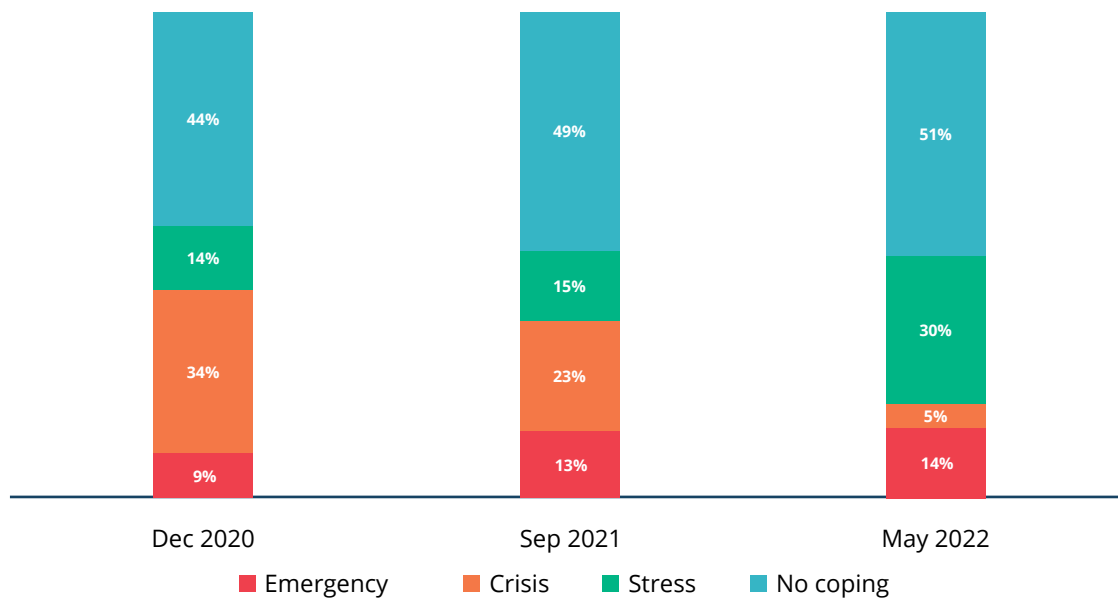
LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES¹⁸

Since pre-targeting times, the adoption of livelihood coping strategies to mitigate challenges in meeting essential needs – each of which posing a potential threat to households’ overall well-being and capacity to recover from shocks – has become less prominent: While in December 2020 about 44 percent of households did not engage in livelihood coping, by September 2021 this share rose to 50 percent and has remained stable at that level until May 2022.

Between December 2020 and September 2021 the proportion of households having to adopt emergency coping strategies – the most severe level – has seen a significant increase from 9 percent to about 13 percent and remained at that level since then with 14 percent of households having to engage in emergency coping to make ends meet in May 2022 (Figure 15). A particularly worrying finding is that – overall – up to 12 percent of households indicated having begged as a means to cope, which compares to less than 1 percent in September 2021. The overall severity level of coping strategies has come down slightly given that crisis coping has reduced, while stress coping increased in

¹⁸ 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 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.

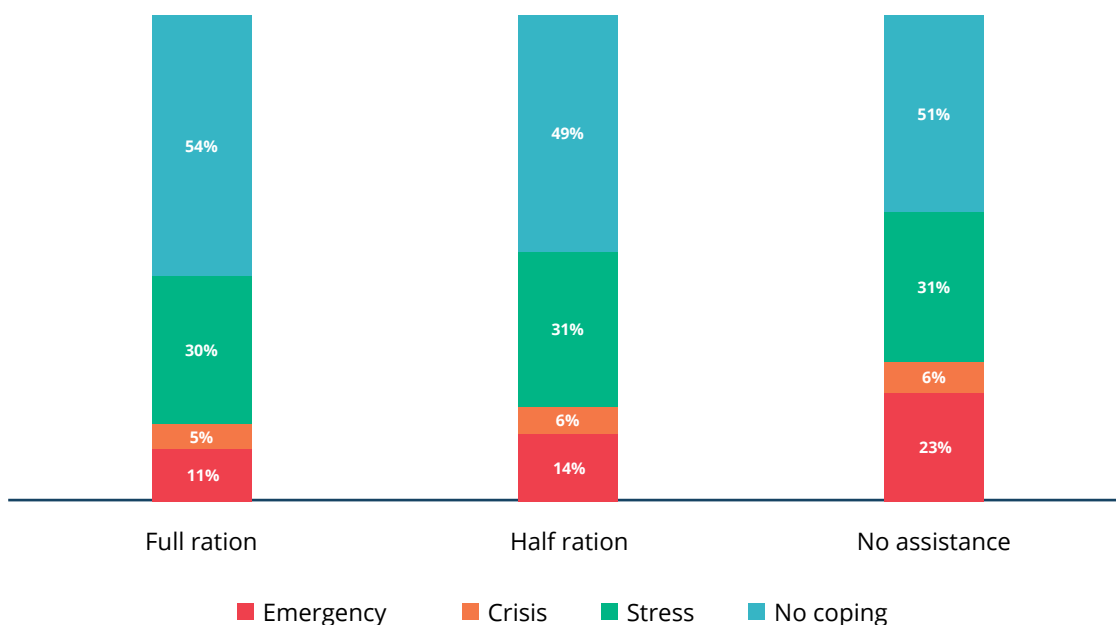
Figure 15: Livelihood-based coping Dec 2020, Sep 2021, and May 2022



Among the three eligibility groups, households not receiving any assistance are most likely to adopt livelihood coping strategies, especially emergency coping (Figure 16). This finding may point to a lack of sustainable socio-economic resources and capacities, despite having demonstrated a number of socio-demographic characteristics that are strongly associated with low vulnerability. Their vulnerability

status may nevertheless be fragile and highly susceptible to contextual changes such as relocation, price inflation, and reduction in assistance levels. The adoption of emergency coping strategies by households with unsustainable economic resources can quickly undermine their already fragile resilience to withstand challenging times in the future.

Figure 16: Livelihood-based coping by eligibility group May 2022



At the camp level, emergency coping is particularly prevalent among the “old” households in Mahama¹⁹ (21 percent). In the other camps, including among the newly relocated households, the share resorting to emergency coping stands at about 12 to 14 percent.

About 34 percent of households indicated to have faced theft or threats of theft during the six months preceding the survey. Also, during FGDs, refugees expressed concern about increasing cases of theft since the introduction of targeted assistance. People believe that households receiving less assistance increasingly resort to stealing as a means of coping. As theft is not reflected in the livelihood-based coping module of the existing survey, the prevalence of theft and its implication on the livelihood-based coping analysis cannot be quantified. However, the indicated challenges associated with refugees’ own capacity to mitigate the gap and meet their essential needs, call for further monitoring in the coming exercises.

Household expenditures

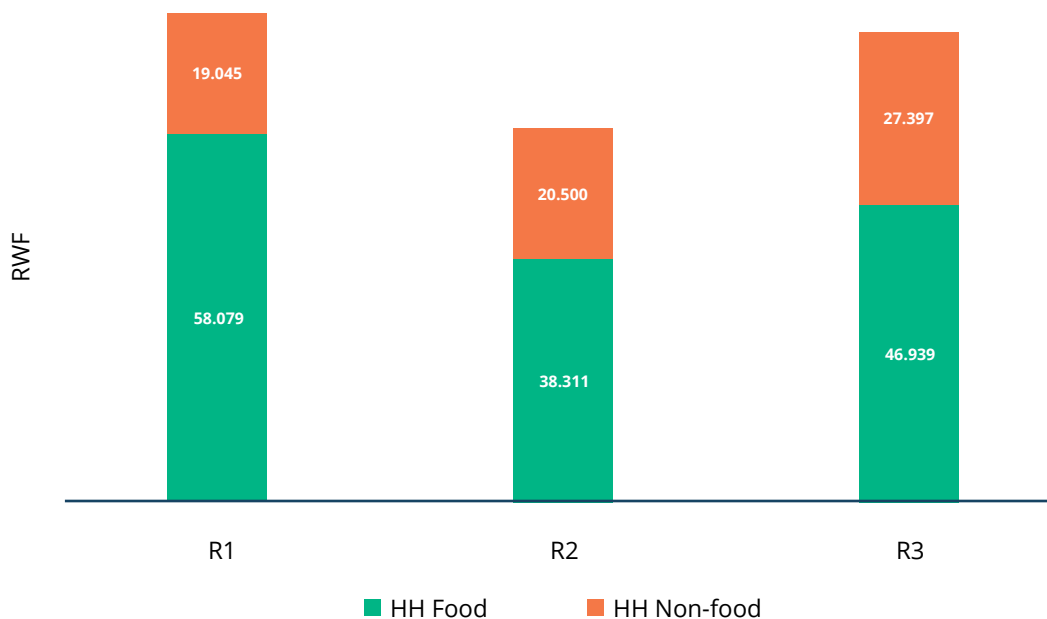
While households’ capacities to meet their essential needs using their own resources remain largely

limited overall and across the three eligibility groups, household food and non-food expenditures covered by credits have increased alarmingly. Indebtedness has increased as a result, especially among households that receive half rations and no assistance at all.

Between September 2021 and May 2022, the average household expenditure on food increased by 23 percent, in tandem with rising market prices. However, they remain 19 percent lower than the average amount that households spent on food back in December 2020, prior to targeted assistance.

At the same time, the average amount households spend on non-food items has rocketed with a 34 percent increase compared to September 2021 and a 44 percent increase compared to December 2020. The main drivers behind the escalating non-food item expenditure are the cost of transport, water treatment, clothing, medical services, and education compared to September 2021. As a result, the food expenditure share – or the proportion of economic resources allocated to food – has continued its declining trend from 68 percent in September 2021 to 56 percent in May 2022.

Figure 17: Average household food and non-food expenditures per month, Dec 2020, Sep 2021, and May 2022



Source: JPDM, December 2020, September 2021, May 2022

Cash remains the dominant means for households to source their food and non-food needs, with assistance transfers merely covering a fraction of them. Meanwhile, the significance of buying on credit and lending from formal institutions on the one hand, and increased indebtedness on the other, is noteworthy. (Table 3). The proportion of food expenditures sourced through credits is particularly high with 37 percent, pointing to an increase of 240

percent compared to September 2021. About 18 percent of expenditures on non-food items are sourced through credits, an increase of 30 percent during the same period. The rise in resorting to credits may be another reflection of the significant impact increasing market prices of food and non-food items are having on households’ purchasing power.

¹⁹ Excluding the newly relocated refugee households who were transferred from Gihembe.

Table 3: Trends of food and non-food household expenditures by source Dec 2020, Sep 2021, and May 2022

NON-FOOD					
	R1 Dec 2020	R2 Sep 2021	R3 May 2022	compared to R2	compared to R1
Cash	9,749	6,129	16,040	162%	65%
Credit	1,967	3,741	4,912	31%	150%
In-kind	3,965	10,558	6,445	-39%	63%
FOOD					
	R1 Dec 2020	R2 Sep 2021	R3 May 2022	compared to R2	compared to R1
Cash	32,526	9,010	24,221	169%	-26%
Credit	13,361	5,135	17,458	240%	31%
In-kind	7,631	23,580	2,394	-90%	-69%
Self-produce	4,561	0,586	2,866	389%	-37%

Consequently, by May 2022 the share of households with debts at the time of the survey reached 79 percent, compared to 69 percent in September 2021. The average amount of debts increased at the same time from RWF 33,230 in September 2021 to RWF 58,193 in May 2022. Overall debt repayment accounts for a quarter of household expenditure, indicating a strong potential for households to become trapped in a debt cycle over time.

Economic capacity to meet basic needs (ECMEN)²⁰

BOX 3: 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 not 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.

²⁰ For more information on ECMEN please refer to WFP Essential Needs Assessment, Guidance Note, December 2020 https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000074197/download/?_ga=2.151843066.2134593707.1667475298-1079978722.1591089652



Below Food MEB	→	Highly insufficient economic capacity
Btw. Food MEB and MEB	→	Insufficient economic capacity
Above MEB	→	Sufficient economic capacity

(Source: JPDM Dec 2020)

For the purpose of this study, the monetary value of WFP's food basket per capita²¹ – adjusted on a monthly basis – has been used as the Food MEB. The value of WFP's food basket increased by 23 percent from RWF 7,167 in September 2021 to RWF 8,799 in April 2022. The overall MEB is constructed based on the MEB value in May 2022 factoring the same increase rate of food MEB over the same period. Hence, the MEB has changed from RWF 12,500 to RWF 15,500.

The average MEB and Food MEB per capita over 30 days in April 2022 were as follows:

FOOD MEB: RWF 8,799 per capita per month

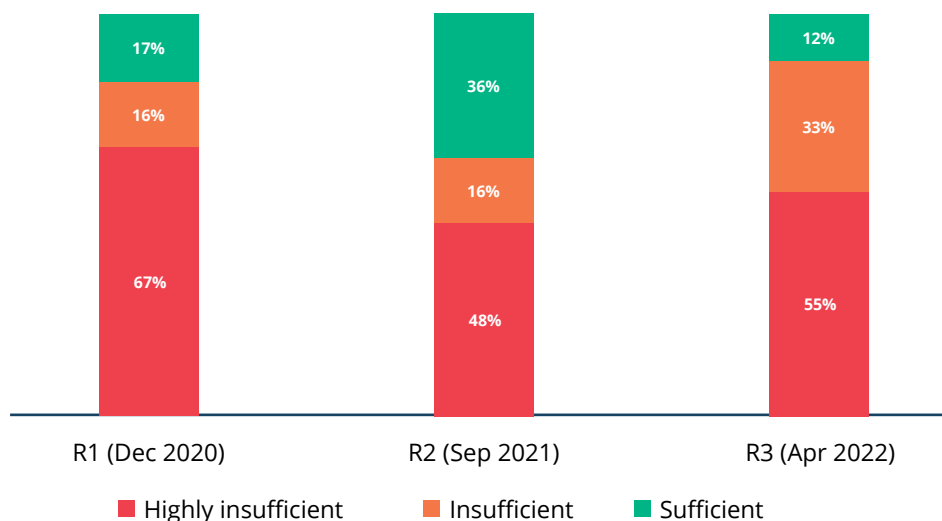
Overall MEB: RWF 15,500 per capita per month

Notwithstanding rising average household expenditures, households' economic capacities to meet essential needs entirely on their own (through the use of cash and/or self-production) are weakening.

Contrary to the improvement between December 2020 and September 2021, the proportion of households able to meet their essential needs using cash and self-production,

decreased by May 2022. In response to rising market prices for both, food and non-food items and scarce livelihood opportunities, up to 88 percent of refugee households lack a sufficient level of economic capacities, while the share that does drop from 36 percent to merely 12 percent of households in May 2022 (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Economic capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN) Dec 2020, Sep 2021 & Apr 2022

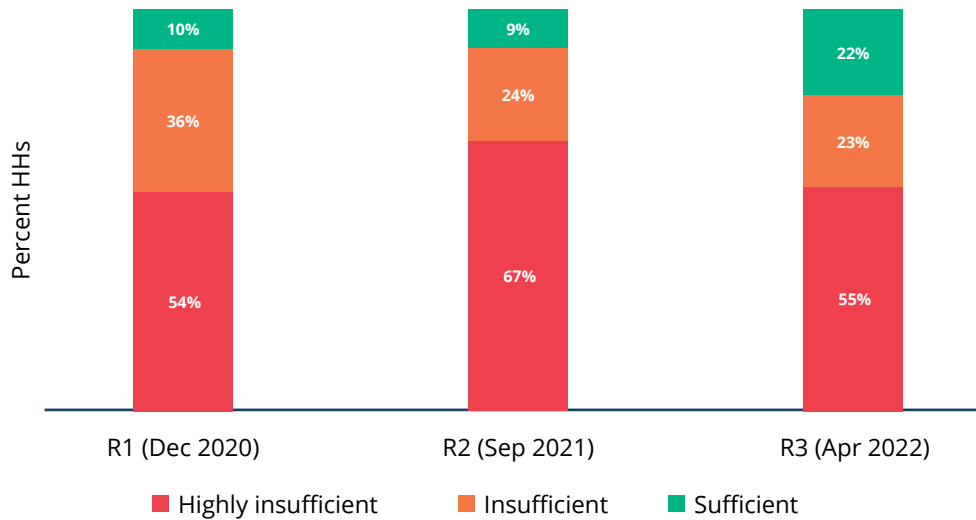


Source: JPDM, December 2020, September 2021, May 2022

²¹ WFP's food basket includes 12.3 kg of corn grain, 3.6 kg of beans, 0.9 kg of oil and 0.15 kg of iodized salt

Among the three eligibility groups, households no longer receiving assistance are more likely to be economically sufficient than those receiving either full or half rations (Figure 19). One out of five refugee households that are not supported (55 percent), have sufficient economic resources and/or are in the position to self-produce their food needs, compared to one out of ten households receiving half or full rations (10 percent). It is alarming to find the majority of assisted households lack the required resources and economic capacities for meeting their needs despite the help they receive, highlighting the urgent need for livelihood opportunities if self-reliance is to be achieved.

Figure 19: Economic capacity to meet basic needs by eligibility group May 2022



Source: JPDM, December 2020, September 2021, May 2022

In all camps, except in Kiziba, more than half of the population is highly economically insufficient while in Mahama this share stands at more than six in ten “old” and newly relocated households, many of whom still without a new livelihood to draw from since their transfer – a finding calling for continued monitoring. In Kiziba, a comparatively low share of 37 percent of the camp’s population was found to have highly insufficient economic capacities.

SECTION 3: MONITORING OF TARGETING EFFECTIVENESS

Inclusion and exclusion error

One of the objectives of monitoring the targeting approach is to measure its effectiveness. Targeting effectiveness measures how well the targeting approach reaches all those who are vulnerable and therefore eligible to receive assistance and excludes those who are not vulnerable and therefore not eligible. Inclusion and exclusion errors of the targeting approach are key indicators to quantify the effectiveness of how households are included or excluded.

The inclusion error refers to the receipt of benefits by people or households who receive assistance but are not in need. It is the number of households eligible to receive assistance based on targeting criteria despite not being in need, divided by the total number of eligible households.

The exclusion error refers to people or households who do not receive any assistance but are in need based on the targeting criteria. It refers to the number of households not eligible that are, however, in need, divided by the number of households in need of assistance (Table 4).

Table 4: Vulnerability classifications by eligibility groups

		ELIGIBILITY GROUP		
		FULL RATION	HALF RATION	NO RATION
VULNERABILITY	HIGHLY VULNERABLE	CORRECT	PARTIAL EXCLUSION ERROR	EXCLUSION ERROR
	MODERATELY VULNERABLE	PARTIAL INCLUSION ERROR	CORRECT	EXCLUSION ERROR
	LEAST VULNERABLE	INCLUSION ERROR	INCLUSION ERROR	CORRECT

The errors are usually an accumulative result of both, targeting design and targeting implementation. The analysis using JPDM data is a proxy but not an exact representation of the errors for the whole refugee population as the results are calculated based on sampled households only. But it provides a useful re-validation of the targeting methods and reveals potential areas of improvement in the implementation process.

Table 5: Inclusion and exclusion errors using JPDM data

	Baseline (design error)	R2 (September 2021)	R3 (March 2022)
Error			
Inclusion	17%	16%	7%
Exclusion	7%	5%	18%

Inclusion error: About 7 percent of individual beneficiaries were found least vulnerable and should not be assisted but are receiving a full or half ration. The inclusion error of 7 percent has been declining significantly since the previous two rounds of JPDMs (Table 5). When considering the implementation error, around 60 percent of refugees were found highly food insecure, while around 86 percent have been receiving the full package of assistance.

Exclusion error: Among the people who are highly or moderately vulnerable and who require assistance, 18 percent of them are not being assisted (Table 5). This proportion has increased noticeably since September 2021 and maybe a reflection of households' fluctuating vulnerability levels over time, as illustrated in earlier analyses (Figure 6). Their vulnerability status as assessed in September 2021 changed alongside rising market prices, reduced transfer values, as well as climatic challenges

in a continuously livelihood-deficient environment. Some eligibility criteria that used to highly correlate with vulnerability when the targeting approach was designed, appear to have lost their validity between September 2021 and May 2022.

Overall, the error level of the targeting approach falls into reasonable ranges for targeting approaches in general. It reflects the evolving nature of refugees' vulnerability across time and the importance of monitoring the implementation of targeted assistance on a regular basis.

Several factors may have contributed to the current errors:

Firstly, the inclusion of UNHCR protection-specific needs and sole reliance on them as eligibility criteria for full ration assistance has contributed to the inclusion error. While acknowledging the relevance of including specific protection needs at the household level, it is important to recognize that not all protection needs correlate with higher vulnerability by default. Rather than using them as sole variables to determine assistance transfers, protection needs should be considered in conjunction with other types of vulnerability criteria.

Secondly, the socio-demographic targeting criteria need updating. Two of the existing criteria - *households with 2 or more female children under 18 years old and households with no presence of working age male (18-59 years)* - are no longer significantly associated with vulnerability and should be removed. At the same time, the *household with 2 or more children (both male and female) under 18 years old* was found to be significantly associated with heightened vulnerability and is recommended to be added to further reduce exclusion errors.

Thirdly, inconsistencies have been detected between households' assigned eligibility groups and the number of targeting criteria they actually meet or do not meet. Using UNHCR's ProGres database as a reference, a review of the accuracy of households' eligibility groups on the one hand, and their socio-demographic characteristics on the other, will be essential in the endeavour to maximize the effectiveness of the targeting approach²².

²² Future analyses are recommended to measure the design error among households with more than one ProGres Group ID. Currently, 12 percent of households have more than one ID.

SECTION 4: MONITORING OF TARGETING PROCESS

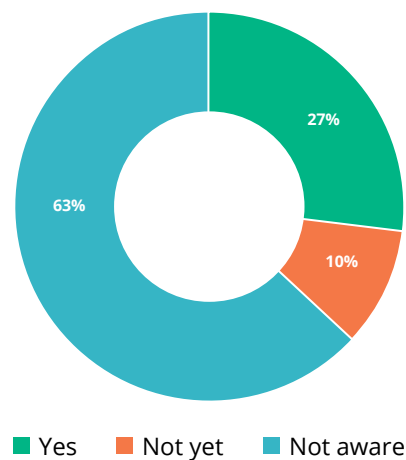
Communication with refugee communities

In line with AAP standards, an extensive information campaign has been implemented across all camps prior to and after the introduction of targeted assistance. In order to ensure the relevance of eligibility criteria and the reliability of targeted implementation over time, the Country Teams with the support of the Hub have been putting particular emphasis on communicating with the

communities throughout the process. Since October 2021 - after the second JPDM - the specific focus has been put on improving refugees' understanding of the targeting approach, monitoring the delivery of targeted assistance transfers, and enabling the collection and timely review of refugees' feedback and appeals.

By the time of the third JPDM in May 2022, more than one-third of refugee households (37 percent) were aware of this extensive information campaign of whom 27 percent indicated to have participated (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Participation in Information Campaign



Source: JPDM May 2022

By May 2022, households' knowledge about how targeted households are selected has since increased reaching 30 percent, which compares to 16 percent of knowledgeable households six months prior. Similarly, an increasing share of refugees knew about the exact entitlements they themselves are eligible to receive, reaching 64 percent in May 2022 compared to merely 37 percent in September 2021.

However, at the same time, peoples' knowledge about the targeting approach and own entitlements varies depending on the eligibility group they belong to: households not receiving any assistance were found to be least informed about how households are selected generally and had not been informed about their entitlements and lack thereof (28 percent). This know-how - especially regarding own entitlements - increases substantially among households receiving assistance, whether a full or half ration, reaching 82 and 76 percent respectively.

Merely 35 percent of those refugees who participated in the information campaign, thought it had significantly or moderately improved their knowledge about eligibility criteria and the targeting approach as a whole. FGD participants expressed difficulty in understanding and/or endorsing the correlation between the identified criteria and vulnerability at the household level. Overall,

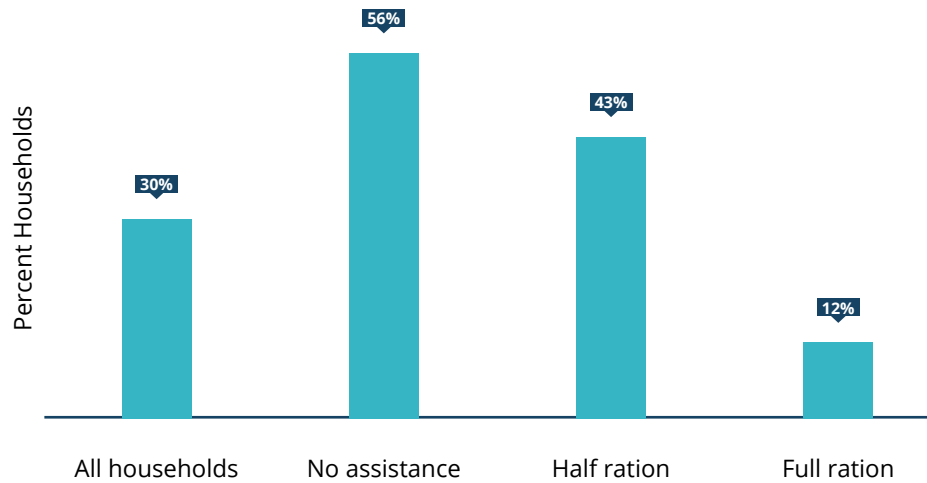
the findings highlight the need for further reviewing and enhancing the communication strategy to ensure that the main messages of the targeting approach reach everyone and that the targeting process is understood and supported by the entire refugee community.

Feedback and appeal mechanisms

Feedback mechanisms serve to collect refugees' feedback on the targeted assistance while the appeals mechanism can be used for refugees to apply for a review of their assigned eligibility status for food assistance. As a result of the extensive information campaign, by May 2022 up to 64 percent of households were found to be aware of the available appeal mechanisms in place. Also, the share of households that knows how to make an appeal has increased quite substantially from 49 percent in September 2021 to 59 percent in May 2022.

Appeals concerning households' eligibility status have remained at similar levels during this period with 30 percent of households. However, there are stark differences in that regard between eligibility groups whereby those households receiving no or half assistance being more likely to appeal to contest their status (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Appeals by eligibility group between Sep 2021 and May 2022



Source: JPDM May 2022

Currently, appeals that call for corrections or updates of information registered in ProGres²³ are addressed. However, households in need of assistance but not receiving any due to a design error of the targeting approach, are not yet being reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Satisfaction with the responses given following an appeal remains limited: among the 30 percent of households who appealed, merely one-quarter of them (24 percent) were satisfied with the response. Unsurprisingly, only very few unassisted households were satisfied with the response given (5 percent), while the large majority of those still receiving assistance expressed satisfaction with the feedback (70 percent). Top reasons for being unsatisfied include the negative response following a request for more assistance, long waiting time to receive the response, and difficulties in understanding the link between the eligibility criteria and vulnerability.

Appeals continue being predominately made with UNHCR (67 percent of households), followed by WFP (38 percent), either through their Helpdesks or directly with staff. The share of households using the agencies' hotlines or helplines for placing their appeals remains very low with about one in ten households doing so. This is mainly due to hotlines not being toll-free and a general preference for face-to-face communication for follow-up questions and clarifications.

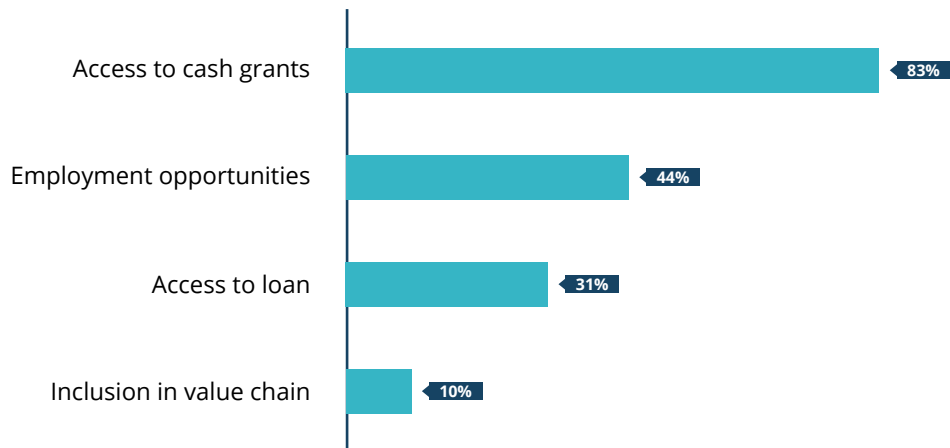
Refugees' perception of targeted assistance

In order to capture a holistic understanding of the overall well-being of the refugee population since the introduction of targeted food assistance, the JPDM triangulates quantitative with qualitative data from community consultations, key informant interviews, and community engagement in verification exercises. The aim is to further finetune the targeting approach with its eligibility criteria (household characteristics and assets), while at the same time ensuring accountability, transparency, and general buy-in by the refugee population.

Households were asked to evaluate the impact of targeted cash assistance and livelihood support – reaching 87 percent and 5 percent of refugee households respectively - on their overall well-being and living conditions. The impact was reported as greatest as a result of targeted cash assistance (Figure 22). In the same vein, FGD participants agreed that the provision of financial resources and employment opportunities are the most beneficial and effective interventions to increase levels of self-reliance

²³ Used to decide households' eligibility group

Figure 22: Types of interventions considered most effective in ensuring self-reliance



Source: JPDM May 2022

Against the background of increasingly challenging economic developments at the national and local level, FGD and KII participants pointed out an increasingly difficult situation since the transition from status-based to needs-based targeted food assistance, which has manifested itself in the following:

- Reduction in food consumption and deterioration in the nutritious quality of food consumed which has also impacted children's school performance generally;
- Rise in drop-outs from schools as older children are asked to support their families in their daily work and income activities;
- Increasing sense of insecurity with increasing thefts and robberies;
- Inability to save money and the gradual accumulation of debts have forced households to leave savings groups;
- Worsening interpersonal relationships with a rise in conflicts and cases-based violence.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a great need to further build household resilience through alternative, long-term, sustainable programming while the transfer value of the food assistance should be reviewed in order to cushion the impact of ongoing price increases on household vulnerability. The proportion of highly vulnerable households has remained at 60 percent with no substantive deterioration observed since the implementation of targeting food assistance based on needs. However, households continue to be exposed to external shocks, resulting in high levels of mobility between vulnerability groups over time. Households receiving less and no assistance have demonstrated low resilience because of the frequent adoption of negative coping, the increasing use of credits to source essential needs, and growing debts which can further undermine already limited household resilience. In the absence of widescale, alternative investments, including longer-term sustainable programming (including nationally owned programmes) that build household resilience and support them in responding to shocks, households will continue to move between vulnerability groups depending on the challenges they are exposed to over time. At the same time, the transfer value of the food assistance is highly recommended to be reviewed, due to the significant increase in the cost of the food basket.

The targeting approach and associated eligibility criteria have been found appropriate for the current context and can be retained going forward, however, some changes are needed to further reduce targeting errors. The targeting approach in and of itself remains relevant. Remaining targeting errors (design and implementation) should be addressed through a review of UNHCR protection-based criteria and of ProGres information, the use of appeal mechanisms to identify common characteristics of excluded households, and an update of the list of socio-demographic eligibility criteria. The update of the list of socio-demographic criteria is recommended to involve the replacement of “households with two or more female children” with “households with two or more female and male children” and the inclusion of students above 18 years as able household members.

An alignment of the NFI assistance to food assistance targeting is strongly recommended to ensure the most effective use of available resources to help households meet their basic needs.

This recommendation is justified by the following findings of the current JPDM: the dramatic decline in the share of economically self-sufficient households from 36 percent in September 2021 to merely 12 percent in May 2022; the significant increase in household food and non-food expenditures; the dramatic rise in the use of credits, specifically to cover non-food needs, which in turn has resulted in growing debt levels; and lastly the large share of 80 percent of non-food expenditures spent on just four categories, including hygiene, energy, clothing and debt payment.

Based on those findings, it is recommended that the full NFI assistance to moderately and highly vulnerable households is to be continued, however, removed for the group of least vulnerable households. In order to streamline the assistance programmatically and help increase the understanding/knowledge of the assistance among beneficiaries, NFI assistance transfer values should be simplified based on expenditure data and the gap in household capacity to meet their non-food needs. Lastly, the communication and implementation of changes to food and NFI assistance is strongly recommended to be coordinated to ensure coherent messaging and manage the risks associated with potential changes in the future.

Joint appeals mechanisms need further finetuning to help reduce targeting errors. Despite improvements since the second JPDM (R2) in September 2021, joint appeal mechanisms are in need of finetuning based on the joint communication plan (insert link): households affected by targeting changes should be allowed to appeal before any changes are implemented, household-level reassessments (possibly involving partner staff) are required as follow ups to appeals and analyses of appeals are to take place in a timely manner to identify and address both design and implementation targeting errors at the right time.

ANNEX

ANNEX 1: SAMPLING DETAILS

In line with the sampling strategy of the first and second JPDMs in December 2020 and September 2021, the third 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 3rd JPDM was also designed to be representative at the assistance group level. Similarly to previous assessments, the team used the total number of ProGres Groups by the time the survey was designed (March 2022) 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) 2,900 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. To account for relocation of refugees from Kigeme and Gihembe camps to Mahama camp as a factor that may confound our interpretation of targeting impact for Mahama in particular, Mahama sample included separate groups, each statistically representative of the corresponding population, for relocated (Congolese refugees who moved to the camp from Kigeme and Gihembe camps) and “not relocated” (Burundian refugees originally residing in the camp). As a result, the total PDM sample distribution was planned as below:

Camp Name	Full Ration	Half Ration	No assistance	Total
Kigeme Camp	210	117	141	468
Kiziba Camp	211	122	143	476
Mugombwa Camp	206	88	107	401
Nyabiheke Camp	209	106	120	435
Mahama (Not relocated)	220	198	216	634
Mahama (Relocated)	212	121	155	488
Total	1268	760	882	2910

Thanks to the joint efforts of the enumeration team and field colleagues, the assessment achieved a total number of 2,849 complete household surveys following the sampling strategy. The distribution of the sampled households by camp and eligibility group is as below. The number of households surveyed was 2 percent short of the target due to attrition mainly caused by mobility and refugee households’ reluctance to participate (especially for those who were receiving half ration or no assistance). The distribution of surveyed households by camp and eligibility group is as below:

Eligibility	Camp					
	Kigeme	Kiziba	Mugombwa	Nyabiheke	Mahama	Total
Full Ration	385	299	297	404	661	2046
Half Ration	33	48	29	34	110	254
No assistance	54	101	63	66	265	549
Total	472	448	389	504	1036	2849

ANNEX 2: DISAGGREGATED STATISTICS

A1. Household Demographics

Single		Marital status of the household head					Household with children under 5		Household with elderly (people above 60)	
		Currently married	Separated / divorced	Widowed	Living together, but not legally married	Without children under 5	With children under 5	Without elderly	With elderly	
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	15.1%	28.0%	11.4%	23.6%	21.8%	49.1%	50.9%	77.1%	22.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	11.6%	29.1%	7.0%	12.8%	39.5%	54.7%	45.3%	83.7%	16.3%
	least vulnerable	39.7%	13.7%	12.3%	2.7%	31.5%	57.5%	42.5%	89.0%	11.0%
	Total	17.7%	26.5%	11.2%	20.5%	24.1%	50.4%	49.6%	78.9%	21.1%
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	15.7%	34.8%	13.8%	23.8%	11.9%	49.5%	50.5%	65.2%	34.8%
	Moderately vulnerable	9.4%	53.5%	6.3%	15.0%	15.7%	55.1%	44.9%	83.5%	16.5%
	least vulnerable	35.0%	46.0%	8.0%	2.2%	8.8%	55.5%	44.5%	89.8%	10.2%
	Total	19.4%	39.3%	11.7%	18.0%	11.6%	51.5%	48.5%	72.7%	27.3%
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	13.4%	17.2%	16.3%	23.9%	29.2%	44.5%	55.5%	78.0%	22.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	11.8%	34.2%	9.2%	3.9%	40.8%	53.9%	46.1%	86.8%	13.2%
	least vulnerable	51.2%	18.6%	5.8%	1.2%	23.3%	53.5%	46.5%	93.0%	7.0%
	Total	19.4%	18.7%	14.0%	18.7%	29.1%	46.7%	53.3%	81.1%	18.9%
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	14.8%	33.1%	8.8%	25.0%	18.3%	42.6%	57.4%	75.0%	25.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	9.1%	55.7%	8.0%	12.5%	14.8%	47.7%	52.3%	85.2%	14.8%
	least vulnerable	31.5%	47.2%	7.9%	0.0%	13.5%	51.7%	48.3%	91.0%	9.0%
	Total	16.6%	36.4%	8.6%	20.9%	17.4%	44.1%	55.9%	77.8%	22.2%
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	14.7%	35.5%	11.1%	24.9%	13.8%	38.2%	61.8%	74.7%	25.3%
	Moderately vulnerable	10.7%	48.0%	12.0%	8.0%	21.3%	49.3%	50.7%	86.7%	13.3%
	least vulnerable	20.0%	62.5%	5.0%	0.0%	12.5%	42.5%	57.5%	93.8%	6.3%
	Total	15.2%	40.4%	10.2%	20.0%	14.2%	39.7%	60.3%	78.4%	21.6%
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	16.1%	31.0%	13.7%	19.8%	19.4%	36.7%	63.3%	83.9%	16.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	16.8%	48.1%	7.0%	11.2%	16.8%	49.1%	50.9%	94.9%	5.1%
	least vulnerable	45.5%	27.6%	3.9%	1.1%	21.9%	56.3%	43.7%	99.3%	0.7%
	Total	25.7%	32.1%	9.7%	12.7%	19.8%	44.6%	55.4%	90.2%	9.8%

Total	Highly vulnerable	15.0%	29.9%	12.5%	23.5%	19.1%	43.4%	56.6%	75.6%	24.4%
	Moderately vulnerable	11.6%	44.8%	8.2%	10.6%	24.8%	51.6%	48.4%	86.8%	13.2%
	least vulnerable	37.2%	35.9%	7.2%	1.2%	18.6%	52.8%	47.2%	92.6%	7.4%
	Total	19.0%	32.2%	10.9%	18.4%	19.4%	46.2%	53.8%	79.9%	20.1%

No		Household literacy level (Can the head of household read and/or write?)			Households with at least 1 disabled or chronically sick member	
		Yes, read only	Yes, both read and write	No	Yes	
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	50.2%	10.7%	39.1%	68.6%	31.4%
	Moderately vulnerable	38.4%	14.0%	47.7%	79.1%	20.9%
	least vulnerable	12.3%	8.2%	79.5%	78.1%	21.9%
	Total	45.0%	10.6%	44.3%	70.4%	29.6%
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	41.9%	9.5%	48.6%	70.0%	30.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	29.1%	8.7%	62.2%	79.5%	20.5%
	least vulnerable	7.3%	5.1%	87.6%	90.5%	9.5%
	Total	32.7%	8.4%	58.9%	75.7%	24.3%
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	51.7%	8.6%	39.7%	76.1%	23.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	35.5%	15.8%	48.7%	82.9%	17.1%
	least vulnerable	14.0%	4.7%	81.4%	86.0%	14.0%
	Total	44.3%	8.5%	47.2%	78.2%	21.8%
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	48.2%	12.0%	39.8%	71.8%	28.2%
	Moderately vulnerable	30.7%	25.0%	44.3%	77.3%	22.7%
	least vulnerable	11.2%	13.5%	75.3%	89.9%	10.1%
	Total	42.2%	13.0%	44.7%	74.6%	25.4%
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	47.0%	19.4%	33.6%	73.3%	26.7%
	Moderately vulnerable	36.0%	9.3%	54.7%	86.7%	13.3%
	least vulnerable	5.0%	12.5%	82.5%	91.3%	8.8%
	Total	39.9%	17.6%	42.4%	76.9%	23.1%
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	38.7%	13.7%	47.6%	71.8%	28.2%
	Moderately vulnerable	29.4%	10.7%	59.8%	86.0%	14.0%
	least vulnerable	8.6%	12.2%	79.2%	92.5%	7.5%
	Total	27.8%	12.8%	59.3%	80.2%	19.8%
Total	Highly vulnerable	46.3%	12.3%	41.4%	71.9%	28.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	33.2%	13.9%	52.9%	81.9%	18.1%
	least vulnerable	9.7%	9.4%	80.9%	88.0%	12.0%
	Total	38.7%	11.8%	49.5%	76.0%	24.0%

A2. Income, debt, and savings

Mean		Household's monthly income	Household reporting having debt		Average household debt	Household reporting having savings		Average household current savings
		No	Yes	Mean	No	Yes	Mean	
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	9407	15.1%	84.9%	54840	87.8%	12.2%	6736
	Moderately vulnerable	5609	9.3%	90.7%	87757	91.9%	8.1%	5407
	least vulnerable	12238	19.2%	80.8%	88316	90.4%	9.6%	15486
	Total	9467	15.2%	84.8%	60902	88.4%	11.6%	7497
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	8039	16.7%	83.3%	55356	86.2%	13.8%	24659
	Moderately vulnerable	11972	17.3%	82.7%	50937	89.8%	10.2%	20231
	least vulnerable	14223	24.1%	75.9%	70939	83.9%	16.1%	38810
	Total	9859	18.4%	81.6%	58137	86.1%	13.9%	27859
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	8686	11.5%	88.5%	53897	87.6%	12.4%	9435
	Moderately vulnerable	11555	17.1%	82.9%	105016	93.4%	6.6%	7200
	least vulnerable	11793	20.9%	79.1%	84860	88.4%	11.6%	14880
	Total	9405	13.4%	86.6%	62168	88.1%	11.9%	10212
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	12260	20.4%	79.6%	75109	78.2%	21.8%	19900
	Moderately vulnerable	15917	18.2%	81.8%	106921	86.4%	13.6%	24917
	least vulnerable	14422	24.7%	75.3%	125425	91.0%	9.0%	48750
	Total	12786	20.8%	79.2%	83552	80.4%	19.6%	21918
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	7724	23.5%	76.5%	58212	92.6%	7.4%	14525
	Moderately vulnerable	7987	33.3%	66.7%	50148	94.7%	5.3%	11950
	least vulnerable	11673	33.8%	66.3%	53923	92.5%	7.5%	19500
	Total	8331	25.7%	74.3%	57103	92.8%	7.2%	15156
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	7462	25.4%	74.6%	31695	92.7%	7.3%	7165
	Moderately vulnerable	9098	23.4%	76.6%	30725	93.5%	6.5%	17079
	least vulnerable	10726	35.8%	64.2%	31299	94.3%	5.7%	25319
	Total	8721	28.5%	71.5%	31448	93.3%	6.7%	13635
Total	Highly vulnerable	8929	18.8%	81.2%	54852	87.5%	12.5%	13737
	Moderately vulnerable	10356	19.8%	80.2%	71917	91.6%	8.4%	14464
	least vulnerable	12513	26.4%	73.6%	75794	90.1%	9.9%	27124
	Total	9762	20.4%	79.6%	58885	88.2%	11.8%	16046

Mean		Food expenditure share in the past 30 days	Food expenditure share group				
		<25%	25%-50%	50%-75%	75%-100%	100%	
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	41.0%	28.4%	39.1%	21.8%	10.7%	0.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	44.1%	20.9%	40.7%	26.7%	10.5%	1.2%
	least vulnerable	51.1%	17.8%	37.0%	24.7%	16.4%	4.1%
	Total	42.4%	26.7%	39.0%	22.4%	11.3%	0.5%

Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	45.3%	28.6%	28.6%	27.6%	14.8%	0.5%
	Moderately vulnerable	49.1%	16.5%	32.3%	35.4%	15.0%	0.8%
	least vulnerable	49.1%	14.6%	40.1%	27.7%	15.3%	2.2%
	Total	46.6%	24.1%	31.6%	28.5%	14.9%	0.9%
	Highly vulnerable	54.1%	20.6%	20.6%	31.1%	24.9%	2.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	55.9%	14.5%	26.3%	28.9%	26.3%	3.9%
	least vulnerable	57.8%	16.3%	24.4%	27.9%	24.4%	7.0%
	Total	54.8%	19.4%	21.6%	30.4%	24.9%	3.6%
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	46.3%	21.8%	33.8%	32.0%	10.2%	2.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	45.6%	22.7%	38.6%	26.1%	11.4%	1.1%
	least vulnerable	45.5%	20.2%	41.6%	23.6%	9.0%	5.6%
	Total	46.1%	21.7%	35.1%	30.5%	10.1%	2.5%
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	60.9%	7.8%	30.0%	30.9%	26.3%	5.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	62.7%	12.0%	24.0%	22.7%	29.3%	12.0%
	least vulnerable	65.2%	8.9%	24.1%	29.1%	25.3%	12.7%
	Total	61.7%	8.3%	28.7%	30.0%	26.3%	6.7%
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	59.5%	8.1%	27.8%	35.9%	20.6%	7.7%
	Moderately vulnerable	58.6%	11.2%	32.2%	26.2%	18.2%	12.1%
	least vulnerable	62.7%	7.2%	27.7%	29.1%	19.1%	16.9%
	Total	60.4%	8.2%	28.3%	32.5%	19.8%	11.2%
Total	Highly vulnerable	51.2%	19.2%	30.0%	29.9%	17.9%	3.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	52.7%	16.3%	32.4%	27.7%	18.4%	5.2%
	least vulnerable	55.2%	14.2%	32.5%	27.0%	18.3%	8.1%
	Total	52.0%	18.1%	30.7%	29.1%	17.9%	4.2%

A3. Livelihood-based coping

		Household Livelihood Coping Classification			
		Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies	
HH not adopting coping strategies					
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	54.2%	30.3%	7.7%	7.7%
	Moderately vulnerable	43.0%	39.5%	2.3%	15.1%
	least vulnerable	37.0%	27.4%	9.6%	26.0%
	Total	51.5%	30.6%	7.6%	10.3%
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	59.0%	26.7%	4.8%	9.5%
	Moderately vulnerable	59.8%	26.8%	6.3%	7.1%
	least vulnerable	38.7%	34.3%	8.0%	19.0%
	Total	54.5%	28.4%	5.7%	11.4%
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	58.4%	24.4%	3.8%	13.4%
	Moderately vulnerable	63.2%	26.3%	0.0%	10.5%
	least vulnerable	39.5%	33.7%	7.0%	19.8%
	Total	55.7%	26.1%	4.1%	14.2%

Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	52.8%	31.0%	5.6%	10.6%
	Moderately vulnerable	51.1%	29.5%	5.7%	13.6%
	least vulnerable	40.4%	32.6%	7.9%	19.1%
	Total	51.1%	31.1%	5.9%	11.9%
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	55.3%	29.0%	5.1%	10.6%
	Moderately vulnerable	52.0%	29.3%	5.3%	13.3%
	least vulnerable	48.8%	26.3%	8.8%	16.3%
	Total	54.1%	28.6%	5.6%	11.6%
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	45.2%	37.5%	3.2%	14.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	36.0%	36.9%	8.9%	18.2%
	least vulnerable	39.8%	29.4%	2.9%	28.0%
	Total	42.3%	34.8%	3.8%	19.1%
Total	Highly vulnerable	54.2%	29.8%	5.0%	11.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	50.9%	31.4%	4.8%	13.0%
	least vulnerable	40.7%	30.6%	7.3%	21.3%
	Total	51.5%	29.9%	5.5%	13.1%

A4. Food Consumption

Poor Consumption		Food Consumption Group CO Version			Reduced coping strategies index
		Borderline Consumption	Acceptable Consumption	Mean	
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	4.1%	35.1%	60.9%	14.31
	Moderately vulnerable	9.3%	34.9%	55.8%	19.69
	least vulnerable	20.5%	39.7%	39.7%	22.10
	Total	6.3%	35.6%	58.1%	15.57
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	0.5%	19.0%	80.5%	13.10
	Moderately vulnerable	1.6%	17.3%	81.1%	14.50
	least vulnerable	10.9%	25.5%	63.5%	17.19
	Total	3.0%	20.3%	76.7%	14.18
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	3.3%	35.4%	61.2%	13.54
	Moderately vulnerable	9.2%	40.8%	50.0%	13.20
	least vulnerable	8.1%	31.4%	60.5%	14.67
	Total	4.6%	35.2%	60.3%	13.70
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	3.9%	25.0%	71.1%	10.10
	Moderately vulnerable	6.8%	28.4%	64.8%	10.49
	least vulnerable	12.4%	33.7%	53.9%	12.63
	Total	5.2%	26.4%	68.5%	10.46
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	1.4%	35.9%	62.7%	13.33
	Moderately vulnerable	8.0%	26.7%	65.3%	12.92
	least vulnerable	10.0%	33.8%	56.3%	15.16
	Total	3.1%	34.9%	61.9%	13.57
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	6.0%	34.7%	59.3%	13.18
	Moderately vulnerable	15.9%	36.4%	47.7%	15.46
	least vulnerable	17.6%	42.3%	40.1%	15.74
	Total	11.0%	37.4%	51.6%	14.29

Total	Highly vulnerable	3.2%	30.9%	65.9%	12.93
	Moderately vulnerable	8.5%	30.8%	60.8%	14.38
	least vulnerable	13.3%	34.4%	52.3%	16.25
	Total	5.5%	31.6%	62.9%	13.63

Never consumed Row N %		Vitamin A consumption			Protein Consumption			Heme Iron Consumption		
		Con- sumed some- times	Con- sumed at least daily	Never con- sumed	Con- sumed some- times	Con- sumed at least daily	Never con- sumed	Con- sumed some- times	Con- sumed at least daily	
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Kigeme	Highly vul- nerable	31.7%	60.1%	8.1%	2.2%	28.8%	69.0%	97.0%	2.6%	.4%
	Moderately vulnerable	41.9%	55.8%	2.3%	2.3%	30.2%	67.4%	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%
	least vulner- able	43.8%	49.3%	6.8%	12.3%	42.5%	45.2%	95.9%	4.1%	0.0%
	Total	33.8%	58.6%	7.6%	3.4%	30.4%	66.2%	97.0%	2.7%	.3%
Kiziba	Highly vul- nerable	30.0%	60.5%	9.5%	1.0%	17.6%	81.4%	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	23.6%	66.1%	10.2%	1.6%	15.0%	83.5%	95.3%	4.7%	0.0%
	least vulner- able	35.8%	49.6%	14.6%	2.9%	28.5%	68.6%	95.6%	4.4%	0.0%
	Total	30.6%	58.6%	10.7%	1.5%	19.8%	78.8%	96.3%	3.7%	0.0%
Mu- gomb- wa	Highly vul- nerable	31.1%	58.4%	10.5%	1.4%	26.3%	72.2%	98.6%	1.4%	0.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	26.3%	64.5%	9.2%	1.3%	39.5%	59.2%	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%
	least vulner- able	18.6%	73.3%	8.1%	5.8%	29.1%	65.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	28.7%	61.3%	10.0%	2.1%	27.7%	70.1%	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%
Nyabi- heke	Highly vul- nerable	30.6%	54.9%	14.4%	2.8%	21.8%	75.4%	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	22.7%	67.0%	10.2%	3.4%	27.3%	69.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	least vulner- able	30.3%	55.1%	14.6%	2.2%	43.8%	53.9%	97.8%	2.2%	0.0%
	Total	30.1%	55.8%	14.2%	2.8%	25.1%	72.2%	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Ma- hama (relocat- ed)	Highly vul- nerable	24.0%	59.9%	16.1%	1.8%	28.1%	70.0%	97.7%	2.3%	0.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	29.3%	56.0%	14.7%	4.0%	25.3%	70.7%	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%
	least vulner- able	36.3%	47.5%	16.3%	6.3%	32.5%	61.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	26.2%	57.8%	16.0%	2.7%	28.6%	68.8%	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%
Maha- ma (not relocat- ed)	Highly vul- nerable	23.4%	52.0%	24.6%	1.2%	37.5%	61.3%	98.4%	1.6%	0.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	23.8%	50.9%	25.2%	7.0%	47.2%	45.8%	95.3%	4.7%	0.0%
	least vulner- able	34.1%	43.4%	22.6%	5.4%	54.1%	40.5%	96.8%	2.9%	.4%
	Total	26.9%	49.1%	24.0%	3.3%	44.1%	52.6%	97.5%	2.4%	.1%

Total	Highly vulnerable	28.6%	57.5%	14.0%	1.8%	26.8%	71.4%	97.9%	2.0%	.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	26.9%	58.7%	14.4%	3.9%	32.9%	63.2%	97.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	least vulnerable	33.3%	50.4%	16.3%	5.4%	41.8%	52.8%	97.3%	2.6%	.1%
	Total	29.3%	56.2%	14.5%	2.7%	30.3%	67.1%	97.7%	2.2%	.1%

A5. Vulnerability classification

		Highly Vulnerable	Moderately Vulnerable	Not Vulnerable
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	57.6%	38.7%	3.7%
	Moderately vulnerable	79.1%	18.6%	2.3%
	least vulnerable	71.2%	21.9%	6.8%
	Total	60.6%	35.4%	4.0%
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	37.6%	49.0%	13.3%
	Moderately vulnerable	45.7%	42.5%	11.8%
	least vulnerable	58.4%	18.2%	23.4%
	Total	43.2%	41.4%	15.4%
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	61.2%	34.4%	4.3%
	Moderately vulnerable	76.3%	17.1%	6.6%
	least vulnerable	64.0%	30.2%	5.8%
	Total	62.8%	32.5%	4.7%
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	57.4%	32.7%	9.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	64.8%	25.0%	10.2%
	least vulnerable	57.3%	30.3%	12.4%
	Total	57.9%	31.9%	10.2%
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	64.1%	28.1%	7.8%
	Moderately vulnerable	78.7%	16.0%	5.3%
	least vulnerable	75.0%	17.5%	7.5%
	Total	66.7%	25.7%	7.6%
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	71.0%	25.4%	3.6%
	Moderately vulnerable	79.4%	16.8%	3.7%
	least vulnerable	65.2%	21.5%	13.3%
	Total	70.2%	23.1%	6.7%
Total	Highly vulnerable	58.1%	34.8%	7.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	70.7%	22.7%	6.7%
	least vulnerable	65.2%	23.3%	11.5%
	Total	60.2%	31.7%	8.1%

A6. Protection and accountability

No		HH received WFP cash assistance in March 2022		Knowledge of how people were chosen to receive WFP cash assistance		Knowledge of entitlement		HHs by gender of decision-maker on WFP cash assistance received such as when, where and what to buy		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Men	Women	Both men and women	
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	1.8%	98.2%	75.3%	24.7%	17.3%	82.7%	1.8%	58.3%	39.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	2.3%	97.7%	76.7%	23.3%	26.7%	73.3%	11.6%	48.8%	39.5%
	least vulnerable	75.3%	24.7%	82.2%	17.8%	67.1%	32.9%	34.2%	26.0%	39.7%
	Total	10.3%	89.7%	76.2%	23.8%	23.7%	76.3%	6.2%	54.0%	39.8%
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	4.8%	95.2%	80.5%	19.5%	19.0%	81.0%	2.9%	65.2%	31.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	8.7%	91.3%	81.1%	18.9%	24.4%	75.6%	7.1%	44.9%	48.0%
	least vulnerable	83.2%	16.8%	86.1%	13.9%	72.3%	27.7%	32.8%	21.9%	45.3%
	Total	22.9%	77.1%	81.8%	18.2%	31.6%	68.4%	10.1%	53.3%	36.7%
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	8.6%	91.4%	77.5%	22.5%	17.2%	82.8%	2.9%	64.1%	33.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	3.9%	96.1%	76.3%	23.7%	21.1%	78.9%	7.9%	32.9%	59.2%
	least vulnerable	73.3%	26.7%	79.1%	20.9%	58.1%	41.9%	31.4%	20.9%	47.7%
	Total	18.8%	81.2%	77.7%	22.3%	24.2%	75.8%	7.9%	54.8%	37.4%
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	2.5%	97.5%	65.1%	34.9%	17.3%	82.7%	4.6%	60.6%	34.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	5.7%	94.3%	69.3%	30.7%	21.6%	78.4%	10.2%	36.4%	53.4%
	least vulnerable	73.0%	27.0%	67.4%	32.6%	60.7%	39.3%	33.7%	16.9%	49.4%
	Total	11.9%	88.1%	65.7%	34.3%	23.2%	76.8%	8.8%	53.2%	38.0%
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	1.4%	98.6%	58.1%	41.9%	20.3%	79.7%	2.3%	61.8%	35.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	1.3%	98.7%	60.0%	40.0%	21.3%	78.7%	9.3%	33.3%	57.3%
	least vulnerable	91.3%	8.8%	67.5%	32.5%	80.0%	20.0%	22.5%	15.0%	62.5%
	Total	14.8%	85.2%	59.6%	40.4%	29.3%	70.7%	5.8%	52.7%	41.4%
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	1.2%	98.8%	59.3%	40.7%	19.4%	80.6%	8.9%	56.5%	34.7%
	Moderately vulnerable	0.9%	99.1%	65.4%	34.6%	24.8%	75.2%	22.4%	27.6%	50.0%
	least vulnerable	86.0%	14.0%	74.9%	25.1%	78.5%	21.5%	51.6%	7.2%	41.2%
	Total	28.5%	71.5%	65.1%	34.9%	39.1%	60.9%	24.4%	36.9%	38.7%
Total	Highly vulnerable	3.4%	96.6%	69.3%	30.7%	18.4%	81.6%	3.9%	61.1%	35.0%
	Moderately vulnerable	3.8%	96.2%	71.5%	28.5%	23.3%	76.7%	11.4%	37.3%	51.3%
	least vulnerable	80.4%	19.6%	76.2%	23.8%	69.4%	30.6%	34.4%	18.0%	47.6%
	Total	17.8%	82.2%	71.0%	29.0%	28.5%	71.5%	10.5%	50.8%	38.7%

No		HHs paid money to receive cash WFP assistance		HHs that know that there is an appeal mechanism and help desk led by UNHCR and WFP?		HHs that know how to make an appeal regarding your targeted WFP assistance?		HHs member made an appeal regarding the targeted WFP assistance eligibility category since October 2021		HHs know how to make a complaint regarding the distribution of targeted WFP assistance		HH member made a complaint regarding the distribution of targeted WFP assistance since October 2021	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kigeme	Highly vulnerable	98.5%	1.5%	27.3%	72.7%	35.8%	64.2%	87.8%	12.2%	29.5%	70.5%	86.7%	13.3%
	Moderately vulnerable	98.8%	1.2%	20.9%	79.1%	39.5%	60.5%	57.0%	43.0%	31.4%	68.6%	68.6%	31.4%
	least vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	21.9%	78.1%	34.2%	65.8%	38.4%	61.6%	35.6%	64.4%	49.3%	50.7%
	Total	98.7%	1.3%	26.2%	73.8%	35.9%	64.1%	80.0%	20.0%	30.3%	69.7%	81.2%	18.8%
Kiziba	Highly vulnerable	97.6%	2.4%	41.9%	58.1%	46.2%	53.8%	86.7%	13.3%	36.2%	63.8%	83.8%	16.2%
	Moderately vulnerable	98.4%	1.6%	27.6%	72.4%	34.6%	65.4%	51.2%	48.8%	24.4%	75.6%	54.3%	45.7%
	least vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	32.8%	67.2%	29.9%	70.1%	27.7%	72.3%	30.7%	69.3%	47.4%	52.6%
	Total	98.2%	1.8%	38.3%	61.7%	41.3%	58.7%	69.5%	30.5%	33.7%	66.3%	72.4%	27.6%
Mugombwa	Highly vulnerable	98.1%	1.9%	31.6%	68.4%	41.1%	58.9%	87.6%	12.4%	30.6%	69.4%	78.9%	21.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	98.7%	1.3%	23.7%	76.3%	28.9%	71.1%	46.1%	53.9%	21.1%	78.9%	47.4%	52.6%
	least vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	18.6%	81.4%	17.4%	82.6%	26.7%	73.3%	23.3%	76.7%	38.4%	61.6%
	Total	98.4%	1.6%	28.9%	71.1%	36.4%	63.6%	74.6%	25.4%	28.7%	71.3%	70.0%	30.0%
Nyabiheke	Highly vulnerable	98.9%	1.1%	36.6%	63.4%	39.1%	60.9%	89.1%	10.9%	33.5%	66.5%	89.1%	10.9%
	Moderately vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	29.5%	70.5%	58.0%	42.0%	35.2%	64.8%	68.2%	31.8%
	least vulnerable	98.9%	1.1%	37.1%	62.9%	37.1%	62.9%	55.1%	44.9%	37.1%	62.9%	65.2%	34.8%
	Total	99.0%	1.0%	35.9%	64.1%	38.2%	61.8%	82.6%	17.4%	34.0%	66.0%	84.6%	15.4%
Mahama (relocated)	Highly vulnerable	98.6%	1.4%	42.4%	57.6%	49.3%	50.7%	93.1%	6.9%	35.0%	65.0%	90.3%	9.7%
	Moderately vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%	40.0%	60.0%	57.3%	42.7%	40.0%	60.0%	68.0%	32.0%
	least vulnerable	100.0%	0.0%	27.5%	72.5%	35.0%	65.0%	30.0%	70.0%	33.8%	66.3%	66.3%	33.8%
	Total	98.9%	1.1%	39.7%	60.3%	46.5%	53.5%	81.1%	18.9%	35.2%	64.8%	85.1%	14.9%
Mahama (not relocated)	Highly vulnerable	99.6%	0.4%	40.3%	59.7%	45.2%	54.8%	85.5%	14.5%	33.5%	66.5%	86.7%	13.3%
	Moderately vulnerable	97.7%	2.3%	38.3%	61.7%	43.5%	56.5%	64.0%	36.0%	33.6%	66.4%	73.4%	26.6%
	least vulnerable	98.6%	1.4%	42.3%	57.7%	45.9%	54.1%	59.9%	40.1%	41.2%	58.8%	72.8%	27.2%
	Total	99.0%	1.0%	40.7%	59.3%	45.2%	54.8%	74.5%	25.5%	36.0%	64.0%	80.5%	19.5%

Total	Highly vulnerable	98.6%	1.4%	36.7%	63.3%	42.8%	57.2%	88.3%	11.7%	33.0%	67.0%	85.9%	14.1%
	Moderately vulnerable	98.9%	1.1%	28.6%	71.4%	36.0%	64.0%	55.6%	44.4%	31.0%	69.0%	63.3%	36.7%
	least vulnerable	99.6%	0.4%	30.0%	70.0%	33.3%	66.7%	39.6%	60.4%	33.6%	66.4%	56.6%	43.4%
	Total	98.7%	1.3%	35.0%	65.0%	40.6%	59.4%	77.0%	23.0%	33.0%	67.0%	79.0%	21.0%

ANNEX 3: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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 sociodemographic 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 CRITERIA

- Households that have a high number of dependents (DR >2)
- Single headed households with children below 5 years
- Single female headed households
- Household head with no education
- Household with 8 or more members
- Household with 2 or more female children aged 0-17 years

PROTECTION CRITERIA

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

ANNEX 4: QUESTIONNAIRE

[4.1 Household Questionnaire Link](#)

[4.2 Qualitative FGD/KII guide Link](#)

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