

Rwanda - Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2021

**National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and
Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)**

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Overview

Identification

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RWA-NISR-CFSVA-2021-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version 0.1 Edited, Anonymized dataset for public use

PRODUCTION DATE

2021-12-30

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) is conducted every three years in Rwanda to provide monitoring information for food security and nutrition situation of households and to monitor changes over the years. This current CFSVA, conducted by MINAGRI, NISR, WFP, and other partners, particularly aimed to provide current information on food insecurity and malnutrition to monitor the progress of implementation of various policies and strategies, including priority areas number 2 and 3 of the PSTA4, which focus on ensuring food and nutrition security at the household level. This CFSVA was undertaken just over a year after the first COVID-19 case was confirmed in Rwanda. Although the economic consequences of the actions taken to curb the spread of the pandemic were unavoidable, COVID-19 has adversely affected income opportunities, reversing some of the economic gains achieved by some households as indicated by the deterioration of some key food security indicators. Bearing in mind that this is not a comprehensive COVID-19 impact study, the report should be read with the understanding that some of the observed trends highlighting the fragility of livelihoods and food security could have been influenced by the pandemic.

The state of food insecurity in 2021:

Food insecurity is reported through the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of food security (CARI). This methodology classifies households into four descriptive groups: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. CARI combines a suite of food security indicators, including food consumption score (FCS), food expenditure share, and livelihood coping strategies, into a summary composite indicator.

Results from the 2021 CFSVA have indicated that 20.6 percent of the population in Rwanda is food insecure, of which 18.8 percent are moderately food insecure and 1.8 percent are severely food insecure. National stunting rates have significantly decreased from 34.9 percent in 2018 to 32.4 percent in 2021. Out of this 24.0 percent of children under 5 years of age are moderately stunted and 8.4 percent are severely stunted. Acute malnutrition (or wasting) in children under 5 is 2.4 percent, with 1.8 percent experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 0.6 percent experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The prevalence of acute malnutrition has slightly increased by 0.4 percent compared to 2.0 percent in 2018.

In Rwanda, food insecurity and malnutrition are mainly caused by limited consumption of nutritionally diverse foods. Only 19.5 percent of children aged between 6 to 23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet (an increase of 2.5 percent compared to 2018), 32.8 percent reach the minimum meal frequency and 42.3 percent obtain the minimum dietary diversity of four food groups consumed. For women aged 15- 49 years old, 32 percent meet the minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) indicating that they have consumed at least 5 out of the 10 specified food groups in the last 24 hours, before the survey.

In comparison with 2018, the food security situation in Rwanda deteriorated by 2 percent. Food security continues to deteriorate exceedingly in Karongi (-14.7 percent), Ngororero (-13.8 percent), Burera (-13.4 percent), Nyamasheke (-12 percent) and Gatsibo district (-15.8 percent). Positively, food security has improved in 12 districts throughout the country. Significant changes were observed for Kayanza district, which has improved the prevalence of food secure households by 20 percent (from 67.3 percent in 2018 to 87.3 percent in 2021). High improvements are also observed in Kirehe (+12.6 percent), Gicumbi (+10.6 percent) and Kamonyi (+10.4 percent).

Geographical location of the most food insecure:

The Western Province of Rwanda has the highest prevalence of food insecure households (35.3 percent), followed by the Southern Province (22.2 percent), Northern Province (18.6 percent) and Eastern Province (14.6 percent). The lowest prevalence of food insecurity is found in the City of Kigali with 5.0 percent of moderately food insecure households. Stunting reduced in 4 provinces to below 40 percent, WHO's threshold for very high levels of stunting. In City of Kigali, however, the prevalence of stunting has slightly increased but remains the lowest in the country (15.4 percent).

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Household and individual

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Labor force survey data are at the National level coverage but Employment and Labour force participation rate are represented at District level as well as by residential area.

UNIVERSE

Household members

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Producer of this Survey
Ministry of agriculture and Animal Resources	Government of Rwanda	Technical assistance
United Nations World Food Programme	International Organisation	Technical, logistical and financial coordination

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Rwanda	GoR	Funding
European Union	EU	Funding
USAID	USAID	Funding
UNICEF	UNICEF	Funding
WFP	WFP	Funding

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA	Funding
Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation	SDC	Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	NISR	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)	Producer of this Survey

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2021-12-01

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Edited, anonymous dataset for public use

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling frame for the 2021 CFSVA was designed to provide statistically representative and precise information for food security and nutrition at the district level. Both urban and rural households from all 30 districts, including the City of Kigali, were included in the sample.

A two-stage cluster sample procedure was applied by district. The first stage comprised random sampling of 30 villages per district with probability proportional to the population size. In the second stage, 10 households in each of the 30 villages in the 30 districts were selected for participation in the survey.

A systematic random sampling technique was employed to select 10 households from the list to be interviewed. A household was eligible for participation in the survey if its members lived in one of the selected villages at the time of the interview.

In total 9,000 households were interviewed countrywide, including 8,012 women aged 15 to 49 years old. Questions were asked to caretakers of 5,776 children aged 0 to 59 months. Anthropometric measurements were administered to 5,137 children between the ages 6 to 59 months. The IYCF module was administered to caretakers of 2,154 children between 6 to 23 months. In addition, focus group discussions were carried out in the 900 villages where the assessment took place.

Weighting

Taking into consideration the two-stage cluster sampling methodology, adjustment weights were computed to provide results representative at country level. The household probability of being selected in the sample is equal to the product of a household's probability of being selected in a village by the probability of the village of being sampled. The inverse of this probability is the design weight. The design weight was adjusted for the expected and actual number of households in the surveyed villages and was used in the complex sample calculations. The design weight was divided by the product of the total number of households in the population divided by the number of sampled households. The resulting weight was used in all non-complex sample analyses

Questionnaires

Overview

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi] questionnaire used

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2021	2021	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2021	2021	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi] questionnaire used

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	NISR	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available