

Rwanda - Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2018

**National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda - Ministry of Finance and Economic
Planning**

Report generated on: January 11, 2021

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
RWA-NISR-CFSVA-2018-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 0.1 Edited, Anonymized dataset for public use

PRODUCTION DATE
2020-06-11

NOTES
Version 0.1 Edited, Anonymized dataset for public use

Overview

ABSTRACT
This Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2018 measures the extent and depth of food and nutrition insecurity in Rwanda, observes trends over time, and analyses the socioeconomic and demographic determinants linked to food and nutrition insecurity. The report provides insight into the following key questions:

- . Who are the people currently facing food insecurity and malnutrition?
- . How many are they?
- . Where do they live?
- . Why are they food insecure and/or malnourished?
- . How can food assistance and other interventions make a difference in reducing food insecurity and malnutrition and in supporting livelihoods?

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
The units of analysis are household and community level.

Scope

NOTES
The scope of Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis includes:

Village: Topics covered included community infrastructure, market information, agricultural crop calendar, shocks and received assistance. This information was used to contextualize the results from the household questionnaire.

Household: The study gathered information through household questionnaires that included sections on demographics, housing and facilities, assets and access to credit, agriculture, livelihoods, expenditures, food consumption and sources,

shocks, coping strategies and assistance.

Women and child: A questionnaire was administered to women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) including questions regarding pregnancy, health, hygiene and food consumption.

Questions asked regarding children under 5 years covered the topics of breastfeeding, health and supplements. In addition, for children between 6 and 24 months a section on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) was

included

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

Household members

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
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	Financial support
European Union	EU	Financial support
USAID	USAID	Financial support
UNICEF	UNICEF	Financial support
WFP	WFP	Financial support

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)	Government of Rwanda	CFSVA technical committee
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Government of Rwanda	CFSVA technical committee
National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP)	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)	CFSVA technical committee

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	NISR	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Documentation of the Study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2020-06-11

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 0.1

DDI DOCUMENT ID
RWA-NISR-CFSVA-2018-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Rwanda is administratively divided into four provinces (Northern Province, Southern Province, Eastern Province and Western Province) plus Kigali City and a total of 30 districts. Districts are further divided in sectors and cells.

To facilitate comparison with existing studies, the CFSVA 2018 was designed to provide statistically representative and precise information at the district level. In addition, it was decided to include both urban and rural households and not to exclude the capital province Kigali. The sampling frame was organized according to the 30 districts. Subsequently, a two-stage cluster sample procedure was applied.

In the first stage, 30 villages per district were randomly selected with probability to be selected proportional to the population size. In the second stage, ten households in each of the 30 villages in the 30 provinces were selected for participation in the survey. A systematic random sampling technique was chosen for this stage. The team leader, together with the village head, listed all households in the village. Based on this list, a systematic random sample was utilized to pick ten households to be interviewed and three reserve households should any of the first ten households be missing at the time of the interview or not agree to participate. Households were eligible for participation in the assessment if living in one of the selected villages at the time of the interviews. Thus, ten households, from 30 villages, from 30 provinces were chosen to participate in the survey, amounting up to 9000 households.

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

Three instruments were used for primary data collection: a community survey administered to key informants, a household survey administered to randomly selected households and a mother and child questionnaire administered to women of reproductive age in the households.

The instruments were first developed in English and subsequently translated into Kinyarwanda. Tablets programmed with the questionnaires using the Open Data Kit (ODK) were used for the data collection.

Village Questionnaire:

For each visited village, key informants were gathered in a group and interviewed with a structured questionnaire. The participants normally consisted of village leaders, members of local government, teachers, health workers and farmers. In total, 749 village interviews were conducted. Topics covered included community infrastructure, market information, agricultural crop calendar, shocks and received assistance. This information was used to contextualize the results from the household questionnaire.

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Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2018-03-01	2018-04-05	NA

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2018-03-01	2018-04-05	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Primary data collection took place over six weeks from end-February to mid-March 2018 which coincide with the season A post-harvest season.

Survey preparation: The survey protocol was cleared by the National Ethics Committee, and a visa request was approved by the National Institute of Statistics.

Selection of enumerators and team leaders: Survey team members all had previous experience in similar food security and nutrition surveys. The training included 20-30% more personnel than finally recruited for the actual data collection, this allowed the coordination team to select the best enumerators based on their performance during the training. Also reserve enumerators could be called upon if any selected enumerators defaulted.

The training consisted of 6 full days of classroom instruction and practice and 1 day of pre-testing of all survey procedures. The assessment managers ensured that all enumerators were fully aware of the enrolment and consent process as well as of inclusion and exclusion criteria for households.

During data collection: For each selected village, Team leaders recorded the following information, 1) number of households in the village, reasons (if any) for skipping the households, contact details of village authorities and number of women/children measured in each household. These data will allow calculation of response rates and the determination of reasons for non-response.

A mobile phone communication system was put in place between each team leader, survey supervisor and the survey coordination team. Tips and revised procedures were communicated immediately to all survey teams by sms.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	NISR	MINECOFIN
World Food Program	WFP	UN
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resource	MINAGRI	GoR

Supervision

All 30 districts in Rwanda were covered by teams of carefully selected enumerators. Steps taken to ensure that the results accurately represent the food security and nutrition situation in Rwanda were: training of enumerators, careful translation of the questionnaires and close supervision of the data collection process. The enumerators were also trained to facilitate interviewee recall and to collect accurate anthropometric data.

Respondents were informed that participation was voluntary, no benefit would be affected by their decision to participate or not participate and that the interview was anonymous.

During data collection, team leaders recorded number of households in the village, reasons (if any) for skipping the households, contact details of village authorities and number of women/children measured in each household. These data will allow calculation of response rates and the determination of reasons for non-response and facilitate the linking of the food security and nutrition questionnaires.

A mobile phone communication system was put in place between each team leader, survey supervisor and the survey coordination team. Tips and revised procedures were communicated immediately to all survey teams by sms. National supervisors ensured that the study was conducted in a standardized manner.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data was downloaded directly from the tablet to an access database and exported to SPSS for analysis. Data cleaning consisted of examining frequency distributions for all variables in order to detect those values which are not logical or possible. Each participating household, child, and woman had a unique identification number made up of the cluster number and household number and, for individuals, an individual number. For some variables, specifically anthropometric z-scores, standard criteria were applied to delete z-scores which were judged to be impossible and most likely due to error in measurement.

Data Appraisal

No content available

Documentation

Questionnaires

RWA CFSVA 2018 HH MCHN Questionnaire in English

Title	RWA CFSVA 2018 HH MCHN Questionnaire in English
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	RWA CFSVA 2018 HH MCHN Final EN.pdf

RWA CFSVA 2018 HH MCHN Questionnaire in KINY

Title	RWA CFSVA 2018 HH MCHN Questionnaire in KINY
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	Kinyarwanda
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	RWA CFSVA 2018 HH MCHN Final KIN.pdf

RWA CFSVA 2018 VILLAGE Questionnaire in English

Title	RWA CFSVA 2018 VILLAGE Questionnaire in English
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	RWA CFSVA 2018 VILLAGE Final EN.pdf

RWA CFSVA 2018 VILLAGE Questionnaire in Kiny

Title	RWA CFSVA 2018 VILLAGE Questionnaire in Kiny
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	Kinyarwanda
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	RWA CFSVA 2018 VILLAGE Final KIN.pdf

Reports

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2018 Final Report

Title	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2018 Final Report
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	CFSVA2018 Final Report.pdf

Technical documents

Definitions and computation of main indicators

Title	Definitions and computation of main indicators
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	Definitions and computation of main indicators.pdf

Detailed assistance types grouping

Title	Detailed assistance types grouping
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	Detailed assistance types grouping.pdf

Detailed Methodology

Title	Detailed Methodology
Author(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Date	2018
Country	Rwanda
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Government of Rwanda
Publisher(s)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
Filename	Detailed methodology.pdf
