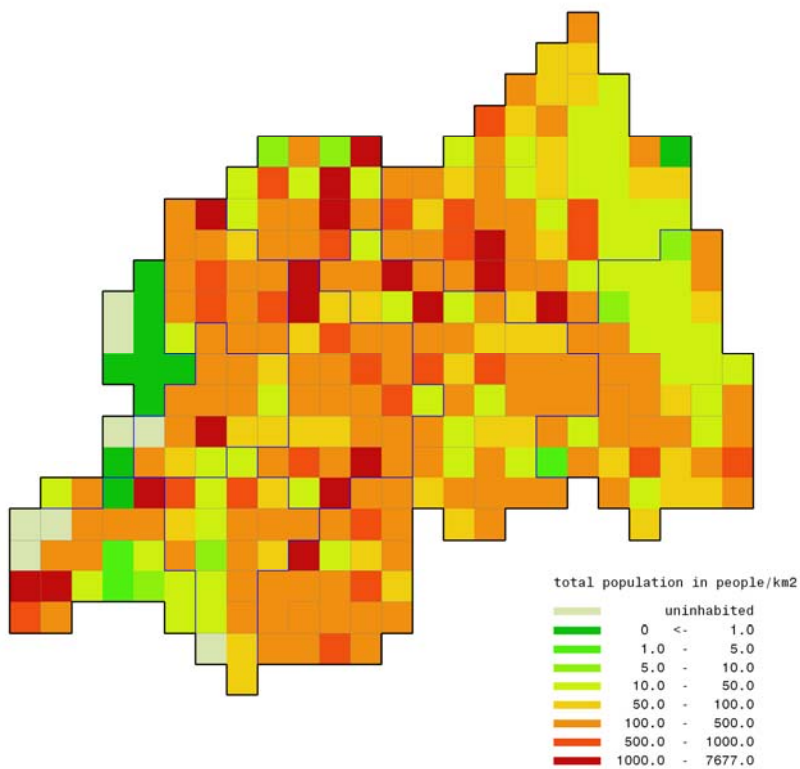


## Rwanda

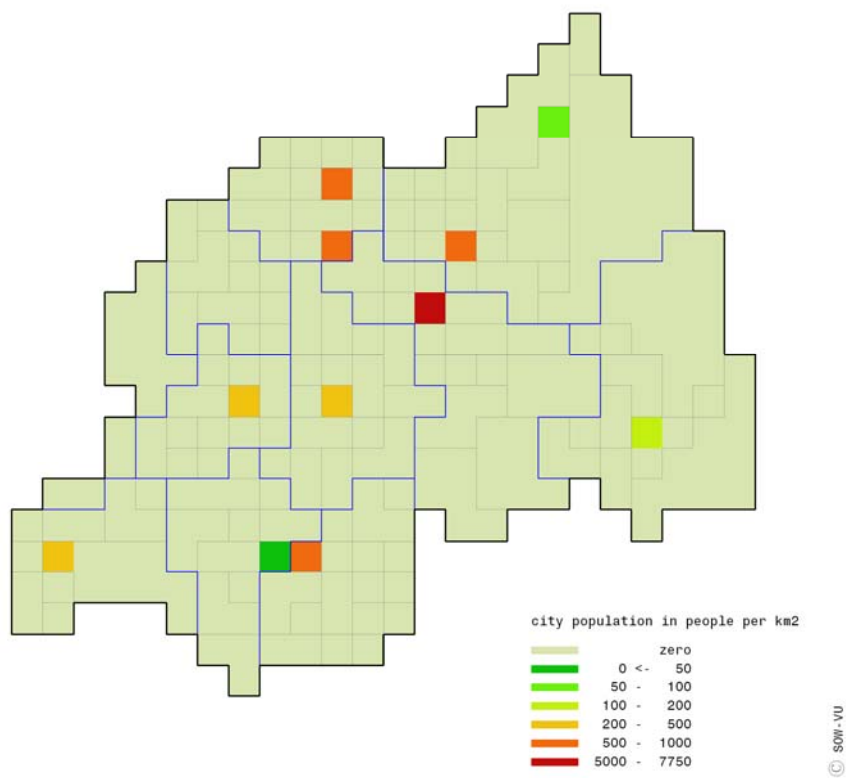
### Population

In 2005, the total population of Rwanda is estimated at 8.1 million people, 46% of whom are living in rural areas. The average population density in the country is very high (309 people per km<sup>2</sup>). There are six refugee camps in Rwanda (Gihembe, 17270; Kigeme, 700; Kiziba, 17470; Nkamira, 1120; Nyabiheke, 4660; and Nyamure, 1930) and there are almost 16000 registered refugees outside camps.

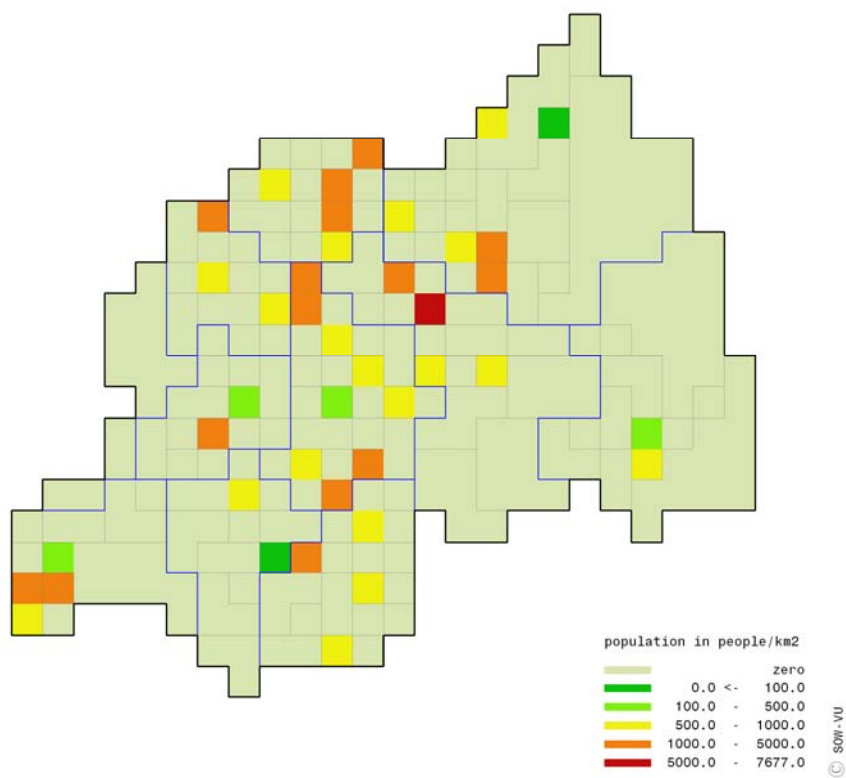
Rwanda: total population



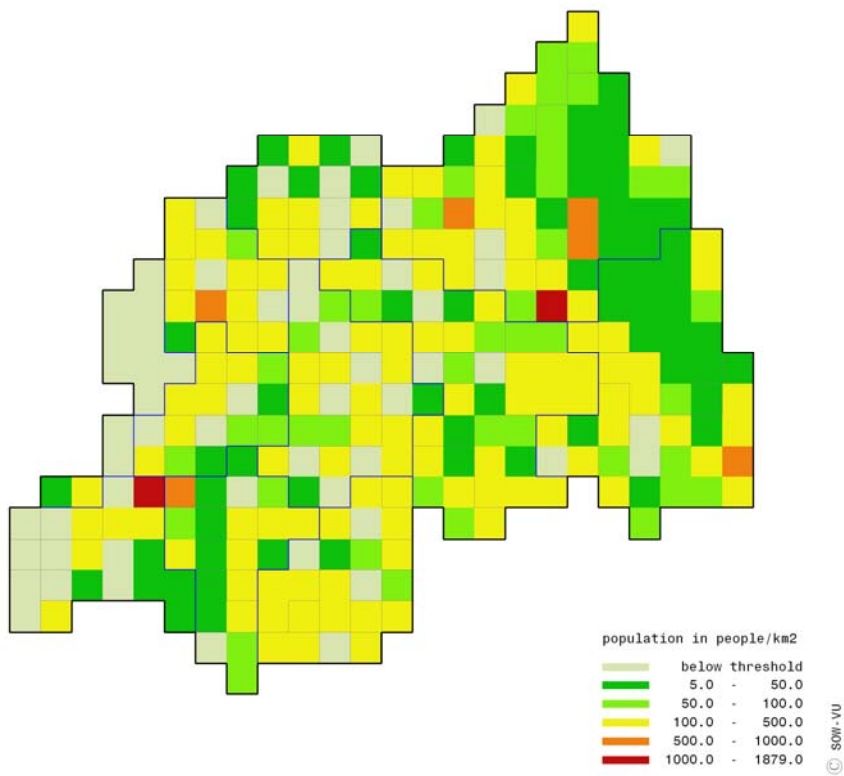
Rwanda: city population



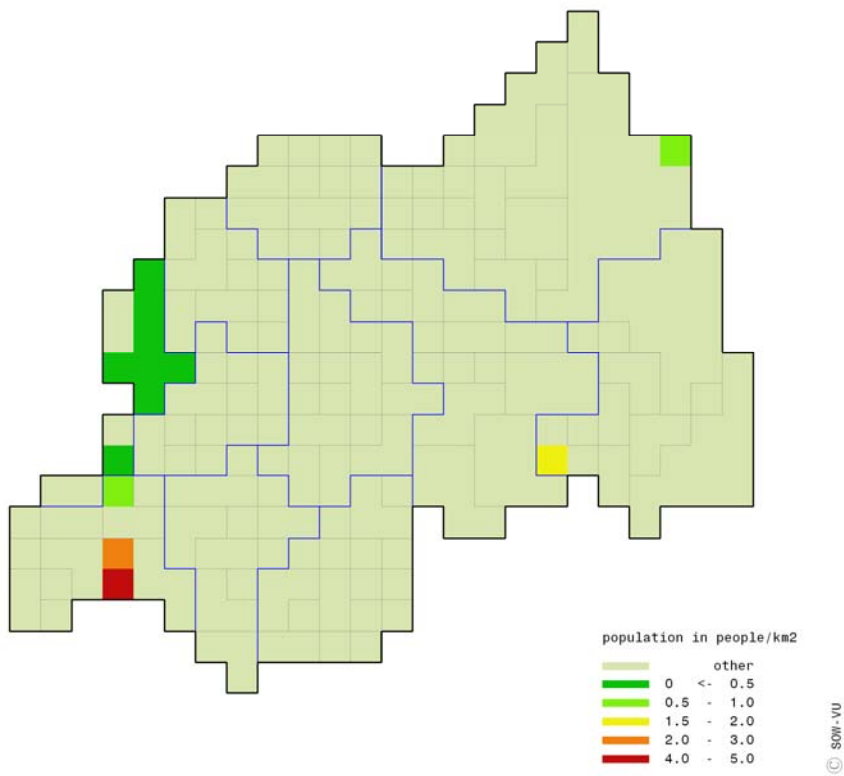
Rwanda:urban and peri-urban population



Rwanda: high-density rural population



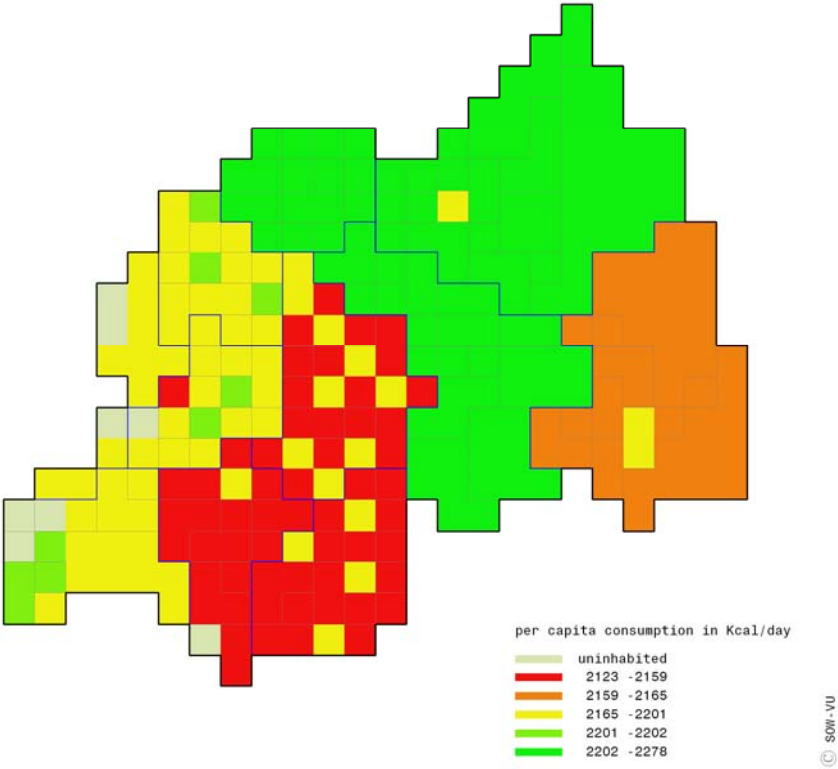
Rwanda: low density rural population



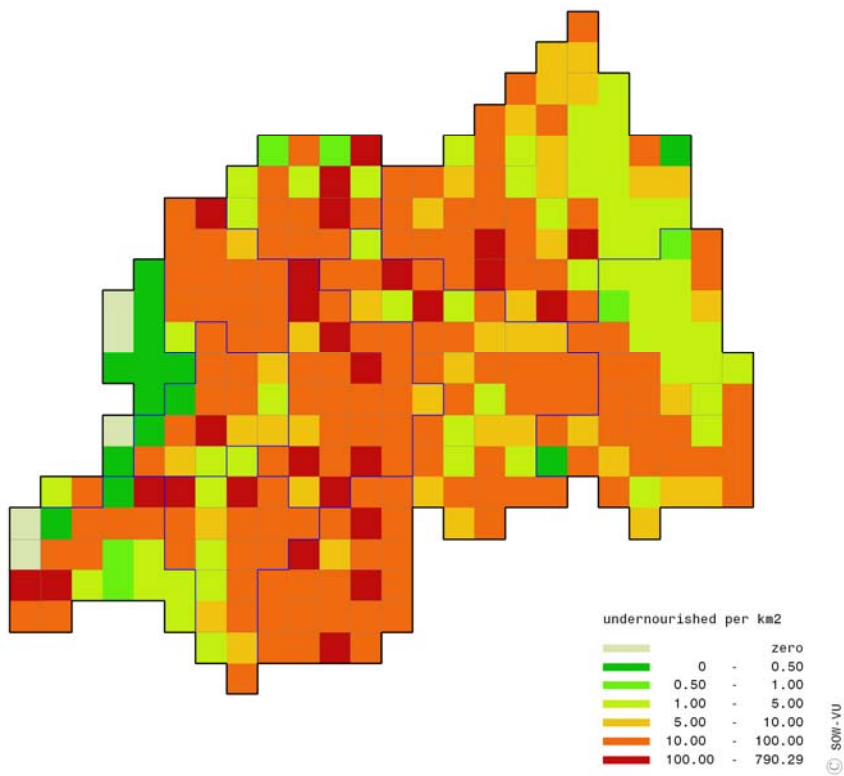
# Consumption

Average consumption in the country is estimated at 2186 kcal per capita per day, with rural consumption clearly lagging behind urban consumption (2178 versus 2215 kcal per capita per day). One in every eight people is classified as being undernourished (540 thousand adults and 440 thousand children); 40 thousand adults and 13 thousand children are classified as being severely undernourished.

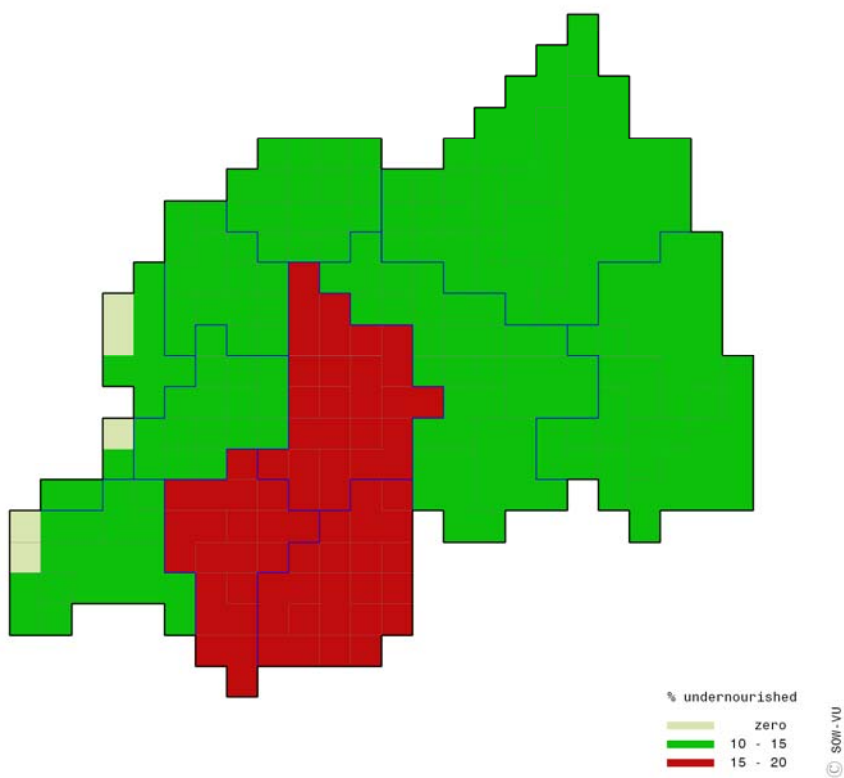
Rwanda: total per capita consumption



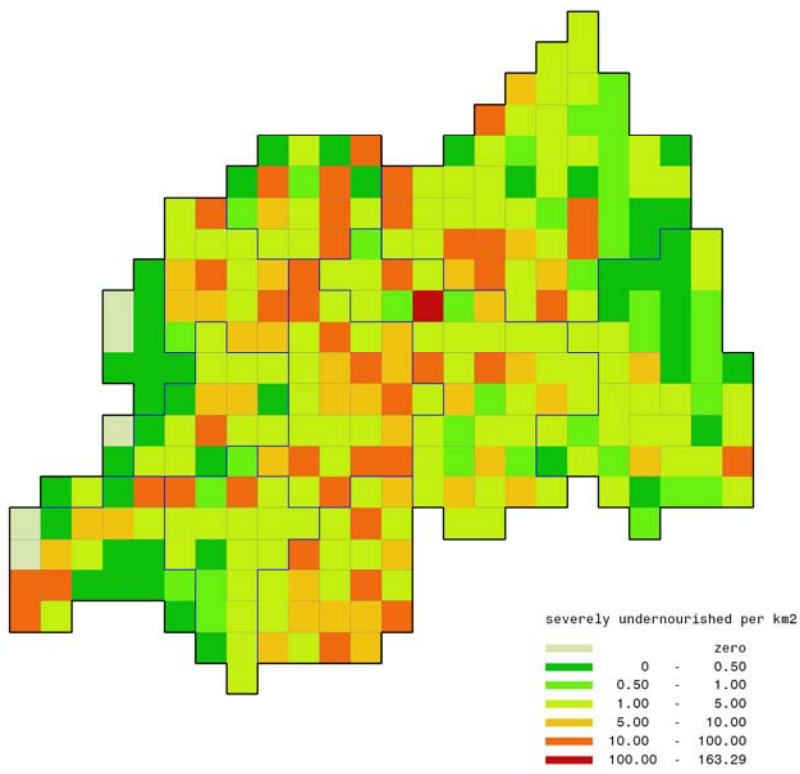
Rwanda: people undernourished



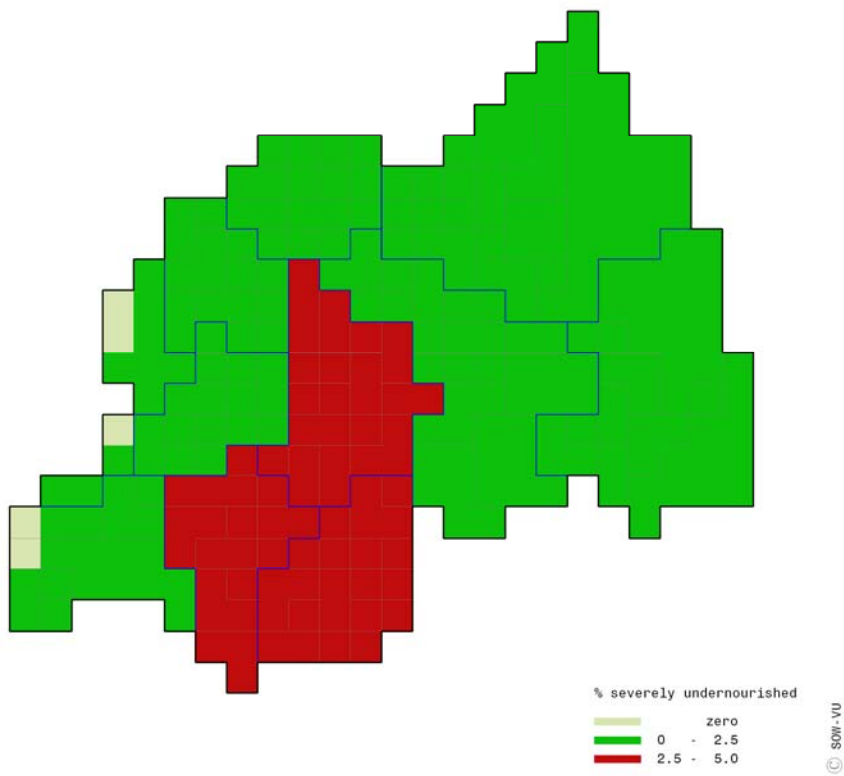
Rwanda: % undernourished



Rwanda: people severely undernourished



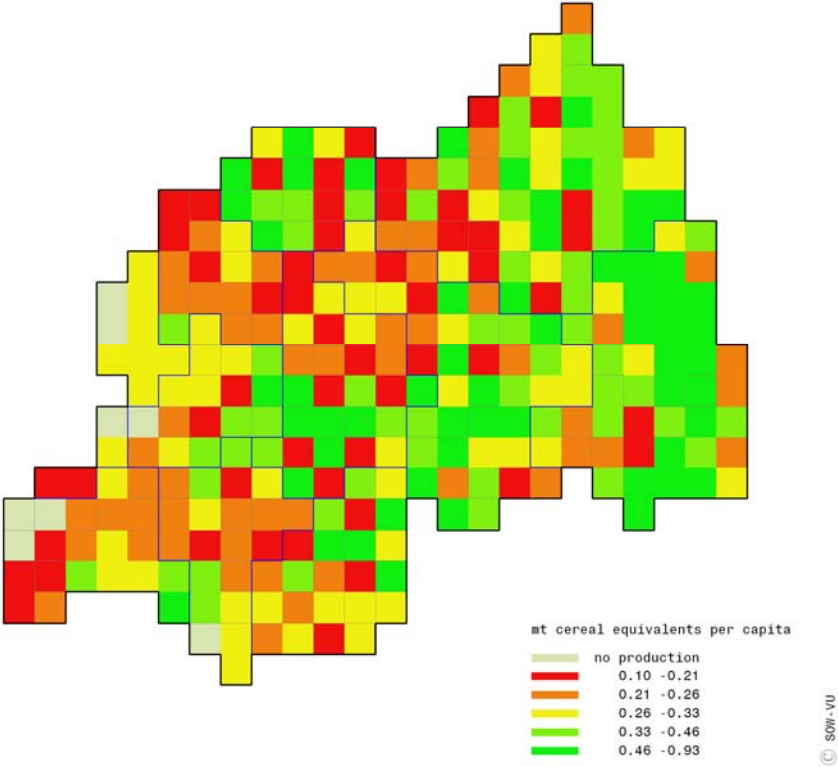
Rwanda: % severely undernourished



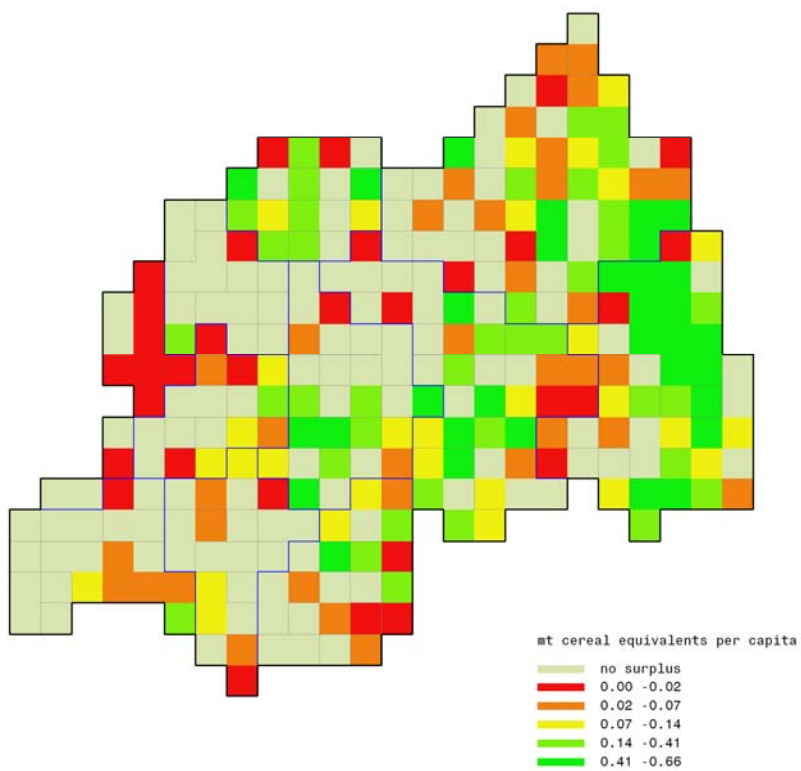
# Production

With an average production per capita of 350 kg cereal equivalents per year, production in Rwanda is below the average for Sub-Saharan Africa, which is not surprising given the high population density. The best performing district is the district of Cyeru (920 kg per capita per day). Surplus and deficit areas are spread over the country. If actual estimated consumption is replaced by norm consumption based on norm weights for children and a norm BMI for adults of 18.5, the picture of surplus areas and volume remains largely unchanged. The most important crops grown in Rwanda are roots and tubers (39% of total calorie production), oil crops (30% of total calorie production), other cereals (11% of total calorie production), pulses (11% of total calorie production), maize (5% of total calorie production), rice (3% of total calorie production), wheat (1% of total calorie production), and vegetables and fruits (1% of total calorie production).

Rwanda: production (mt cereal eq/cap)

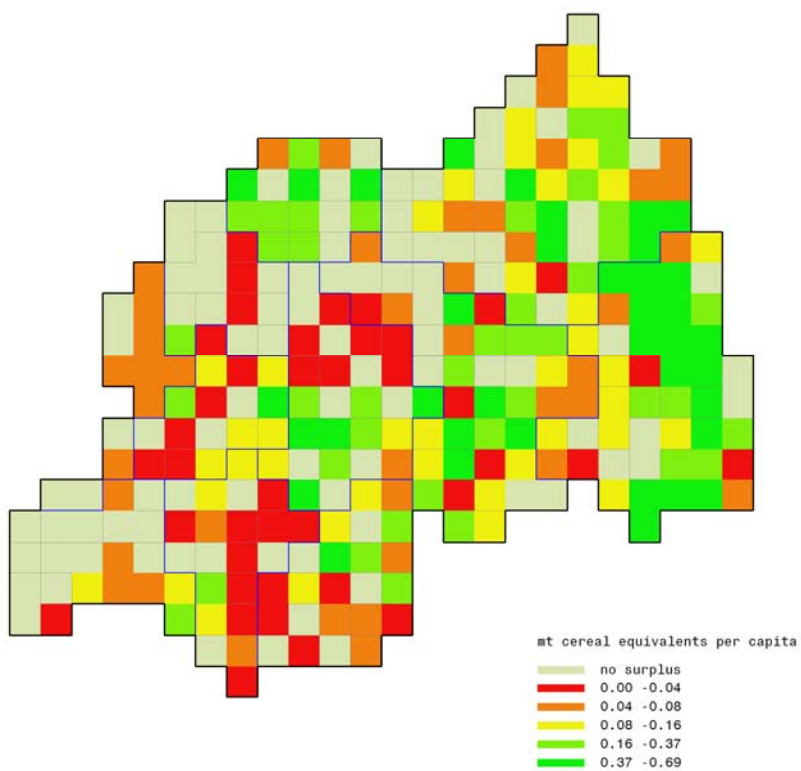


Rwanda: production surplus (mt cereal eq/cap)  
surplus areas



© SOW-VU

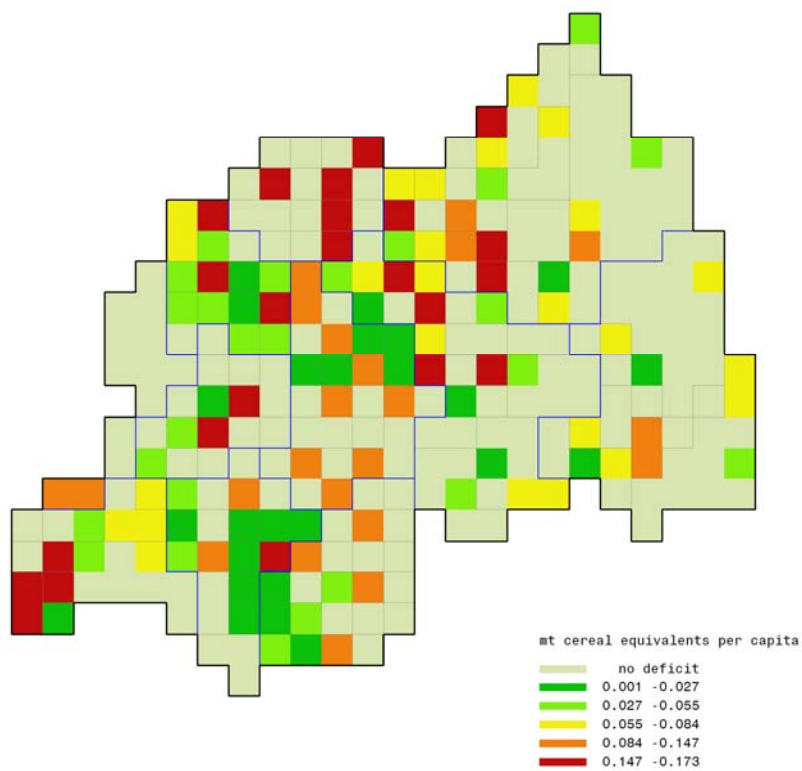
Rwanda: production surplus (mt cereal eq/cap)  
surplus areas: relative to norm consumption



© SOW-VU



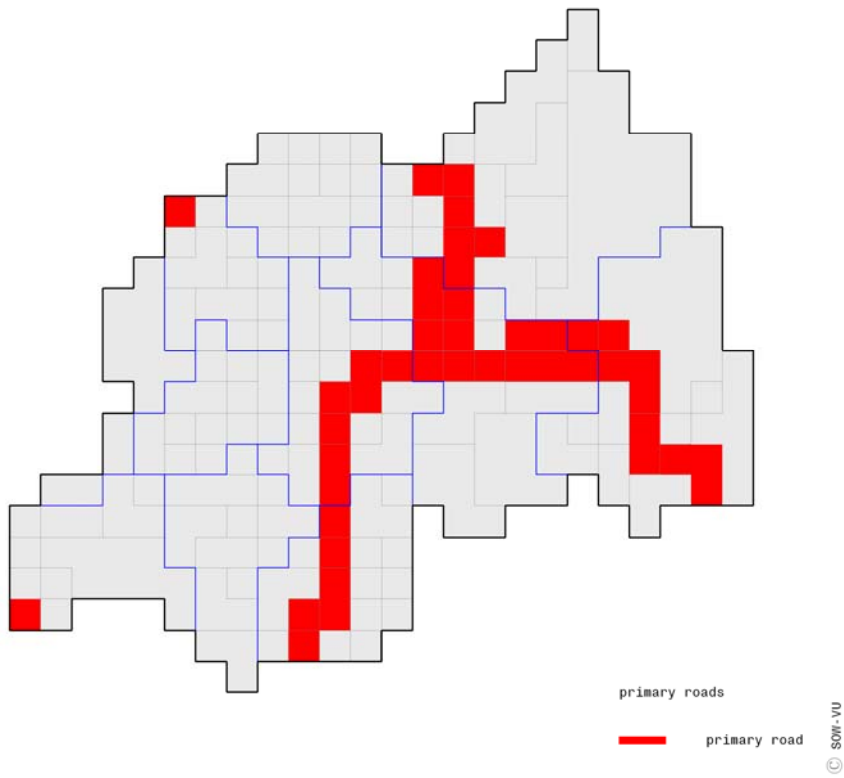
Rwanda: production shortfall (mt cereal eq/cap)  
deficit areas



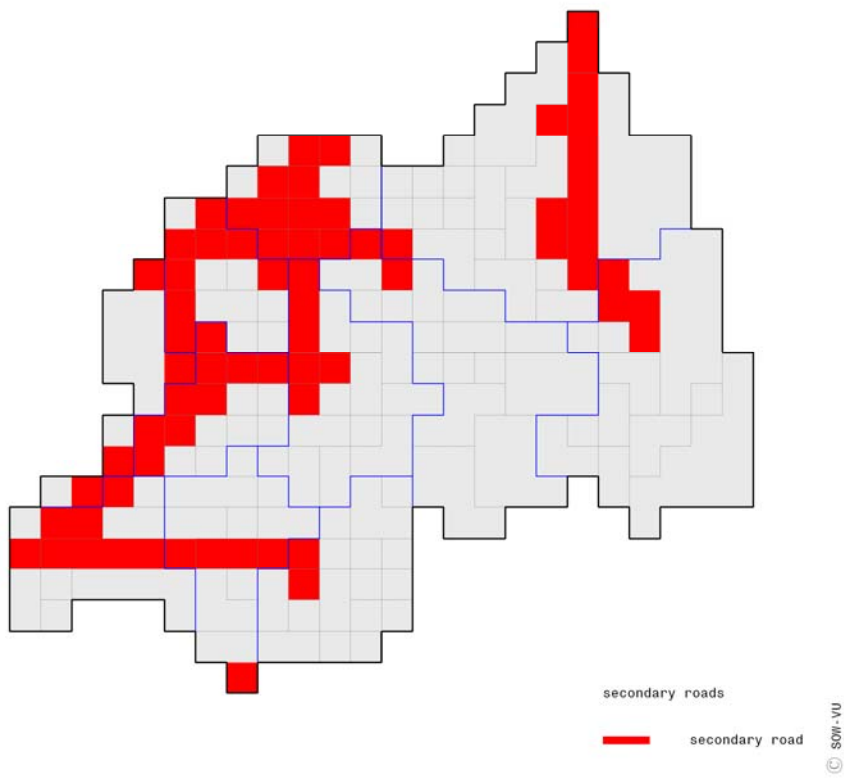
## Transport

Rwanda has a relatively good network, both in primary and secondary roads. Costs on primary roads are US\$.07 per mtkm and on secondary roads US\$ 0.79 per mtkm. Especially the costs on secondary roads are low.

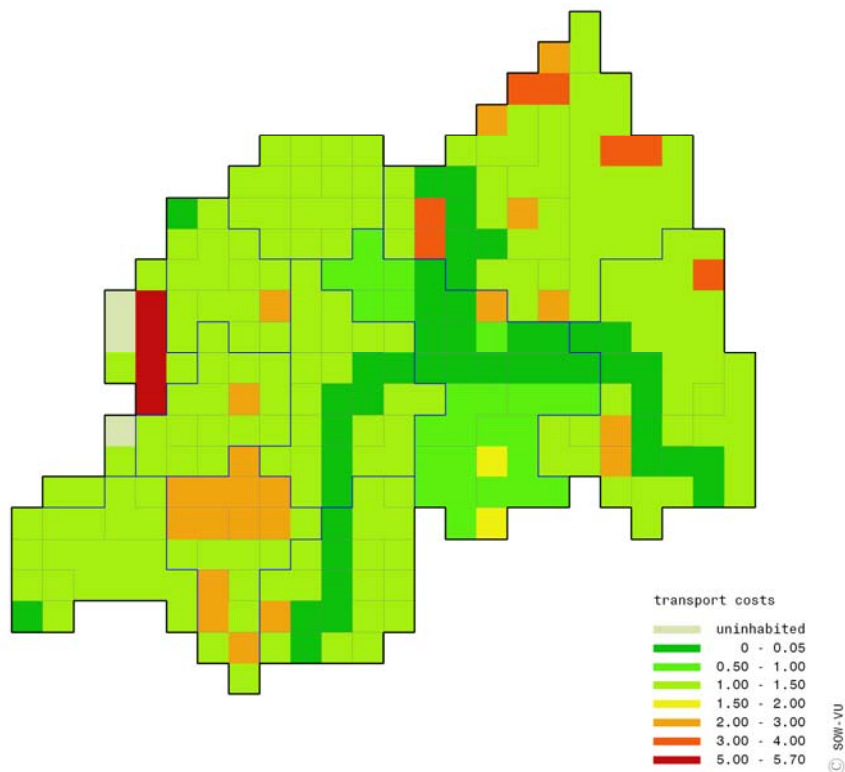
Rwanda: primary roads



Rwanda: secondary roads



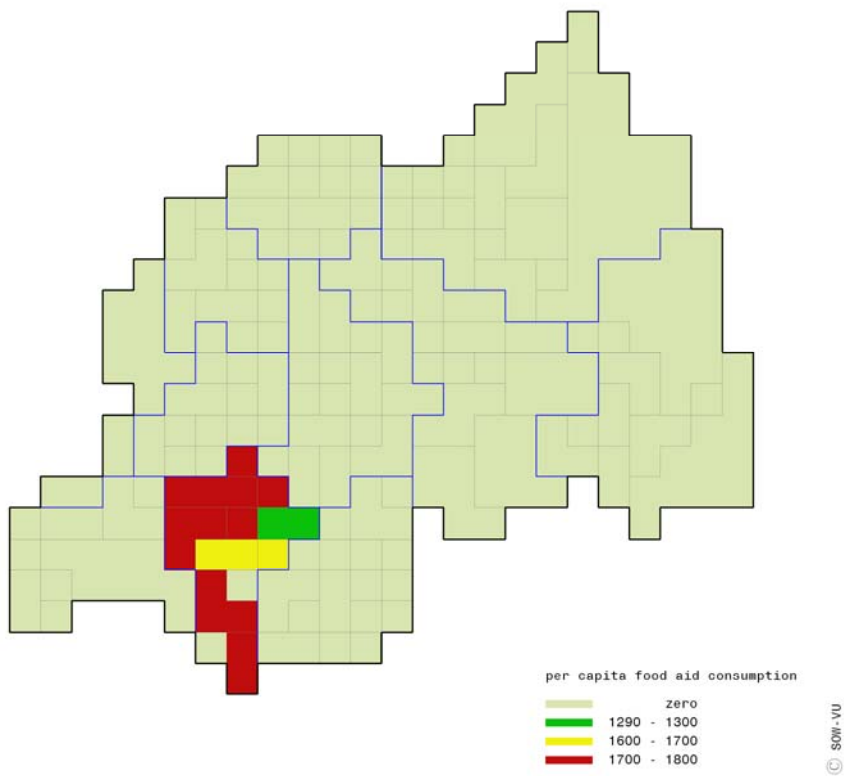
Rwanda: transport costs  
in US\$/mtkm



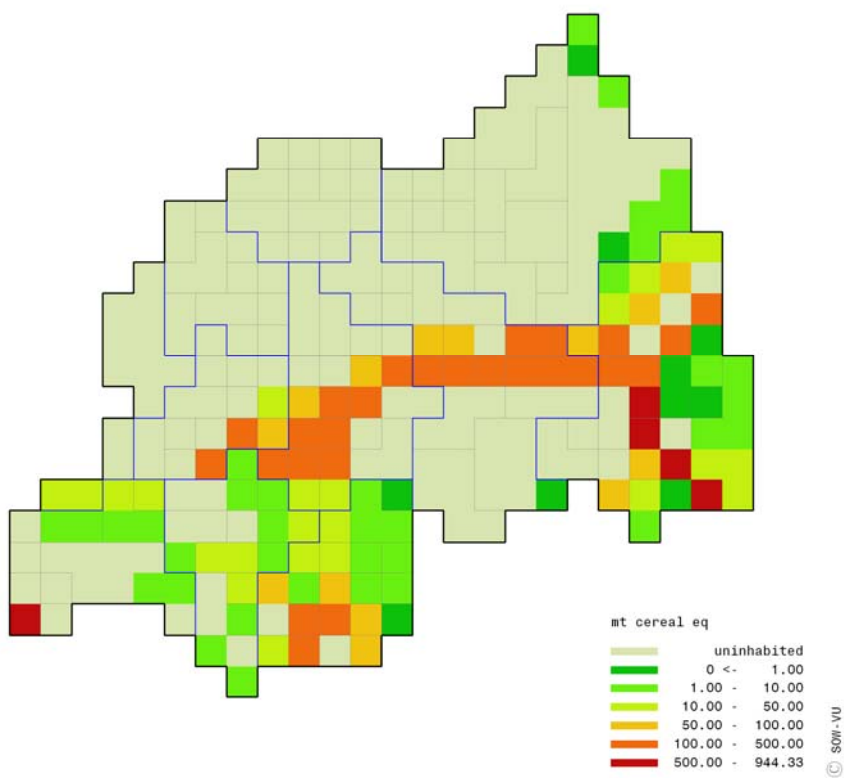
## Food aid

In Rwanda, recipients in selected districts receive rations of 1800, 1500, 1000, 750 or 500 according to the severity of the food insecurity. Districts receiving food aid are Muko, Musebeya, Rukondo, Kivu, Nshiri, Mudasomwa, Musange, Karambo, and Nyamagabe. Food aid is imported in the Tanzanian port of Dar Es Salaam and enters Rwanda via the Tanzania-Rwanda border. There are also local procurements of food made in the country. In addition to the recipients in the districts mentioned above, food aid is also provided to the refugees in the camps.

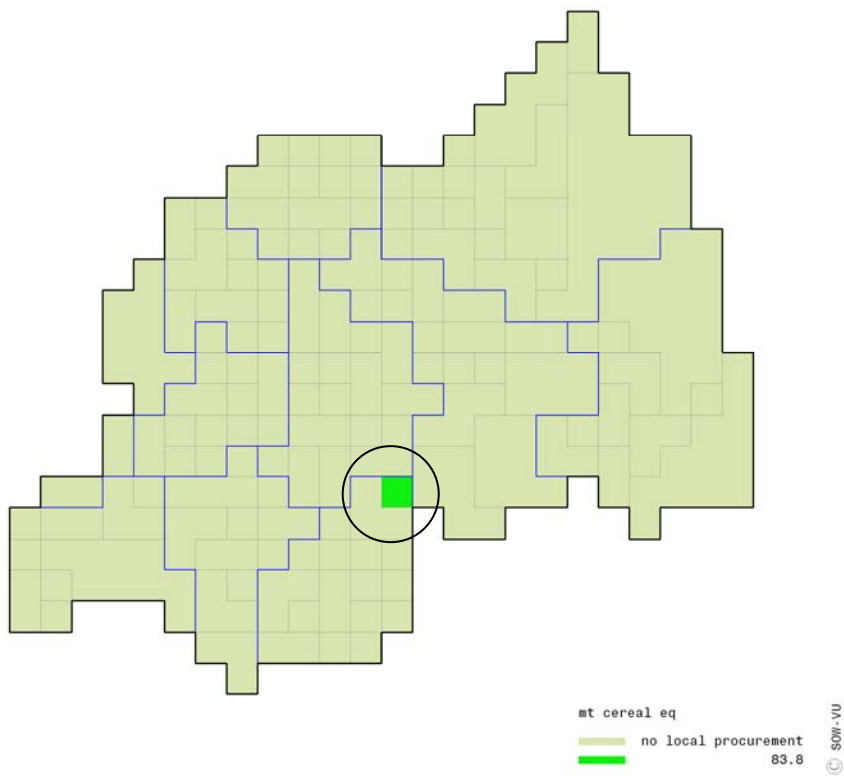
Rwanda: per capita food aid consumption



Rwanda: inflows of food aid



Rwanda: local procurement



Rwanda: costs of food aid

