**Datasource:**

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability and Nutrition Analysis Survey (CFSVA)

**Period:**

January, 2009 to December, 2009

The 2009 Rwanda CFSVA and Nutrition Survey was designed to provide statistically representative information on households at the sub-provincial level. A total of 450 ZD (ZD - Zone de Dénombrement or enumeration zones) were selected for both household and 12 community level data collection. Altogether, 5400 households were visited and a total of 438 community key informants interviewed.

The survey was undertaken with the objective of analyzing trends over time in comparison with the 2006 CFSVA and the 2005 RDHS as well as with other more recent secondary data, measuring the extent and depth of food and nutrition insecurity and vulnerability, and identifying the underlying causes.

The highest observed prevalence of malnutrition among women is in the Southern Province at 10.1% followed by the Eastern province at 8.2%. On the other hand, although stunting among children below five years is spread out in all the strata, Nyaruguru-Nyamagabe has the highest level of stunting at about 58% of the children. The 2009 Rwanda CFSVA and Nutrition Survey finds no differences between the Southern, Western and Eastern provinces, but finds that children in the Northern Province are more likely to be stunted compared to those in the Southern Province

The limited use of inputs and improved seeds remain a constraint for the improvement of agricultural productivity in Rwanda. According to the 2009 CFSVA and Nutrition Survey, only 13% of the households used chemical fertilizer in the agricultural season prior to the survey, while 85% used natural fertilizer.

**Reference document (PDF & Excel)**

- CFSVA report 2009.pdf (pdf, 6.93 MB)
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