Datasource:

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

Period:

March, 2006 to April, 2006

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) was conducted in 2006 with the objective of measuring the extent and depth of food insecurity and vulnerability and identifying the underlying causes. A total of 2,786 households were selected through multiple stage cluster sampling to ensure that it was representative at the sub-provincial level. The zone of Kigali was not datasourceed.

Despite a decade of rapid and sustained economic growth along the path of recovery from the devastating 1994 genocide, the population of Rwanda remains highly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Analysis of 2000/01 Household Living Conditions Survey data suggests that over 70 percent of the rural population is considered to be food poor,1 45 percent of the children aged 6–59 months are stunted and 3.9 percent are wasted

Geographically, while food insecurity is found across all food economy zones, the zones with the highest proportion of food-insecure are the Bugesera (40 percent, standard error 0.114), the Crete of the Nile (37 percent, standard error 0.105), the Lake Shore (37 percent, standard error 0.099), the Eastern Curve (34 percent, standard error 0.135) and the Southern Plateau (34 percent, standard error 0.111). Because of its high population, the Central Plateau with 28 percent of food-insecure (standard error 0.105) was also identified as critical. Those six zones total roughly 70 percent of the food insecure.

Households headed by women are more likely to be food-insecure than households headed by men. Thirty-seven percent of households headed by women were food-insecure, compared with 25 percent of households headed by men.

Households headed by isolated (widowed, separated or divorced) people are more likely to be food-insecure than households headed by married people. Thirty-seven

percent of households headed by a widow(er) and 35 percent of the households headed by a person living apart from his/her spouse were food-insecure, compared with 22 percent among households headed by a married person.

There was found to be an association between exposure to shock and food security status: 58 percent of the food-insecure reported having experienced drought, compared with 38 percent of the food-secure. Serious illness or accident was reported by 10 percent of the food-insecure compared with 5 percent of the food-secure.

Reference document (PDF)

- Comprehensive Food Security 2006.pdf (pdf, 5.16 MB)
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