Annex XIII: Programmes other donors in Rwanda

Below detailed information can be found about the programmes of the main other donors in Rwanda: USAID, The Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP), Australian International Food Security Research Centre, Caritas Europe, Canadian Foodgrains Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (UN Agency), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and EP-NUFFIC.

USAID

The United States is the biggest bilateral contributor to aid in Rwanda, marking US$158 million in 2014 (gross ODA average). Through Feed the Future, the U.S. global hunger and food security initiative, USAID is promoting agricultural growth throughout the country. USAID tries to increase the productivity in targeted high value crops, such as maize, beans and dairy. The programme also assists farmers in gaining access to and adoption of nutrition-sensitive agricultural technologies. Another USAID priority is related to private sector growth and competitiveness in the agricultural sector.

Feed the Future leveraged more than $28.3 million in new private investments in food and agriculture. More than 60,500 farmers were helped with new technologies and management practices. USAID also supported the privatization of the procurement and distribution of fertilizers, making more fertilizer available to farmers.

Starting in 2013, Feed the Future worked closely with Rwanda's Ministry of Agriculture to create the National Dairy Strategy. The Rwandan government set an ambitious target of doubling milk consumption by 2018. Feed the Future supported this effort by helping 11,241 farmers adopt new technologies to increase both the quantity and the quality of the milk produced.

Programme highlights:

- Value chain approach: interventions in the beans, maize and dairy value chains;
- Markets and trade: encouragement of private sector growth and competitiveness in the agricultural sector and improving access to financial services;
- Infrastructure: rehabilitation of roads in target districts by employing local firms and development of small-scale irrigation networks;
- Nutrition: assistance of the Government of Rwanda in strengthening nutrition programmes to prevent stunting and malnutrition by promoting the production and consumption of nutrient-rich food crops;

The Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP) (USA)

Rwanda has also received $50 million from the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) to increase productivity and commercialisation of hillside agriculture. The project focuses

on the production of high-valued horticultural crops with the strongest marketing potential on irrigated portions of hillsides, and the improved productivity and commercialization of rain fed food and export crops. The project invests in water harvesting infrastructure, including valley dams and reservoirs on the selected sites.

Australian International Food Security Research Centre

The Australian International Food Security Research Centre (AIFSRC) is an Australian Government initiative within the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). They contribute to a project called Trees for Food Security, which improves sustainable productivity in farming systems. The aim of the project is to encourage and support farmers to grow trees on farms for improved food and nutritional security. Crop yields can be doubled by incorporating the right trees and management practices into agricultural systems.

The project mainly focuses on Ethiopia and Rwanda and will extend the appropriate agroforestry technologies to Uganda and Burundi. The total investment was $7.6 million.

Caritas Europe

Caritas is a confederation is a Catholic organization that works at the grassroots in almost every country in the world. They co-ordinate emergency operations, formulate development policy and advocate for a better world for everyone. Caritas Belgium is very active in the field of food security and empowerment of local small-scale family farmers. They have two main food security projects in Rwanda. One project started in 2003, where Caritas Rwanda and Caritas Kigali are working together with small scale farmers and cooperatives in order to empower local farmers. The second project started in 2009 and focuses on the reinforcement and accompaniment of farmers' associations becoming cooperatives., while simultaneously focusing on the most vulnerable.

Canadian Foodgrains Bank

The Canadian Foodgrains Bank is a partnership of 15 Canadian churches and church0based agencies working together to end global hunger. They have two projects in Rwanda, executed by two different organisations.

Canadian Baptist Ministries is supporting Association des Églises Baptises au Rwanda with the second year of a three-year food security project in Kirehe district of Eastern Rwanda. The project is assisting 1,329 households (approximately 7,310 people) in 11 villages of Mahama, Gahara and Nasho sectors, Kirehe district. Food insecurity in this region has intensified in the last ten years due to a lack of rain and a high number of people returning to the area after being displaced several years ago. The project is improving food security by distributing improved seeds and tools; training farmers on practices to increase crop yields and livestock development; and introducing improved livestock breeds.

Adventist Development and Relief Agency Canada supported Adventist Development and Relief Agency Rwanda with the project Learning Environmental Adaptions for Food Security (LEAF). The goal is to increase food security among men, women, children who are most vulnerable to climate change. The total

amount invested is $1,854,230. The beneficiaries are 6,080 households (36,480 people) and particular attention was given to households headed by women, with children under 5. The project period was December 2012 until May 2014.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (UN Agency)

Since 1981 IFAD has financed 15 rural development programmes in Rwanda for a total amount of $239.4 million and directly benefiting about 534,300 rural households. Currently there are two generations of IFAD-financed projects, one during the 1980s and 1990s and the other one in the mid-1990s. The third generation of IFAD support will start in 2016 and will support the PSTA III programme, an agricultural project initiated by the Government of Rwanda. So far IFAD's programme in Rwanda has installed several innovations, including a rice intensification system (SRI), crop-livestock integration and intensification, support for water users associations, and new technologies such as the flexi biogas low-cost system that provides affordable energy to remote rural areas.

Ongoing projects:

- Climate resilient post-harvest and agribusiness support project (total cost $83.4 million): focus on pro-poor and climate-resilient approaches to post-harvest activities undertaken amidst increasing climate uncertainty. The project components are capacity development and agribusiness investment.
- Project for rural income through exports (PRICE) (total cost $56.1 million): the project promotes sustainable increased returns to farmers and strengthened producer cooperatives.
- Kirehe community-based watershed management project (KWAMP) (total cost $64.5 million): This project promotes the shift from subsistence to intensified market-based agriculture in the Kirehe District. The project supports the creation of local institutions for the sustainable management of local land and water resources. The project also supports the sustainable operation of affordable irrigation facilities.

Furthermore, IFAD has completed 12 projects with a total cost of approximately $234 million.

Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

Cooperation between Rwanda and FAO started in 1963[1]. Rwanda was the first country to embrace FAO's Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA) initiative. FAO interventions support household food security and nutrition-related programmes. Examples of key programmes include increasing agricultural productivity, markets, consumption of nutritious and safe foods, and reducing food losses. In November 2015 Rwanda received FAO support to implement a capacity development for agricultural innovation systems (CDAIS) project[2]. This project aims to make the agriculture sector more productive and sustainable, while also helping to increase food security and fight rural poverty. CDAIS is supported by the European Union for 14 million euros. The FAO Country Programming Framework (CFP) 2013-2018 focuses on four priority areas: Improvement of food security and nutrition among the Rwandan population; agriculture and livestock productivity through sustainable use of natural resource management, adapted to climatic

[1] FAO. (2013). Rwanda and FAO. Retrieved from: http://www.fao.org/3/a-au203e.pdf
[2] The Rwanda Focus. (2015). Minagri gets FAO support. 10 November 2015. Accessed on: http://www.focus.rw/wp/2015/11/10/minagri-gets-fao-support/

changes; value chain development and private sector investment as a basis for boosting commercialized agricultural development; Institutional collaboration and knowledge sharing in addressing agricultural development, food security and poverty actions.

World Food Programme (WFP)

WFP connected farmers in Rwanda to markets through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative (2009 – 2013). In 2010 WFP targeted around 540,000 people for food assistance across Rwanda.

Besides these farming activities, the WFP supports most government programmes in the areas of Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), School Nutrition and Supplementary Feeding. WFP provided food assistance to refugees in Rwanda, supported 6,000 malnourished pregnant women and 17,000 malnourished children, provided rabbits to health centres to improve protein levels, created kitchen gardens at health centres, and up to 2012 300,000 primary school students received a hot lunch every day.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Unicef began their activities in Rwanda in 1986. Similar to WFP, UNICEF mainly contributes by supporting Government's programmes in the areas of MIYCN (Compact 2025, 2016: 30). In addition, they support hygiene promotion, household food security and mind-set change related programmes. UNICEF offers technical support to help set standards to improve the quality of schools; improve the health and wellbeing of its women and children (Infant and Young Child Feeding, micronutrient fortification, nutrition and HIV/AIDS); promote hygiene and sanitation (WASH); and to put in place systems to strengthen good governance and protect children[3]. For example, FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO work in two joint projects in the districts Nyamagabe and Rutsiro, most affected by chronic malnutrition. About 649 households in Nyamagabe and 2 120 households in Rutsiro benefited directly from this collaborative project, which was funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and the Netherlands (FAO, 2013).

The four UN Agencies WFP, WHO, UNICEF, and FAO operate under the 'One UN Country Framework'. 'One UN' is a coordination initiative aimed at increasing the impact, coherence and efficiency of UN partners present in the country. All their food security and nutrition interventions are coordinated and aligned through the REACH initiative (Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger and Undernourishment).

EP-NUFFIC

The Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation (NUFFIC), merged with the European Platform to EP-NUFFIC in 2012, has the mission of internationalizing education[4]. EP-NUFFIC implements several projects in Rwanda within a large range of subjects. Some of them are focused on food security and will be described here.

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[3] UNICEF (n.d.). UNICEF added value. Accessed 12 May 2016 on: http://www.unicef.org/rwanda/overview_9622.html

[4] EP-NUFFIC. (2015). Over EP-NUFFIC. Accessed on: https://www.epnuffic.nl/over-ep-nuffic/over-ep-nuffic

EP-NUFFIC carried out a relatively small project in Rwanda, focusing on capacity building through sustainable potato value chain development. The total budget was €969,511 and the project period is from May 2014 until May 2018. The overall objective is the increase in sustainable food security systems in Rwanda through increased productivity of the potato value chain. Potatoes are an important component of the diet in Rwanda, so it is important to improve their production and revenues, leading to improved food security and nutrition.

Another project focuses on the reduction of malnutrition, where EP-NUFFIC employed the Kigali Health Institute to start a Nutrition and Dietetics programme that trains young people to become nutritionists, dieticians and nutrition educators. The budget for this project is €799,866 and the project period is from January 2013 until January 2017.

In addition, EP-NUFFIC contributes to the realization of food security with 'The Netherlands Initiative for Capacity development in Higher Education' (NICHE), which tries to increase food security by supporting two educational institutions in developing the knowledge and use of geographical information systems for sustainable development and food security. Between 2010-2015 Rwanda received a total grant of 22.5 million euros to implement 14 projects. One of the projects aims to contribute to food security by developing the potato and maize value chains. Strategies include crops intensification programmes and land use consolidation. The project's contribution mainly focuses on issues such as seeds multiplication, land management and agricultural statistics. The budget for this project is €998,578 and the project period is January 2013 until January 2017.

The fourth project focuses on socio-economic improvement through an integrated crop and livestock system. The project includes training for farmers through short courses and extension programmes. The overall objective of the project is to improve food security in Rwanda by building capacity in integrated and sustainable animal feed, pig and poultry livestock sector. The budget for this project is €875,000 and the project period is March 2013 until March 2017.