



# NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

## RWANDA

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## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

### Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Rwanda was the first country to sign the CAADP Compact on 30 – 31 March 2007. Thereafter, a technical review of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) was held 4 – 8 December 2009. Rwanda's first CAADP Business Meeting was held on 8 – 9 December 2009. The country also received funding for the implementation of its NAIP from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GASFP) to a tune of USD 50 million.

In 2014, Rwanda embarked on development and implementation of the second cycle of its NAIP, a flagship strategy outlining how they will support the agriculture sector in the coming years, and include ambitious spending plans. On-going support is provided to review the Investment Plan – to ensure a comprehensive focus on pertinent issues.

Rwanda also received support on undertaking a joint agriculture review and public expenditure study and in establishing Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) to inform and guide the CAADP implementation process. The country SAKKS specifically focused on strengthening policy design as well as formulation and monitoring e.g. in monitoring food and agriculture policies. A capacity assessment was undertaken as well.

The implementation of CAADP in Rwanda has contributed to more focused evidence-based agricultural policies, improved donor coordination and alignment to country priorities, the identification of plausible programmes for realising optimal results. Furthermore, there has been greater regional cooperation and better peer review, dialogue and accountability mechanisms dealing with strategic issues for the growth of agriculture and increased food security.

### Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support

Resulting from an innovative process of consultations involving women smallholder farmers on the ground and various stakeholders (a participatory and multi stakeholder approach), desk reviews and country case studies, the Gender Climate Change and Agriculture Support Programme intends to benefit 12,000 women farmers in Rwanda. To achieve implementation at the ground level, GCCASP will provide implementation support in the areas of closing policy and institutional gaps, building the capacities of women smallholder farmers, the creation and strengthening of women platforms and investing in up-scaling of successful and innovative practices.

### Food and Nutrition Security

**Measuring the Cost of Hunger in Africa:** The overarching objective of the multi-country study led by the AUC, NEPAD, WFP and UNECA, was to catalyse coordinated action and inform the design of nutrition-oriented policy frameworks and programmes, with greater investments to eradicate child undernutrition on the continent. The first phase of this study was completed in 4 countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda) and the second phase was implemented in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi and Rwanda

**10 Key findings from “Measuring the Cost of hunger” study in the first and second phase countries:**

1. Africa's share in the world's undernourished population has increased from 18 to 28 percent.
2. Only one in five children suffering from undernutrition occur before the child reaches the age of one year.
3. Most health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child reaches the age of one year.
4. Between 7 to 18 percent of repetitions in schools are associated with stunting.
5. Stunted children achieve 0.2 to 1.5 years less in school eradication.
6. Eight to 33 percent of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
7. Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by 1 to 13.7 percent.
8. 40 to 67 percent of current working-age population suffered from stunting as children.
9. The annual costs associated with child underbutrition are estimated at 1.9 to 16.5 percent of the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
10. Improving the nutritional status of children is a priority that needs urgent policy attention to accelerate socio-economic progress and development in Africa.

### TerrAfrica

Received support from the TL for its project on Scaling up Tree-based Ecosystem Approaches. Activities supported by TLF grant include a study to assess both the factors determining the success of previous tree-based ecosystem approaches in Rwanda and the potentials for future expansion of key TBEAs.

### 2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

#### Africa Power Vision

**Baringo-Silali Geothermal Field Project:** The project purposes to develop geothermal energy in the Baringo-Silali Block, which comprises the Bogoria, Baringo, Arus, Korosi, Chepchuk, Paka, and Silali prospects. **Project Location:** Kenya (part of the East African Rift - extending from Baringo to Silali up to the border with Ethiopia), Uganda, Rwanda

#### Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

**Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States:** The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

#### Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

**TAH programme:** This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

**Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation):** Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

**Yamoussoukro Decision implementation:** Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

**ICT Enabling Environment:** This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

**ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity:** This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

**Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme:** The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

**Ruzizi III** is a hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 145 MW to share power among Rwanda, Burundi and DRC promoted by CEPGL.

**Rusumo Falls** is a hydropower production plant purposed to serve 61 MW to Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania

**Northern Multimodal Corridor:** This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC with a spur to South Sudan

**Central Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency (CCTTFA):** The Agency supported the CCTTFA DFIS/Donor roundtable that sought financing to accelerate the implementation of 18 of the 23 projects that were identified by the regional task force of the CCTTFA member States (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, DRC and Uganda) in March 2015. The 18 projects were presented using the newly adopted Quality at Entry Criteria (QaE) for validation of NEPAD IPPF. The CCTTFA projects database will be linked with other PIDA platform such as the Africa Infrastructure Database (AID) and Virtual PIDA Information Portal (VPIC). NEPAD is engaging with CCTTFA further through the Service Delivery Mechanism to and provide accelerated support and financial closure.

**Lamu Gateway Development:** This programme aims at responding to the Eastern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries. The priority action will be to develop the Lamu gateway.

### Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, Rwanda was one of the 37 out of the 42 African countries that had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services. The SE4All Action Agenda for Rwanda is finalised and awaits implementation.

### 3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

#### African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

**A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa** was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Rwanda.

After the successful establishment of the East African Countries (EAC) Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme in 2012, **Rwanda participated in the development and subsequent adoption of harmonized technical guidelines by the EAC Council in 2014 and publication of a compendium for EAC member states.** Two pilot projects: the World Health Organization Medicines Prequalification Program (WHO-PQP) and the EAC Joint Assessments and Inspections ensured that **Rwanda participated in the approval of 5 and 7 products in 2011 and 2013 respectively.** Phase two of the EAC-MRH programme has expanded to include drug safety (pharmacovigilance) strengthening; clinical trials oversight; regulation and quality assurance of medical devices including diagnostics; and harmonization of regulation of vaccines.

In 2015, the EAC-MRH programme developed a Joint Dossier Assessment of 8 medicinal products in Entebbe, Uganda and Rwanda was a participating member.

#### African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

Implementation of the ASTII project in Rwanda commenced in 2013. Subsequently, Rwanda undertook the R&D and Innovation survey in 2015 in preparation for the 3rd African Innovation Outlook report (AIO-2017).

The country participated in an international survey methodologies (OECD) training that was conducted by the NEPAD/ASTII Team in 2014 and later in 2015, benefiting 20 and 9 delegates respectively. Moreover, a validation training session has been organised in 2016.

The country received a grant from SIDA of USD20,000 for strengthening data collection and processing in R&D related activities. Furthermore, the National Focal Centre was strengthened to promote effective survey methodologies. The country committed its own resources totalling USD170, 998 to carry out the surveys in 2015 and 2016.

### Bio-Innovate

Agriculture contributes about 35 per cent of GDP and employs nearly 80 per cent of the country's workforce. The canning industry in the region has had one variety, the Mexican 142 to work with for 60 years. This variety has succumbed to diseases like rust, angular leaf spot, bacterial blight and susceptible to drought conditions over time. In addition, there is no organised production of certified seed for the bean farmers servicing the canning industry.

To-date, Rwanda has evaluated and will release new bean varieties for commercialisation.

**Bio-resource innovation policy analysis and sustainability:** Advances in biosciences offer the region opportunities to fully exploit the genetic potential and improve crop productivity, present new agro-processing opportunities to diversify small-holder productivity, increase demand for local crops, thereby improving rural livelihoods. However, enabling policy environment and support system is required that promotes bio-innovation and eventual commercialisation of these technologies.

In Rwanda, policy and regulatory recommendations for the successful uptake of bio-pesticides and industrial efficient management technologies in the region have been developed.

USD485,420 (RWF 330,328,310) total funding allocated to in-country partners for 3 years. The partners include the National University of Rwanda; Rwanda Agricultural Board; Directorate of Science, Technology and Research, Rwanda; CRS Rwanda; Biosciences for Eastern and Central Africa (BecA-ILRI hub); International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid tropics; International Potato Center Sub-Saharan Africa ; and UrugagalImbaraga – a private sector institution.

### Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

The BecA-ILRI Hub is empowering African scientists and institutions to exploit the opportunities presented by advances in technology for sustainable agricultural development in on the continent.

## 4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

### Capacity Development

Rwanda was one of seven countries involved in strengthening the application of Country Results Frameworks (CRFs) for effective development and co-operation. Other countries that undertook the same exercise included Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Benin, Burundi and Uganda.



Support provided under the auspices of Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev), improved Rwanda's competency to integrate accountability for results, with a focus on the implementation of SDGs. As a result, Action Plans for in-country and cross-country implementation and learning on CRF development were formulated, and the resources effectively mobilized from different partners to support country implementation.

The Nairobi Outcome Document of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Results developed in consultation with RECs (COMESA, EAC, and ECOWAS), member States (Rwanda, Nigeria, RSA, Uganda and Egypt, civil society and private sector.

### Gender

Rwanda was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

In Rwanda, approximately 5,000 women were trained in forest management and over 700,000 trees planted in the protected, with support from the NEPAD-Spanish Fund.

### Nursing and Midwifery Education

Specialist training focusing on critical care and trauma was established in Rwanda. This training equips not only specialist practitioners, but also researchers and trainers of trainers in these fields. The programme was implemented by the University of Botswana and hosted by the Kigali Health Institute. To-date, the programme has produced 10 graduates.