Rwanda

Joined: December 2011
**Demographic data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Population (million)</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 (million)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Births (million)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate (%)</td>
<td>2.78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2010)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five stunting</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five wasting</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five overweight</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors**

**Infant and young child feeding practice**

- 6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet: 16.8%
- 6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity: 25.8%

**Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies**

- Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea: 35.4%
- Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits: 99.3%
- Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months): 3.0%
- Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt: 99.3%

**Women’s Empowerment**

- Female literacy: 76.9%
- Female employment rate: 86.1%
- Median age at first marriage: 21.4
- Access to skilled birth attendant: 98.0%
- Women who have first birth before age 18: 6.1%
- Fertility rate: 5.1

**Other Nutrition-relevant indicators**

- Rate of urbanization: 18.44%
- Income share held by lowest 20%: 5.16%
- Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day): 2,021.6
- Energy from non-staples in supply: 36.04%
- Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day): 0.5
- Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities: 61.8%
- Open defecation: 1.1%
- Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources: 73.6%
- Access to Piped Water on Premises: 5.0%
- Surface Water as Drinking Water Source: 8.8%
- GDP per capita (current USD, 2013): 633.00
- Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012): 3.81
- Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012): 1.22
Rwanda is strongly committed to reducing malnutrition. Several multi-stakeholder platforms to scale up nutrition have been set up. At the national level, the Food and Nutrition Steering Committee (SCF&NSC) under the Prime Minister’s Office is the highest level government convening body. It is co-chaired by the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and Local Government, and provides advice and reports on nutrition and household food security. It is complemented by the National Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group (NF&NTWG), which includes participation from all partners including the Social Cluster Ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, academia, donors, and businesses. Food and Nutrition Steering Committees (DF&NSC) are planned at District level. Sector level administrations will also form Sector Food and Nutrition Steering Committees to coordinate technical assistance to communities.

REACH serves as the nutrition coordinating mechanism for UN agencies. The private sector has established the National Food Fortification Alliance, a platform which includes industries, consumer associations, academia and government ministries, and which consults mainly on food fortification. A Civil Society Alliance has been established in June 2014 with WFP as participating UN organization.

To operationalize the National Strategy to Eliminate Malnutrition, 5 key ministries (Health, Agriculture, Education, Gender, and Local Government) are putting together yearly multi-sectoral Joint Action Plans to Eliminate Malnutrition since 2012. Programs are being progressively scaled up with increasing coverage. All 30 districts have developed District Plans for the Elimination of Malnutrition (DPEM), which are currently being implemented at varying degrees. In September 2013, the government launched the “Thousand Days in the Land of a Thousand Hills” Nutrition Campaign, which calls government and partners to focus on the available, affordable and cost-effective solutions to improve nutrition during the 1,000 days window of opportunity.

The plan has an M&E element which utilizes innovative mechanisms such as rapid SMS or performance-based contracts with mayors. The rapid SMS has also been expanded to include tracking a full 1,000 days of maternal and child health post-natal and new born care services. Currently, Rwanda is working on incorporating Length for Age Measurements into Growth Monitoring and Promotion with EU support, and is using Devinfo as a monitoring tool in 22 districts.

Rwanda hosted in early 2014 high level nutrition events such as the 3rd National Nutrition Summit “Promote the first 1,000 Days to Prevent Child Stunting”; the 2nd Global Conference on Bio-fortification; and the Rwanda CAADP II High Level Meeting.

The comprehensive Joint Action Plan to Fight Malnutrition is costed on an annual basis. The Government’s financial contribution has been clearly identified but more clarity on partners’ contribution is needed. The Government has signed an MOU with the EU to provide USD 10 million for nutrition over the next 3 years. Various partners are leveraging funds from donors both in country and outside. It is estimated that Rwanda may receive up to USD 12 million per year for nutrition over the next 3 years. The Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation also provided USD 3 million starting 2013 to support implementation of DPEM in two districts through the One UN Joint Nutrition Project. The Embassy of the Netherlands funded a nutrition programme through UNICEF starting with 10 districts in 2013 and expanded to 14 more districts in 2014. The total funding for this programme for 4 years is USD 24,724,633.
Progress Across Four SUN Processes
Rwanda

2012\(^1\) and 2014\(^2\) Scoring of Progress Markers

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action: 75% (2014) vs. 52% (2012)
- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework: 70% (2014) vs. 46% (2012)
- Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework: 65% (2014) vs. 61% (2012)
- Financial Tracking and resource mobilization: 56% (2014) vs. 65% (2012)

2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness

- PM1: 75% (2014) vs. 52% (2012)
- PM2: 70% (2014) vs. 46% (2012)
- PM3: 65% (2014) vs. 61% (2012)
- PM4: 56% (2014) vs. 65% (2012)
- PM5: 65% (2014)
- PM6: 56% (2014)

Progress Across Four SUN Processes

1Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
2Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise