



Presentation to ECHO EAST AFRICA SYMPOSIUM, Nov. 27,2019 at Hill Top Hotel Main Hall





## Introduction – What is Hinga Weze?

- What is Hinga Weze: A 5-years (2017-2022) USAID-funded initiative to sustainably increase smallholder farmers' income, improve nutritional status of Rwandan women and children, and increase the resilience of the agriculture and food systems to the changing climate.
- Hinga Weze achieves its results by effecting behavior change at the household and community levels that prioritizes collaboration with partners including the GoR, as well as USAID and the wider development community.





Hinga Weze deliverables and indicators are focused on better nutrition, more sales, higher levels of valueadded processing and better agro-inputs that are benefiting thousands of farmers.



Feed the Future Rwanda *Hinga Weze* 



hat have increased their agricultural productivity (yield) by 50%



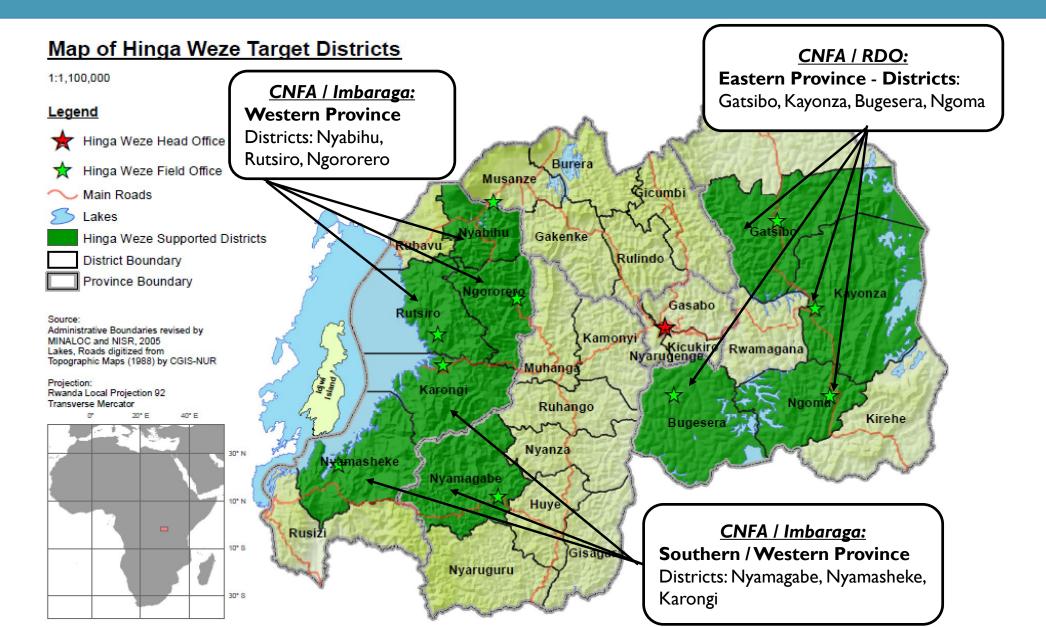
40% of children increasing MAD and of women in reproductive age increasing dietary diversity

Increase the resilience of agriculture and food systems to the changing climate.

535,000 stakeholders

that have increased capacity to adapt to the impact of climate change







# Hinga Weze Food security initiatives to improve Nutrition (Approaches and Results as of end of Year 2-September 2019)





## **ABOUT FOOD SECURITY**

Food security is a multi-dimensional concept. **Food Security**, **means** that "<u>all</u> people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious **food** that meets their **food** preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life' (World Food Summit, 1996).

Today, the concept of **food security** is generally understood to incorporate four main **components**: availability, access, utilisation, and stability.

Measurement is typically indirect and based on food balance sheets and national income distribution and consumer expenditure data





## **ABOUT FOOD SECURITY CNT'**

For Food security objectives to be realized, **all 4 dimensions** must be fulfilled simultaneous.

Those 3 dimensions should be stable over time and not be affected negatively by natural, social, economic or political factors:

- -Access: Food Market, Prices, Purchasing power, Employment and livelihood opportunities
- -Availability: Food production and storage mechanisms
- -Utilization: Food quantity and quality for health life





## **NUTRITION SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE (NSA).**

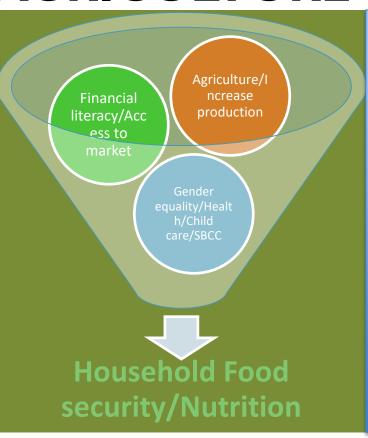
- Agriculture and nutrition are interrelated. Agricultural production is an important means for most people to get the food and essential nutrients they need
- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture involves the incorporation of nutritional concerns into the design and implementation of agricultural policies, projects and investments, targeting nutritionally vulnerable groups with these investments and particularly focusing on women and increasing year-round access to diverse, nutrient-dense foods.
- Note: Nutrition sensitive interventions address the underlying and basic causes of malnutrition





## NUTRITION SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE

interventions
address the
underlying causes
of malnutrition (HH
food insecurity/
Unhealthy
HH/Inadequate
healthcare for
women and
children



Building a seasonal calendar is an excellent method for examining the impact that the environment plays on community members' access to food, health, and care.





## Hinga Weze Focus on the Three Main Agriculture-to-Nutrition Pathways











## Agriculture as a Source of Food

### **Approaches**

- Education and literacy agric. Extension
- Crop diversification
- Access to quality agro-inputs
- Tackling climate change via irrigation and terracing interventions
- Integrated nutrient management; pest and disease management
- Improved varieties
- Focus on SHFs
- Linking farmers to Agriculture research institutions, etc.

#### Results in Y2

- 1,029 ha of terraces constructed or rehabilitated
- 1,500 farmers benefiting from the improved agriculture land on the terraces.
- 50 Ha of land irrigated by solar pumps or other small-scale irrigation methods
- 800 farmers farming newly irrigated land
- 34,829 SHFs increased agricultural yields at least 50%









## Agriculture as source of income

### **Approaches**

- Promoting PHH technologies to reduce losses
- Agribusiness clusters commercial linkages between VC actors
- Commodity aggregation
- Market information
- Access to finance

#### Results in Y2

- 24,975 farmers reached by Market information system
- \$3,162,773USD value of agriculture related financing accessed
- 41,552 individuals participated in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs
- Value of annual sales increased between 98% and 106% depending on the value chain crop (Beans, Maize, OFSP, Irish potatoe and





## Agriculture as Means of Women Empowerment and Nutrition Outcomes

### **Approaches**

- Facilitate aaccess to inputs, jobs, promoting women in aggegation, women in agricuture produce traders,...
- Nutrition and Gender education
- Poultry program to improve animal source proteins
- Design specific grants for women and PLDs to increase income and empower women to purchase nutritious foods
- Partnership with other IPs/GOR to improve nutrition policies and strategies



#### Results in Y2

Built the Capacity of 108,000HHs grouped in 2,610 Care groups Created 150 male care groups, 300 role models (male and female) and 50 youth for change (boys and girls),

12,190 HHs increased income to purchase nutritious foods

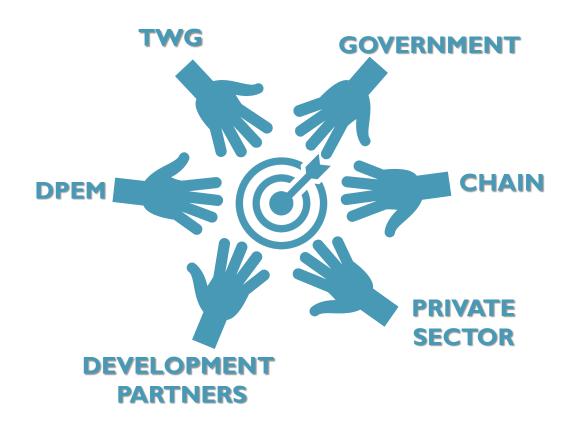
30,276 children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions

41% female increased access to productive economic resources (18,000 women).





## Collaboration/Partnership for Nutrition outcomes







## Conclusion

In order to continue Strengthening Food security initiatives to improve Nutrition, Hinga Weze will:

- 1. Invest over \$1m on increasing access to animal-source foods (small livestock grant projects) for up to 36,000 families per year (total of 108,000 families accessing over 250,000 animals by EOY 3.
- 2. Improve Home (Kitchen) Gardens to incorporate iron-rich green leafy vegetables, as well as Vit-A rich fruits and vegetables to afford family needs in micronutrients all year. Combine with promotion of rainwater-harvesting for Home Gardens to ensure adequate water access.
- 3. Work with Agro-Dealers and Youth Groups to avail nutritious foods such as eggs, fortified porridge flowers, HIB and OFSP at affordable prices (concept of FSC as nutritious food stores) as well including facilitating agro-inputs and promoting practices at FSC.



## Conclusion

- 4. Incorporate "Solidarity Groups" in coordination with AFR and SUN Alliance in order to enable groups to save to buy nutritious foods.
- 5. Work with GoR to further strengthen existing community structures such as Isibo (village groups), Umugoroba w'ababyeyi (parent groups), CHWs cooperatives, CHCs, and DPEM committees at all levels to disseminate nutrition messages + coordinate nutrition activities.
- 6. Serve as primary USAID IP coordinator for nutrition activities where needed in collaboration with NECDP/SUN and district authorities. Update all DPEM's and work closely with GoR on all initiatives.
- 7. Improve health cooking sessions to be more gender sensitive (Male engagement!) and incorporate gender and youth mainstreaming.
- 8 Avai: Specific grants from Women and PLD to increase purchase power for nutritious



Questions?

Suggestions?

Thank you for your attention!





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## FEEDIFUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

www.feedthefuture.gov

