







Enhancing milk quality and consumption for improved income and nutrition in Rwanda (2017-19)

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Project and Innovation platform meetings - Hotel Mille Collines April 26 - 27 April 2018 Kigali, Rwanda









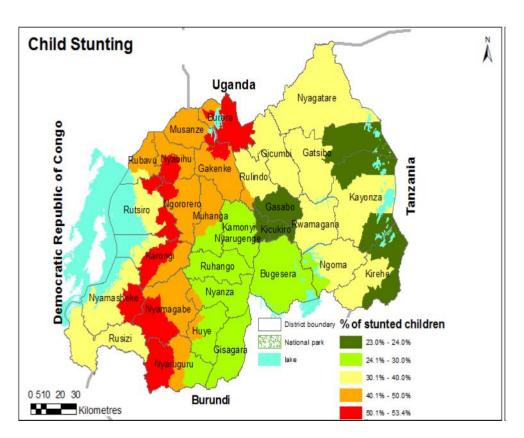








RATIONALE



- 37% of children less than 5 years of age are stunted
- Increased consumption of animal source foods (ASFs), including milk
 key pathway to improving dietary diversity and child stature
- Girinka program increased household income and reduce child malnutrition among poor households
- Lack of evidence linking dairy value chain interventions to nutrition outcomes

















RATIONALE



- USAID Feed the Future-funded Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Program II – 2012-2017
- Many achievements, but challenges still exist as regards:
 - Production of high quality milk
 - Achieving competitiveness in milk market channels
 - Governance of dairy cooperatives and low value proposition to members

















PROJECT OBJECTIVE I

 To evaluate the impact of a nutrition education intervention on ASF consumption and nutrition outcomes among children 12-23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women.

Research question:

Does receiving a cow through the Girinka program plus nutrition education contribute to a greater improvement in nutrition outcomes in women and young children than receiving a cow only or being eligible for Girinka, but not receiving a cow?















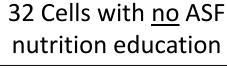


STUDY DESIGN - CLUSTER RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

64 Cells in Ruhango and Nyabihu Districts



32 Cells with ASF nutrition education







352 HHs with a Girinka cow (11 HHs per cell)



STUDY ARM 3
352 HHs without a
Girinka cow
(11 HHs per cell)



STUDY ARM 1
352 HHs with a
Girinka cow
(11 HHs per cell)



















Training of enumerators

- Household eligibility checks (study arms)
- Informed consent (surveys and photography)
- Content of the household questionnaire
- Taking anthropometric measurements
- Use of tablets for data collection
- How to upload survey data



















Pre-testing of survey instruments in Nyabihu district





















- Anthropometry equipment
 - Child height boards and weighing scale from College of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Rwanda
 - Lack of adult stadiometers
 - Project has facilitated fabrication of adult stadiometers by a carpenter in Kigali



















Surveys commenced in Ruhango district -April 2018





















FORMATIVE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION

- Implemented by StratDever (RTI's sub-contractor)
- Target Girinka beneficiary households in Ruhango and Nyabihu

Methodology

- Qualitative interviews with 30 mothers of children 12-23 months using in depth interview guides
- 2 focus group discussions (FGDs) with mixed men and women groups
- Focus: knowledge, attitude and practices towards milk consumption, and existing barriers
- Results to form the basis for discussing and developing the nutrition intervention in collaboration with government and other stakeholders at 2 national design workshops.
- Behavior Change Communication strategy on ASF promotion will be used to develop training materials for CHWs (124 CHWs will be trained).

















PROJECT OBJECTIVE 2

 To assess and enhance performance and capacity of dairy cooperatives to improve market access for smallholder milk producers.

Research question:

How does targeted capacity development of the dairy cooperatives improve sustainability and market access for the smallholder milk producer members?

















OBJECTIVE 2: METHODOLOGY

- Identify capacity gaps assess current capacity levels of 30 dairy cooperatives (RDCPII targets) using AgPOSA tool: Producer Organization Sustainability Assessment (POSA) tool (ILRI/TechnoServe) and AgroPro – performance assessment tool (Land O' Lakes)
- Targeted capacity building and mentorship of 4 dairy cooperatives on sustainability aspects based on results from the capacity assessment
- I6 cooperatives: market systems facilitation approach to enable linkages with business development services

















AGPOSA COOPERATIVE ASSESSMENTS



- AgPOSA baseline surveys for 30 cooperatives completed and final report submitted
- Capacity development strategy and plan developed
- 4 cooperatives to undergo the intensive capacity building intervention and 16 cooperatives for the Market Systems Facilitation selected
- Conducted pre-engagement meeting with the Board of Directors of the 4 cooperatives.
- TNS adapted existing training materials and shared with ILRI and the UF-CapDev team for review

















PRELIMINARY RESULTS – DAIRY COOPERATIVE ASSESSMENTS

















INTRODUCTION: ASSESSMENT

- Agriculture Producer Organization Sustainability Assessment (AgPOSA) is a harmonized tool from two separate tools: AgroPro (cooperative assessment tool) developed by Land O'Lakes and Producer Organization Assessment Tool developed by ILRI and TechnoServe.
- AgPOSA is a tool which assesses the sustainability of business hubs using 6 sustainability pillars:
 - Financial Health, Engagement with output market, Effective and transparent PO leadership and management, Access to dairy inputs and services, Relationship with external environment and Member loyalty.

















INTRODUCTION: ASSESSMENT

- AgPOSA guides POs and the project in:
 - Assessing their progress towards sustainability
 - Identifying and prioritizing sustainability gaps
 - Decision making regarding facilitative support to POs and exit strategy.
 - Dialogue with partners

















AGPOSA TOOL DIMENSIONS AND SCORES

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Maximum score
	Profitability	5.00
Financial health	Liquidity	2.00
11 (A) 2.	Capital structure	3.00
	Milk quality	3.00
Engagement with output market	Market reliability	7.00
	Suppliers	8.00
CAPERNOSTE STORE WORKSOON DE MORE LA É	Representation and participation	7.00
Effective and transparent PO leadership and management	Effective PO supervision and control	8.50
	Effective PO management	8.50
Access to dairy inputs and services	Dairy feeds and feeding	5.00
	Genetics	3.00
	Herd health	3.00
	Extension services	3.00
	Financial services	4.00
	Partnership with actors	2.00
Relationship with external environment	Corporate social responsibility	1.50
	Risk management	1.50
	Patronage	3.50
Member loyalty	Member investment	2.50
	Ownership	2.00
	Member loyalty programs	2.00
PO Total		100.00

















STAGES

STAGE	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5	
SCORE RANGE	0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	
FEATURE	Set-up	System Development	Systems Improvement	Stabilization	and growth	
	Focus on business start-up. Focus on getting governance procedures in place.	Focus on getting business running. Focus on completion of foundation activities and implementing initiatives.	Focus on adding value to farmers and markets. Begin stabilizing growth across all dimensions and focus on financials.	Focus on holistic business improvement. Financials become key and strength in all dimensions for sustainability. More farmers mobilized to increase scale	Focus on long term sustainability and differentiation.	

















DAIRY COOPERATIVES/PO ASSESSED



Rwanda

East Milkshed MUDACOS, CODEN Ngarama, **Rwimbogo Dairy** Cooperative Society, **Buhabwa Dairy** Farmers Cooperative, COABONDE, Abashumbabeza, KAMDAMACO, KAFCO, BNRT.

CECOLA Zirakamwa

South Milkshed KIDACO. RUDACO, COOPEKA, Terimbere Mworozi w'inka. Cooperative Amizero y'aborozi, Gwizumukamo Busoro, Giramata Mworozi Nyagisozi, Indakemwa

North Milkshed Kigali Milkshed Agiragitereka, KOPIZI, CEMO Nyabihu, CEZONYI Nyabihu, Cooperative Turwanye Bwaki, Zirakamwa **Twicundire** Mizingo, CTSOR-Rulindo

KOINDAMU, **Bugesera Milk Collection** Center, Borozi Twisugane Kabuga, COOPEMOBU, **KOZAMGI** Rutare







Mugandamure



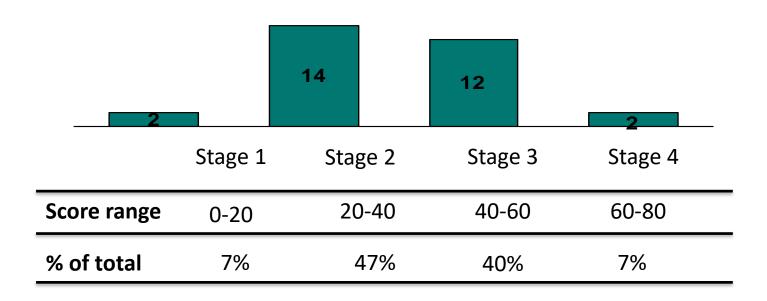








DISTRIBUTION OF PO BY STAGE













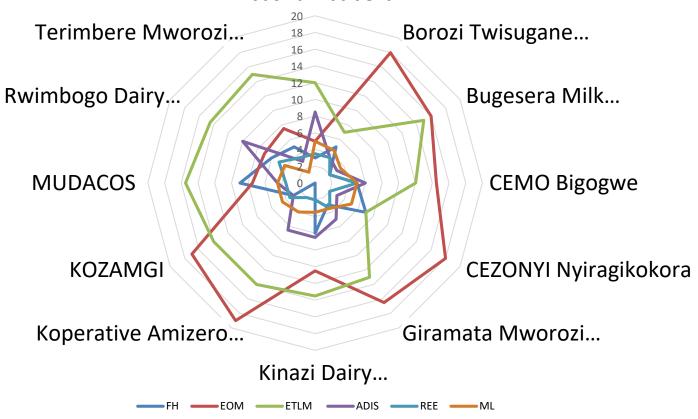






SCORES PER DIMENSION OF POS IN STAGE 3

Abashumbabeza...

















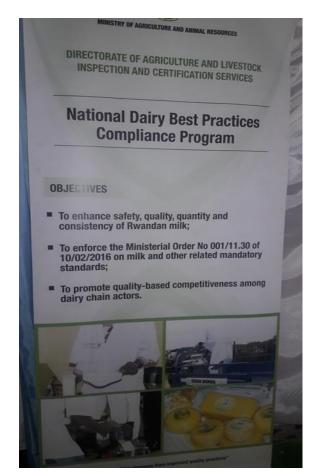


PROJECT OBJECTIVE 3

 To evaluate the costs and benefits to value chain agents of supplying quality milk that meets SOQ standards (now referred to as the "Dairy best practices compliance program")

Sub-components

I.I assess the feasibility of the certification scheme and the distribution of its costs and benefits along the dairy value chain.



















PROJECT OBJECTIVE 3

- I.2: Assess the effect of the certification scheme on the cost structure of smallholder dairy farms.
- I.3: Analyse consumer demand for safe milk focusing on health risk reduction and willingness to pay for quality certified milk and milk products.



















OBJECTIVE 3: METHODOLOGY

- System dynamics modelling with selected dairy value chain agents (participatory model building)
- Dairy producer surveys (380 dairy households) supplying milk to the certified MCCs in the Northern and Southern milk sheds
 - > Econometric estimation of the producer cost function
- Milk consumer surveys to assess WTP for certified milk/products
 hedonic pricing in addition to simulated market experiments.
- Milk sampling and microbiological analysis for total mesophilic count (TMC), coliforms, S. aureus, Salmonella and L. monocytogenes

















FEASIBILITY OF MILK QUALITY CERTIFICATION SCHEME

- Ist meeting with the Rwanda National Dairy Platform held in March 2018 to map out the qualitative dairy value chain – part of System Dynamics participatory model building exercise
- Next steps: Quantify the value chain map (cost and prices received by various actors – target VC cluster members of RNDP

















WAYS TO ENSURE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES POST-RESEARCH

- Raising visibility and sharing results widely various communication strategies for awareness creation
- Buy-in by government ministries and district committees activities can be integrated in district plans or taken up by partners such as the RNDP
- Uptake and scaling out through other development projects, e.g. new World Bank funded project (2018 – 2023) - "Rwanda Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project" – focus on children under 5 years (Implementing agency Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and RBC)

















CHALLENGES

- Lengthy processes for research clearance for project activities involving household surveys and interventions (ILRI IRB, University of Rwanda IRB, NISR Visa, MINALOC
- Long bureaucratic procedures at the University of Rwanda to recruit project Research Assistant
- Sampling frame issues for the nutrition study
 - Decentralization of Girinka program implications for obtaining Girinka beneficiaries lists
 - Incomplete list in some sectors
 - Girinka scope (cows from Government, NGOs, neighbours, family, etc)
 - Inaccurate information by households and community leaders (expectations/fear?)
 - Difficulties in obtaining households with child age range (12-23 months)









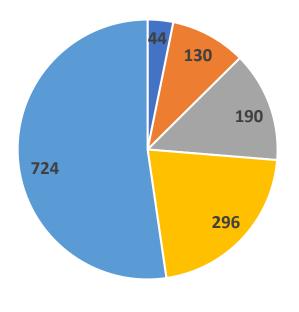








RUHANGO DISTRICT GIRINKA BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS – CHILD AGE RANGES



Girinka beneficiaries in 16 cells - 1384 households

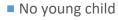
Expand sampling to neighbouring non-sampled cells



■ 12-23 months

■ 24 months to 60 months

>5 years



















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RESEARCH AND ETHICAL COMPLIANCE

- Approval by USAID for adjustments in study components based on 2017 IP suggestions – August 2017
- Research and ethical compliance
 - ILRI IRB 22nd Sept 2017
 - Rwanda College of Medicine and Health Sciences IRB 14th Dec
 2017
 - National Institute of Statistics Rwanda visa clearance 8th Feb
 2018
 - Ministry of Local Government clearance Ist March 2018
 - ILRI-RTI IRB reliance agreement signed on 1st March 2018













