



© www.rwandatourism.com

Country Sheet Rwanda

Contents

Foreword.....	3
Statistics Rwanda	4
Country map	5
1 Country profile	6
1.1 Geographical presentation	6
1.2 Historical background	6
1.3 Socio-economic analysis	7
1.4 National development agenda	8
2 Education.....	11
2.1 General	11
2.2 Tertiary education	12
2.3 Rwandan University and Research Cooperation	14
3 Development Aid Analysis.....	16
3.1 Donor Aid.....	16
3.2 VLIR-UOS Activity in/with the Country	23
3.3 Activities of Flemish HEI in/with the country.....	23
Conclusion	23
List of Resources and interesting Links.....	24
ANNEXES.....	25
Annex 1 – Overview Belgian Funded Interventions in Rwanda (2012-2014)	25
Annex 2 – Overview of VLIR-UOS Interventions in Rwanda (2003 – 2016)	30
Annex 3 – Other scientific cooperation of Flemish universities with Rwanda.....	32
Annex 4 – Matrix matching Rwandan priorities, international donors & Belgian actors	37

Foreword

The Country Sheet Rwanda is a compilation of information from related documents with factual country information, economic, social and development priorities, information on higher education, and university cooperation in Rwanda. The information included is extracted from policy documents, academic articles, websites and strategy papers from (amongst others) World Bank, USAID, UNDP, UNESCO, EU... and other organisations. Also, the various Flemish universities and university colleges did provide data regarding their specific types of cooperation with higher education institutes in Rwanda in October 2016.

This compiled document was realised by the VLIR-UOS secretariat and is by no means to be considered as a policy document. Its sole purpose is to propose a working document with background and context for Country Strategy Identification of VLIR-UOS cooperation in and with Rwanda.

As this concerns a working document, frequent updates will occur. The date of compilation of the current version is mentioned in the footer of the document.

Statistics Rwanda

INDICATOR		VALUE	YEAR	Source
1	Human Development Index	0,483 (163/188)	2014	UNDP
2	Government expenditure on Education (as % of GDP)	5.03%	2013	UNESCO
VLIR-UOS INVESTMENTS				
3	Total VLIR-UOS projects	€ 780.803	2003-2016	VLIR-UOS
	Total Scholarships	€ 2.415.369	2003-2015	VLIR-UOS
	# Institutional University Cooperation	0	2003-2016	VLIR-UOS
	# TEAM (Own Initiatives)	3	2003-2016	VLIR-UOS
	# South initiatives	2	2003-2016	VLIR-UOS
	# Crosscutting and other projects	0	2003-2016	VLIR-UOS
	# Scholars (ICP/ITP/KOI/ICP-PhD)	102	2003-2015	VLIR-UOS
	# Travel Grants + VLADOC	171	2003-2015	VLIR-UOS
EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID				
4	# Higher learning institutions	44	2015	MINEDUC
5	Gross enrolment ratio (%) in tertiary education	7.53	2013	UNESCO
6	Net ODA (USD million)	1.034,0	2014	OECD
7	DGD expenditure: bilateral	€ 23,65 million	2014	DGD
8	DGD expenditure: non-governmental	€ 6,11 million	2014	DGD
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT				
9	Life expectancy at birth (years)	64,0	2014	World Bank
10	Mortality rate, under -5 (per 1,000 live births)	41,7	2015	World Bank
11	Adult literacy rate (both sexes) (% 15 years and older)	71,24	2015	UNESCO
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
12	Population	11.609.666,0	2015	World Bank
13	Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+, national estimate)	73,6	2012	World Bank
14	GDP per capita (PPP current international US\$)	1.758,7	2015	World Bank
15	Improved water source (% of population with access)	76,1	2015	World Bank
16	Internet users (per 100 people)	10,6	2014	World Bank
17	GINI index (World Bank estimate)	51,3	2010	World Bank

Country map



1 Country profile

1.1 Geographical presentation ¹

Rwanda is a small (26.338 km²) and landlocked country in Central/Eastern Africa. It is bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, and Burundi in the south. The entire country is at a high altitude (mean elevation 1.598 meters), the lowest point is the Rusizi River at 950 meters above sea level. Rwanda has many lakes, the largest being Lake Kivu at the west of the country. This lake occupies the floor of the East African Rift, with a maximum depth of 480 meters and large deposits of renewable methane gas. The East African Rift runs from north to south along Rwanda's western border, with the Virunga volcano chain in the northwest of the country. The highest peak is Mount Karisimbi at 4.519 meters. Mount Visoke is the country's only historically active volcano. The Virunga volcano chain is home to an estimated one-third of the worldwide mountain gorilla population. The center of the country is predominantly rolling hills, while the eastern border region consists of savanna, plains and swamps. The climate is temperate to subtropical, with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons each year. The country faces several environmental problems, like deforestation as a result from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion and widespread poaching.

1.2 Historical background

The earliest form of social organization in the area was the clan. The clans were not limited to genealogical lineages or geographical area, and most included Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. From the 15th century, the clans began to coalesce into kingdoms; by 1700 around eight kingdoms existed in present-day Rwanda. The Berlin Conference of 1884 assigned the territory to Germany as part of German East Africa, marking the beginning of the colonial era. The Germans did not significantly alter the social structure of the country, but exerted influence by supporting the king and the existing hierarchy and delegating power to local chiefs. Belgian forces took control of Rwanda and Burundi during World War I, beginning a period of more direct colonial rule. Both the Germans and the Belgians promoted Tutsi supremacy, considering the Hutu and Tutsi different races. Belgium continued to rule Rwanda as a UN Trust Territory after World War II, with a mandate to oversee independence. In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150.000 driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in a state-orchestrated genocide, in which Rwandans killed up to a million of their fellow citizens, including approximately three-quarters of the Tutsi population. The international response to the genocide was limited, with major powers reluctant to strengthen the already overstretched UN peacekeeping force. The genocide ended later that same year when the predominantly Tutsi RPF, led by General Paul Kagame and operating out of Uganda and northern Rwanda, defeated the national army and Hutu militias, and established an RPF-led government of national unity. Approximately 2 million Hutu refugees - many fearing Tutsi retribution - fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and former Zaire. Since then, most of the refugees have returned to Rwanda, but several thousand remained in the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and formed an extremist insurgency bent on retaking Rwanda, much as the RPF did in 1990. The RPF-led army was a key belligerent in the First and Second Congo Wars. Within Rwanda, a period of reconciliation and justice began, with the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the reintroduction of a traditional village court system. Rwanda held its first local elections in 1999 and its first post-genocide presidential and

¹ This and following sub-chapters are based on Wikipedia Rwanda, World bank website, CIA factsheet, UNESCO data, etc.

legislative elections in 2003 which Paul Kagame won. The RPF has been the dominant political party in the country since then. In 2009, Rwanda staged a joint military operation with the Congolese Army in DRC to rout out the Hutu extremist insurgency there, and Kigali and Kinshasa restored diplomatic relations. President Paul Kagame is serving his second (and normally last) term, and presidential elections are due in 2017. However, in December 2015, the Rwandan constitution was amended and allows the president to run for a third term. Human rights organization Freedom House claims that the government suppresses the freedoms of opposition groups; in its 2015 report, Freedom House alleged that the RPF had "prevented new political parties from registering and arrested the leaders of several existing parties, effectively preventing them from fielding candidates" in elections. Amnesty International also claims that the RPF rules Rwanda "without any meaningful opposition".

1.3 Socio-economic analysis

The 1994 genocide decimated Rwanda's fragile economic base, severely impoverished the population, particularly women, and temporarily stalled the country's ability to attract private and external investment. However, Rwanda has made substantial progress in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy to pre-1994 levels. GDP has rebounded with an average annual growth of 7%-8% since 2003 and inflation has been reduced to single digits. Nonetheless, in 2015, 39% of the population lived below the poverty line, according to government statistics, compared to 57% in 2006.

Rwanda is a rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture and some mineral and agro-processing. Tourism, minerals, coffee and tea are Rwanda's main sources of foreign exchange. Farming techniques are basic, with small plots of land and steep slopes. Since the mid-1980s, farm sizes and food production have been decreasing, due in part to the resettlement of displaced people. Despite Rwanda's fertile ecosystem, food production often does not keep pace with demand, requiring food imports. Shortages of land and water, insufficient and poor-quality feed, and regular disease epidemics with insufficient veterinary services are major constraints that restrict output. Fishing takes place on the country's lakes, but stocks are much depleted, and live fish are being imported in an attempt to revive the industry. Energy shortages, instability in neighboring states, and lack of adequate transportation linkages to other countries continue to handicap private sector growth.

The industrial sector is small, contributing 14.8% of GDP in 2014. Products manufactured include cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles and cigarettes. Rwanda's mining industry is an important contributor, generating US\$93 million in 2008. Minerals mined include cassiterite, wolframite, gold, and coltan, which is used in the manufacture of electronic and communication devices such as mobile phones.

Rwanda's service sector suffered during the late-2000s recession as bank lending, foreign aid projects and investment were reduced. The sector rebounded in 2010, becoming the country's largest sector by economic output. Tourism is one of the fastest-growing economic resources and became the country's leading foreign exchange earner in 2007. The largest contributor to this revenue was mountain gorilla tracking, in the Volcanoes National Park.

Africa's most densely populated country (13 million people in 2016, estimate) is trying to overcome the limitations of its small, landlocked economy by leveraging regional trade; Rwanda joined the East African Community in 2007 and is aligning its budget, trade, and immigration policies with its regional partners. The government has embraced an expansionary fiscal policy to reduce poverty by improving education, infrastructure, and foreign and domestic investment, and pursuing market-oriented reforms.

The Rwandan Government is seeking to become a regional leader in information and communication technologies. In 2012, Rwanda completed the first modern Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Kigali. The SEZ seeks to attract investment in all sectors, but specifically in agribusiness, information and communications, trade and logistics, mining, and construction.

According to Government statistics, Rwanda had met most of the MDGs by the end of 2015. The economic growth was accompanied by improvements in living standards, evidenced by a two-thirds drop in child mortality and the attainment of near-universal primary school enrolment. A strong focus on homegrown policies and initiatives contributed to a significant improvement in access to services and in human development indicators (HDI). Rwanda's HDI value for 2014 is 0.483 positioning it at 163 out of 188 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2014, Rwanda's HDI value increased from 0.299 to 0.483 (see Figure 1 from UNDP). Still, a HDI of 0.483 is put in the low human development category, meaning Rwanda still has considerable challenges to meet in order to improve living conditions of the population. The country also has to deal with high mortality due to AIDS (adult prevalence rate of 2.89%, 2015 estimate).

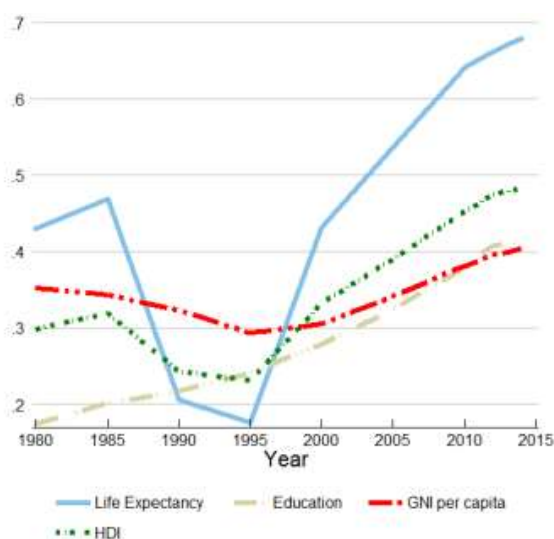


Figure 1: Trends in Rwanda's HDI component indices 1980-2014

The country's principal language is Kinyarwanda, which is spoken by most Rwandans. Kinyarwanda, English and French are all official languages. Kinyarwanda is the language of government and English is the primary educational medium.

1.4 National development agenda

1.4.1 Vision 2020

With its [Vision 2020](#) objective of combating poverty, the Government of Rwanda is embarking on a comprehensive program of privatization and liberalization with a goal of attaining rapid and sustainable economic growth. The goal is to transform the economy from its 90% dependence on subsistence agriculture into a knowledge-based, service-oriented economy with a middle-income country status by 2020, welcoming investors and creating employment and new opportunities. The major objectives of Vision 2020 are:

1. Macroeconomic stability and wealth creation to reduce aid dependency;
2. Structural economic transformation (with attention for improving the quality of education and health as this will be crucial for providing an efficient and productive workforce);
3. Creating a productive middle class and fostering entrepreneurship.

Vision 2020 consists of 6 pillars and 3 crosscutting areas through which the aspirations will be realized, according to the Government of Rwanda:

Pillars of Vision 2020	Cross-cutting areas of Vision 2020
1. Good governance and a capable state	1. Gender equality 2. Protection of environment and sustainable natural resource management 3. Science and technology, including ICT
2. Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy	
3. A private sector-led economy	
4. Infrastructure development	
5. Productive and market-oriented agriculture	
6. Regional and international economic integration	

1. Good governance and a capable state

Capacity building has been one of the biggest Government priorities to ensure the development and deployment of public sector skilled human resources, who grasp the needs of other sectors – in particular the private sector – and can translate them into sound policies and strategies.

2. Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy (education & health)

Major emphasis will continue to be placed on technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in the fields of technology, engineering and management. Rwanda projects to reduce the fertility rate within the remaining 9 years from 4.6 (2010) to 3 children in 2020. Challenges remain with malnutrition and the increase of non-communicable diseases.

3. A private sector-led economy

The Government of Rwanda will foster private sector development as a catalyst; ensuring that infrastructure (specifically IT, transport and energy), human resources and legal frameworks are geared towards to stimulating economic activity and growth of private investments.

4. Infrastructure development (land use management, urban development, transport, communication & ICT, energy, water, waste management)

As Rwanda is characterized by acute land shortage, a land use plan has been developed to ensure its optimal utilization in urban and rural development. Rwanda will continue to pursue a policy of organized grouped settlements (“umudugudization”). Rural settlements organized into active development centres will be further equipped with basic infrastructure and services. The country will develop basic infrastructure in urban centres and in other development poles, enabling the decongestion of agricultural zones.

Rwanda is landlocked with high transport costs to the ocean ports of Kenya and Tanzania. Therefore, it is imperative to develop alternative lower costs of transport to the sea.

Rwanda has made a rapid improvement in ICT with fibre optic network coverage all through the country, mobile telephone network coverage at almost 100% in 2011. By 2020, Rwanda projects to have internet access at all administrative levels, for all secondary schools and for a large number of primary schools.

Rwanda projects that by 2020, at least 75% of the population will be connected to electricity (up from 2% in 2000 and 11% in 2010) and the consumption of wood will decrease from the current 86.3% to 50% of national energy consumption. Rwanda will continue to invest in protection and efficient management of water resources, as well as water infrastructure development to ensure that by 2020 all Rwandans have access to clean water. By 2020, the rural and urban areas are to have sufficient sewerage and disposal systems. Each town is to be endowed with an adequate unit for treating solid wastes. Households will have mastered and be practicing measures of hygiene and waste disposal.

5. Productive and market-oriented agriculture

Though agriculture productivity has been increasing in the recent years, there is still room for improvement. According to the Government, it will be necessary to continue with the implementation of aggressive transformational policies that move towards a modern and more productive agriculture.

6. Regional and international economic integration

The vision of accessing larger regional markets will be accompanied through a program of investing in infrastructure to promote Rwanda as a logistics, telecommunication and financial hub. Furthermore, taking advantage of Rwanda's comparative strategic position should be exploited in terms of warehouse functions in trade and commerce. Export processing zones, coupled with the industrial reforms noted above, will enable the country to consolidate its niche in services, communication and financial sectors and take advantage of growing regional cooperation in the Great Lakes/ Eastern African Region.

1. Crosscutting area: Gender equality

Rwanda will continue to support education for all, fight against poverty and practice a positive discrimination policy in favour of women with a focus in TVET, tertiary level and in employment opportunities. Gender will continue to be integrated as a cross-cutting issue in all development policies and strategies at both central and local government levels.

2. Crosscutting area: protection of environment and sustainable natural resource management

Rwanda is increasingly facing global climate change consequences including; flooding, resulting in disasters such as landslides that cost lives and resources, and droughts that adversely affect agricultural output. Other threats to the environment take the form of depletion of bio-diversity, degradation of ecosystems such as swamps and wetlands and pollution of waterways. Rwanda will continue to put in place strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change by focusing on developing eco-friendly policies and strategies in all sectors of the economy and by promoting green growth.

3. Crosscutting area: Science and technology, including ICT

Rwanda will continue to invest in developing adequate, highly skilled scientists and technicians to satisfy the needs of the transition to knowledge-based economy. A knowledge based-economy will require innovative products that can be competitive in regional and global markets. Having laid the foundations for ICT to take-off in the country through the laying of the fibre optic cable network, Rwandans have a whole new world of opportunities to take advantage of. More importantly the government of Rwanda will encourage the use of ICT as a tool for self-employment, innovation and job creation. Policies to encourage development of smart applications that meet economic needs and develop economic potential will be promoted amongst the youth. ICT as a tool for improving service delivery in both the private and public sector will be emphasized.

1.4.2 Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2)

The long-term aspirations of Vision 2020 are translated into medium-term Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS) at the national level. The overarching goal of the [EDPRS 2](#) (2013-2018) is growth acceleration and poverty reduction through four thematic area priorities: economic transformation, rural development, productivity and youth employment, and accountable governance.

Related to the thematic area of productivity and youth employment, the education sector will conduct a comprehensive review and reform the national curricula from primary through to higher education to ensure that students are equipped with job oriented skills. Higher education institutes and universities will also establish Career Advisory Service Centres. These centres provide information to graduates about the labour market; give advice and counselling about job search, applications and interviews.

The role of research is also important for achieving the overarching goal. Research is put forward in increasing productivity of the coffee sector, targeting of export-oriented investment in new and emerging sectors, reforming the tax system, establishing a centre of excellence on green urbanisation, improving hillside irrigation and terracing, increasing agricultural skills development, reducing malnutrition rates...

2 Education

2.1 General

The Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) is responsible for policy formulation and setting norms and standards for all educational levels in Rwanda. Their mission is to transform Rwandan citizens into skilled human capital for socio-economic development by ensuring equitable access to quality education focusing on combating illiteracy, promotion of science and technology, critical thinking and positive values. Prior to 2012, the Rwandan government provided free education in state-run schools for nine years. In 2012, this started to be expanded to 12 years (7 to 18 years), which is also defined as compulsory education.

Pre-primary Education is organized in nursery schools for a period of three years, official admission age in nursery is 3 and the official completion age is 6. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for pre-primary education was only 12.9% against a target of 15% for 2012. In 2015, NER reached 14.2%, mainly because of an increase in private schools.

Primary education lasts six years, the first three years are taught in Kinyarwanda while the fourth through sixth years this becomes English. Primary education ends with a national examination which yields eligibility for Lower Secondary education studies. Despite some major achievements in Rwanda's attempts to achieve universal primary education (NER of 96.9% in 2015), it currently has one of the worst repetition rates in the sub-Saharan region.

Secondary schooling is divided in Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary, both lasting 3 years and ending with a national examination which yields eligibility for upper secondary education and tertiary education studies respectively. Lower Secondary, like primary, focuses on acquiring basic knowledge and skills. Together with primary it constitutes 9 years of basic education. At the end of these 3 years, students take O-Level national examinations which allows them to progress Upper Secondary public schools. Many also continue into the TVET system. Starting from Upper Secondary, students enter specific tracks:

- General Secondary Schooling (GSS): academic-style education, often as preparation for higher education, where students specialize in either Sciences, Humanities, or Languages.
- Technical Secondary Schooling (TSS): technical training leading to A2 level certification. This technical secondary track is in the process of being integrated into the Integrated Polytechnic Regional Centres (IPRC's), together with Vocational Training Centres and higher education Colleges of Technology.
- Teacher Training Colleges (TTC): Students in this track are trained to become primary school teachers (though some also continue studies in higher education). For 16 TTC's, curriculum development, assessment and certification is the responsibility of the University of Rwanda's College of Education.

From 1994 until 2009, secondary education was offered in either French or English; because of the country's increasing ties with the East African Community and the Commonwealth, only the English syllabi are now offered. The NER at secondary school level was 28.3% in 2015, which shows a decline compared to 2013. The number of girls continues to be greater than that of boys.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is taught in Technical Secondary Schools (TSS), Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) and Polytechnics (awarding Diploma and Advanced Diploma). TVET provides both young and unemployed people with the skills to gain productive employment. It also provides those already in employment with an opportunity to upgrade their skills, including entrepreneurs and those wishing to be self-employed. TVET has generally experienced continuous increase in number of schools and students, however the number of male students is still greater than that of female.

Higher Learning Institutions (HLIs) are based on a credit accumulation and modular scheme (CAMS) system. The qualifications awarded at different HLIs are set out in the [Rwandan National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education Institutions](#). The Framework has 7 Levels of exit awards:

level 1, Certificate of education	first year of a full-time undergraduate course
level 2, Diploma in higher education	second year of a full-time undergraduate course
level 3, Advanced Diploma in higher education	third year (semester 1 & 2) of a full-time undergraduate course
level 4, Bachelor Degree	
level 5, Bachelor's Degree with Honours	Final year of a full-time undergraduate course
level 6, Postgraduate Certificate/Diploma or Master's Degree	Postgraduate or Master course
level 7, Doctorate.	Doctoral course

Bachelor degrees currently require four years to complete, though the option of reducing this to three years in order to harmonise with the rest of the region is being explored.

MINEDUC is also responsible for Adult Literacy Education, with more than 4.000 training centres in the country (2015).

2.2 Tertiary education

Responsible bodies

The **Higher Education Council (HEC)** is a semi-autonomous agency which is responsible for securing coherent provision of quality higher education in Rwanda in line with Government policies and priorities and advising the Minister on all matters relating to the accreditation of higher education institutions. It is also responsible for monitoring and evaluating the quality and standards of the higher learning institutions and enhancement of teaching and research. The council will ensure that HLI design programmes that:

- Meet the demands of the labour market;
- Educate citizens so that they are capable of playing their part in the economy and society at large;
- Develop the potential of academic and administrative staff to enable them to provide stimulating intellectual environment ;
- Facilitate a culture which supports the production of scholarship, research, innovation and knowledge transfer to meet the social and economic needs of Rwanda.

The **Rwanda Education Board (REB)** has following responsibilities related to higher education:

- Higher education student financing, responsible for modalities of selecting students receiving loans for higher education, managing loan disbursement and recovery and maintaining at long time a financially sustainable Higher Education system.
- ICT in Education and Open and Distance e-Learning (ODeL), responsible for the overall implementation and supervision of ICT in education and ODeL activities, including coordinating provision of infrastructure and technical support, capacity development, teacher training relating to ICT and ODeL, and overseeing ODeL provision,

The **National Commission for Science and Technology (NCST)** has been established as an independent advisory board to the Minister responsible for development, promotion and coordination of Rwanda's Science, Technology and Innovation and is based in the Office of the Prime Minister. Their core mission is to provide strategic advices and recommendations to the Government on all matters relating to policies, legislation and

regulation in the fields of science, technology, research and innovation and monitor the implementation of such policies and legislation.

The **Workforce Development Authority (WDA)** was established in 2009 as a public institution with regulatory responsibilities for TVET and has administrative and financial autonomy. It is responsible for coordinating TVET provision and providing strategic oversight of the TVET sector, this includes the identification of TVET subjects; the development of standards and curricula; inspections of TVET institutions; training of vocational and technical teachers; examination and certification; regulating and accrediting TVET institutions; supporting entrepreneurship development; and the establishment of a National TVET Qualifications Framework. It is establishing subsidiary Integrated Polytechnic Regional Centres (IPRCs) in each Province and Kigali City.

Institutions

There are two types of tertiary education institutions: High Learning Institutions (HLIs) and TVET technical institutions (Polytechnics). The number of tertiary institutions reduced from 45 institutions in 2013/2014 to 44 institutions in 2015/2016 due to the merger of five colleges/schools into the University of Rwanda (see [full list](#)). Furthermore, four newly established institutions were added to the number of private tertiary institutions. In total, 31 are classed as HLIs and 13 as TVET (Polytechnics). The public University of Rwanda (UR) was created out of the former National University of Rwanda and the country's other public higher education institutions.

Enrolment

Student enrolment continued to increase steadily in tertiary institutions between 2011 and 2014 although a slight decrease was observed in 2015 especially in public institutions. From 2012 the number of students enrolled in private institutions outnumbered that of students enrolled in public institutions where in 2015, private institutions recorded 49.888 students (57.8%) while public institutions recorded 36.427 students (42.2%). The Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 13/14 – 17/18) 2017/2018 target is to achieve 56.938 students enrolled in public institutions and 102.777 students enrolled for the whole sector. An emphasis is thus put on expansion of private sector provision. Use of open and distance learning are suggested to facilitate increased access. The participation of female students (43.3%) was in 2015 still lower than that of male students (56.6%), especially in public tertiary institutions. The majority of students were enrolled in Bachelor's degree programmes (77.1%). Social sciences, business and law is the most popular field of education (44.0%). The ESSP wants to stimulate enrolment in science and technology, as a culture of innovation is crucial for economic transformation as described in Vision 2020.

Staff

In 2015, Rwandan tertiary institutions counted about 4.000 academic staff, of which only 18% were women. 54.2% of this staff holds a Master's Degree, 16.0% are PhDs. Goal 2 of the ESSP ("to improve the quality of education and training") is translated for tertiary education in the recruitment and retention of high performing staff for the University of Rwanda. Trainings are proposed to increase the proportion of undergraduate lecturers with at least a masters and graduate lecturers with a PhD.

ESSP 2013/2014-2017/2018

The **sector priority** related to **tertiary education** is "Improved relevance of education and training to the labour market, including secondary education, demand-driven TVET and higher education". This is translated into a strong emphasis on improving TVET. Next to this, the ESSP foresees a strengthened performance in science and technology at all levels of education by improving teaching, facilities and learning materials, strengthening research and improving the application of science, technology and innovation in relevant sectors

of the economy. At tertiary level, there will be an emphasis on delivering high quality research in partnership with the private sector. The quality of research and teaching in tertiary education institutions will be strengthened, particularly in the area of science and technology, including ICT. Higher education has a critical role to play in providing sufficient number of appropriately skilled graduates to support Rwanda's target to generate 200.000 off-farm jobs each year and to raise productivity across all sectors to meet private sector demands.

The **sector outcome at tertiary level**, is "Increased equitable access to affordable, relevant, academically excellent higher education that also delivers quality research outputs". Increasing access to higher education is critical for Rwanda to compete in the global economy, according to the ESSP. To meet the increasing demand of student enrolment, this requires innovative approaches, which combine full-time, part-time, and Open, Distance and e-learning (ODEL) opportunities for students. This expansion will be supported by the construction of additional public facilities including classrooms, laboratories and student hostels. A staff retention plan will be implemented to ensure that high performing and experienced staff are recruited and retained within the system. Linked to this is the development of an increasing number of partnerships with international universities and higher learning institutions, which will strengthen the Rwandan HLIs in the area of quality, faculty training, joint research projects and knowledge and exposure to the latest educational technology such as open, distance and e-learning. The student loan financing system will be strengthened with a more efficient student loan recovery system, and weighted more in favour of providing third level access to students from poorer backgrounds.

Next to this, another **sector outcome** is related to **research** "Strengthened performance in science, technology and innovation (STI) at all levels of education, and application of science, technology and innovation in relevant sectors of the economy". Strategies to improve STI capacity include promoting knowledge acquisition and deepening knowledge creation, knowledge transfer and a culture of innovation in order to promote sustained growth of GDP including enhanced opportunities for growth in rural areas; to improve skills and knowledge among the population and to integrate technical education with commerce, industry and the private sector. The lack of research and development, particularly linked to new product discovery and product development, has been highlighted as one of the key constraints to growth, for example in the agro-processing area. The ESSP includes a renewed and intensified focus on research and development in higher education and research institutions. There will be enhancement of the existing business incubation centres in tertiary education institutions to support the development of sustainable business ventures, and to provide a channel for innovation and application of research to support economic transformation and graduate job creation.

2.3 Rwandan University and Research Cooperation

Over 5.000 Rwandan students were studying abroad in 2014, of which 215 had Belgium as a destination country. The top three of destination countries are DR Congo, India and the United States. Rwanda also hosted about 750 mobile students, mainly from bordering countries.

2.3.1 Scholarships

The REB presents 5 categories of scholarships in their [guidelines](#) (2014-2015):

- Presidential scholarships: awarded to students who score the best grades in science courses in the sixth year of secondary school, for 4 universities in the USA.
- Scholarships based on existing MoUs between foreign universities and MINEDUC: a call for applications is annually made for studies in priority areas set by MINEDUC (for 2014-2015: agriculture, infrastructure, natural resources, trade & commerce, ICT, health and education).

- Cooperation scholarships: provided by different international organizations/institutions, candidates submit their application to the REB.
- Sponsorships: based solely or partially on the Government of Rwanda budget, through an annual call for applications.
- Other cases: considered on a case-by-case basis depending on Government policy of skills development and the availability of budget.

The Student Welfare and Academic Monitoring unit of The Higher Education Student Loans Department (HESLD) is responsible for selecting and placing students in reputable, accredited institutions approved by MINEDUC and continuously monitors their academic progress and welfare as well as managing student records. For example, they collaborate with donors, institutions or government agencies on issues relating to cooperation scholarship, they collaborate with Rwandan and foreign organizations in organizing civic education training of Rwandan students abroad...

2.3.2 Knowledge transfer and developing a culture of innovation

The education sector is crucial for developing the critical areas of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI). This includes the development of policies in STI, research policy, bio-safety, and biodiversity. Other areas include the development of high level research capacity through regional and international partnerships, high level research conferences and research grants. Different initiatives have been set up to improve knowledge transfer and to develop a culture of innovation.

a. Rwanda Innovation Endowment Fund (RIEF)

The Rwanda Innovation Fund (RIEF) is a partnership between the Government of Rwanda and One UN in Rwanda, with technical support from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). It provides grants and support to projects that foster innovations to apply knowledge and technology. The focus area for these projects are agriculture, manufacturing, energy and ICT. The RIEF provides an opportunity for researchers, entrepreneurs and the business community to work together to create innovative and sustainable businesses, with the fund supporting teams to produce locally applicable, innovative technologies that can spur socio-economic transformation of Rwanda.

b. Knowledge Transfer Partnership Programme (KTP)

A study entitled *Mapping Science and Technology for Industrial Development in Rwanda: Linking Research and Development between Industries and Higher Learning Institutions* formed the starting point of this programme. The Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) manages the implementation of these proposed partnerships. Memoranda of Understanding between MINEDUC, Industry and HLIs have already been signed for three of the partnership projects (Sulfo, Rugali Farms and SOPYRWA). Industrial and academic supervisors have been appointed and associates have been recruited. The other two partnerships (Gasabo 3D and Inyange) have been planned and formal agreements between the industries and specific HLIs are being developed.

2.3.3 Doing research in Rwanda

Before researchers (institutions or individuals) conduct research activities in Rwanda they must get authorisation to do so from the Director General of the Directorate of Science, Technology and Research (DSTR) in MINEDUC. Academicians and researchers employed in Rwandan Higher Learning Institutions and Rwandan Research Institutions as well as students enrolled in Rwandan institutions are exempted. Researchers from collaborating institutions, with whom Rwandan institutions have Memoranda of Understanding are not exempted, they must get authorisation to carry out research in Rwanda. All researchers conducting research projects in Rwanda are required to have an affiliation with a relevant institution in Rwanda called an Affiliating Body prior to submitting the application to DSTR. An Affiliating Body is any public or private university, government ministry or parastatal, or any other research based organisation which will support the

research project application process and subsequent research activities in Rwanda. Currently there are [58 institutions](#) listed. [Guidelines](#) with rules and regulations on research in Rwanda are also developed.

2.3.4 Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA)

The Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA), based in Kampala is an institution of the inter-governmental organisation, the East African Community. IUCEA aims to foster collaboration between universities in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda. The University of Rwanda (and its 6 member colleges) and 17 other private universities are member of the IUCEA. They work on quality assurance, ICT, university management...

3 Development Aid Analysis

3.1 Donor Aid

3.1.1 Overview

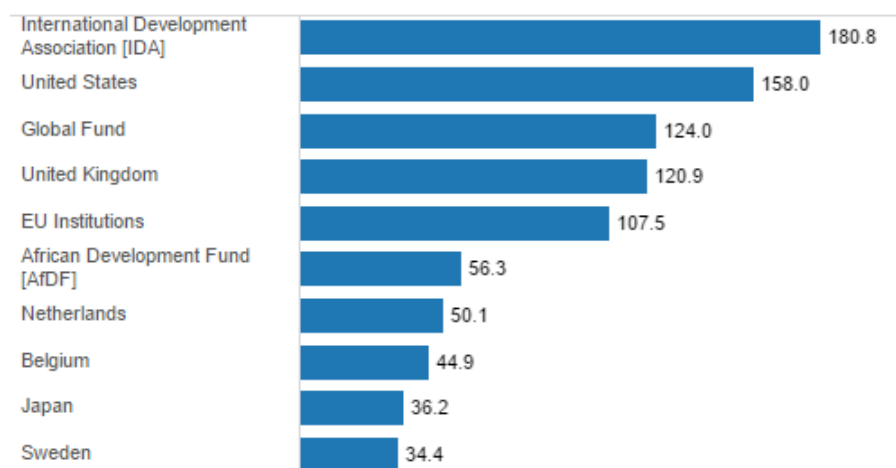
Receipts for Rwanda

	2012	2013	2014
Net ODA (USD million)	878.8	1,086.1	1,034.0
Net ODA/GNI (%)	12.3	14.7	13.3
Gross ODA (USD million)	916.9	1,106.3	1,060.0
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	49.0	51.9	45.7
Net Private flows (USD million)	1.1	81.3	-211.2
Total net receipts (USD million)	944.3	1,199.6	840.5

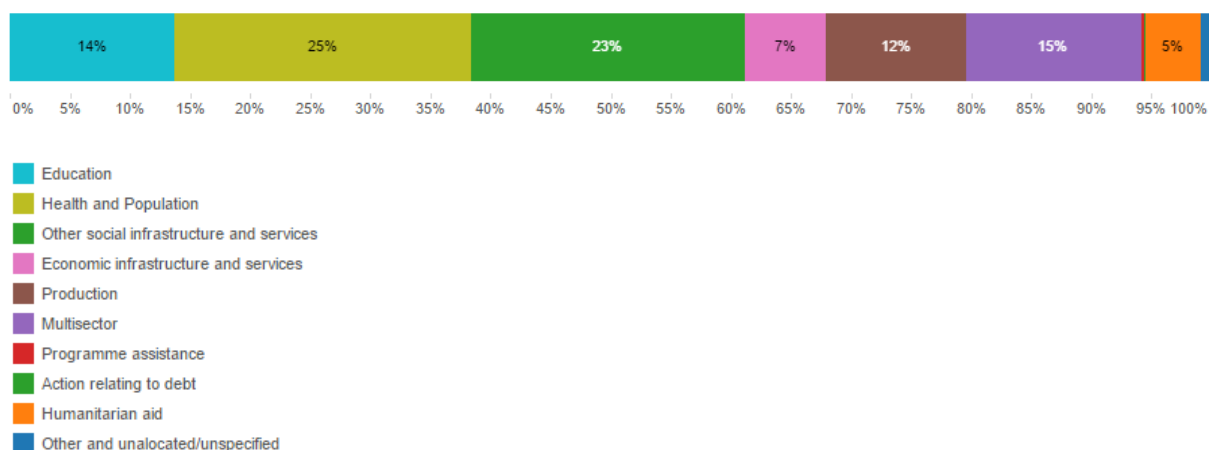
For reference

	2012	2013	2014
Population (million)	10.8	11.1	11.3
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	640.0	670.0	700.0

Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Rwanda, 2013-2014 average, USD million



Bilateral ODA by Sector for Rwanda, 2013-14 average



Source: OECD – DAC; <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>

Gross official development aid (ODA) was 1.060 million USD in 2014, which is comparable to the budget of 2013. The International Development Association (IDA, fund of the World Bank Group) is the main donor of gross ODA in Rwanda. This is in the form of credits for projects on hillside agriculture, urban development, electricity strengthening and social protection system support. Global fund, the third main donor, is a financing institution that doesn't implement programs in Rwanda. Global Fund gives grants to Rwanda in order to achieve the goals of the national strategic plans for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. The African Development Fund (AfDF, fund of the African Development Bank) is also a top donor of ODA in Rwanda. They provide sector budget support for infrastructure development (transport, energy, ICT and agricultural productivity) and enterprise and institutional development (small and medium enterprises, SME). In the rest of the chapter, the activities of the other important donors (from a higher education perspective) will be described.

3.1.2 United States (USAID)

A few years after the establishment of USAID in 1961 and Rwanda's establishment as an independent republic in the same year, USAID started to work in Rwanda. The early decades of U.S. assistance focused on health, sanitation and rural development – with agriculture and nutrition programs at its core. Since 2003, USAID/Rwanda has worked in close partnership with the Government of Rwanda (GOR) to advance the objectives outlined in its Vision 2020 and Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies. Over the last 10 years, annual funding to USAID/Rwanda has increased from about \$48 million in 2004 to over \$150 million in 2012.

Health programs constitute about two-thirds of USAID/Rwanda's assistance, including health systems strengthening, HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention, family planning and maternal and child health. Rwanda no longer receives food assistance, as it was phased out in 2010 and replaced by the Feed the Future food security initiative. Since nearly 80% of Rwanda's population still engages in subsistence farming, the USAID/Rwanda's **economic growth activities** focus heavily on improving agriculture practices, skills, tools, and inputs.

The USAID/Rwanda's **education** activities focus on improving basic education and promoting youth development through provision of teacher training (with the University of Rwanda College of Education), creation of new tools and resources to strengthen basic literacy and numeracy skills, and providing work-readiness and entrepreneurship training opportunities for youth. In the area of **democracy and governance**, USAID/Rwanda supports activities which promote reconciliation, peace-building, and civic engagement among diverse segments of the population around issues such as land tenure and human rights.

3.1.3 United Kingdom (DFID & British Council)

The Department For International Development (DFID) of the UK provides targeted financial aid in (basic and lower secondary) **education** and **social protection**. In these sectors, DFID complements financial aid with technical assistance to strengthen capacities and systems and to improve quality. DFID also provides financial aid to continue to strengthen Rwanda's **public financial management system**, its audit office, and its statistical systems. They support the government's **Climate Change Fund** (FONERWA) and its **Land Tenure Reform programme**. DFID also provides support to the Government's **Agriculture strategy** through the World Bank's Payment for Results in Agriculture programme. Over the last 5 years DFID has shifted from an almost exclusive support to government through budget support instruments towards increased support to the private sector and civil society.

The **British Council**, the United Kingdom's international organisation for cultural relations, has an office in Kigali. Within the sector of education, the British Council wants to connect the UK and Rwandan school sectors to enrich education, promote global citizenship and build international trust and understanding. They foster dialogue and international partnerships between higher education institutions and organisations and help students who want to study abroad. Through vocational education, they make education and training systems better able to respond to labour market demands and learner needs. Following projects take place in Rwanda:

- Supporting teachers' English through mentoring (primary school level)
- Connecting classrooms (between UK and Rwandan schools)
- Language supportive textbook and pedagogy
- School leadership (in cooperation with VVOB)
- Support for teachers and learners (self-access learning, English for education systems)
- Going global conference (forum for global leaders of tertiary education)

3.1.4 EU Institutions

a. African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) region

Higher education and research are areas that directly benefit from EU multi-country cooperation. It has the advantage of enabling significant economies of scale, in particular in ACP countries with small populations or scarce human resources, and of enhancing collaboration between universities. Following programmes work on higher education and research:

- The Edulink-ACP-EU cooperation programme is strengthening the capacity and improving the quality of ACP higher education institutions. The Programme aims at promoting innovation in HEIs in the ACP States and, hence, at ensuring their competitiveness in the global environment.
- The ACP Science and Technology Programme (ACP S&T) is a call-based programme that supports initiatives that strengthen the recognition of the importance of Science and Technology (S&T) for development, that produce innovation, that promote a scientific culture, that identify S&T goals and priorities, and that bolster national and regional capacities to formulate, manage, monitor, evaluate and disseminate S&T activities within and across ACP countries.
- Erasmus+: the programme provides grants for a wide range of actions and activities in the fields of education, training, youth and sport. The programme gives opportunities to students, trainees, staff and volunteers to spend a period abroad to increase their skills and employability. Erasmus+ also includes a strong international dimension (i.e. cooperation with Partner Countries) notably in the field of higher education, which opens the programme to institutional cooperation and mobility of young people and staff worldwide.
- The intra-ACP academic mobility scheme: the programme promotes cooperation between higher education institutions (HEIs) and supports mobility in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) regions. The programme aims to increase access to quality education that will encourage and enable

ACP students to undertake postgraduate studies, and to promote student retention in the region along with mobility of staff (academic and administrative), while increasing the competitiveness and attractiveness of the institutions themselves.

- The ACP Connect for research and education networks: the project is advancing the development of research and education networks and their inter-connection with GEANT – a pan-European data network connecting the research and education community.
- ACP Research for Sustainable Development Programme, Africa: the programme is one of the flagship deliverables in the Partnership on Science, Information Society and Space of the EU-Africa Joint Strategy. Strategic priority actions at African level currently include post-harvest and agriculture, renewable and sustainable energy as well as water and sanitation.

b. Continental cooperation

Cooperation at a continental level between Africa and the European Union is guided by the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), which is based on shared values and common interests. Specifically for higher education and research, continental cooperation sees training and development of teachers is a priority at all levels of education. Africa and the EU will therefore support the recruitment, retention and training of teaching staff, as well as a general valorisation of the teaching profession. A further priority is to ensure that 'there are jobs behind the education' and an increased responsiveness of training to the needs of the economic sectors. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills development with the involvement of the productive sectors will also be promoted. Furthermore, Africa and the EU shall strengthen their cooperation in the areas of Science Technology and Scientific Research for Development. In this context, attention will also be paid to space-based technology, applications and sciences. Africa and the EU will also strengthen their cooperation in building knowledge-based societies and economies.

The Pan-African Programme provides dedicated support to the JAES and is the first ever EU programme in development and cooperation that covers Africa as a whole. The first Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) of the EU's Pan-African Programme, which was adopted in July 2014, outlines continental and cross-regional projects to boost the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy for the period 2014-2017. It focuses on five key areas of cooperation between Africa and the EU, namely: (a) **Peace and Security**, (b) **Democracy, good governance and human rights**, (c) **Human development**, (d) **Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration** and (e) **Global and cross-cutting issues**.

Regarding higher education (within key area c), access to centres of excellence and mobility of students, researchers and qualified persons, with a particular attention being given to women's access to higher education, is a priority for development in Africa. The quality assurance and accreditation experience undertaken in Europe through the Bologna Process and the on-going work with African universities on African Higher Education Harmonization and Tuning testify of the interest and benefits linked to the portability of qualifications. The development of the Pan-African University (PAU) has also been supported and is very much encouraged, as well as the development of other centres of excellence on e.g. interpretation and translation. These initiatives contribute to the Arusha Process, which aims to create a Higher Education Space within Africa, and are in line with the recent communication on European Higher Education in the world.

The African Peace Facility is the key instrument for implementing the Africa-EU cooperation on peace and security. Over €1.6 billion of EU funding has been committed under the APF since 2004 to support the breadth of peace initiatives including capacity building and peace support operations, and the development of an early response mechanism.

3.1.5 The Netherlands

The Netherlands' development relationship with Rwanda for the 2014-2017 period is set out in the Multi-Annual Strategic Plan of the Embassy. It focuses mainly on **security and the rule of law** (€30.3 million), **food security**

(€122.9 million) and **water management** (€35 million). The Netherlands' strategy is also geared to creating a favourable climate for the business community and gradually phasing out development assistance.

NICHE is a Netherlands funded development cooperation programme aimed at strengthening capacity in southern partner countries through investing in post-secondary education and training, which is also active in Rwanda. The NICHE identification process in Rwanda (2009) has resulted in the selection of three sectors: (a) Justice: develop the capacity of institutions of higher education teaching Law, (b) Economic Growth and Private Sector Development: increase capacity within TVET (systemic and polytechnic level) and (c) Regional Natural Resource-Based Development: consolidate higher education areas related to environmental management and develop Conservation as a complement to Tourism TVET capacity building.

Rwandan students can also apply for several types of scholarships to study in the Netherlands.

3.1.6 Belgium

Rwanda is one of the 14 partner countries of the direct **bilateral development cooperation** of Belgium. The Belgian Development Agency (BTC) implements activities in three sectors: **health, decentralisation** and **energy**. Projects in agriculture and technical and vocational education and training are closing.

In the health sector, the interventions of BTC are aimed at improving access to primary healthcare, through the construction and rehabilitation of hospitals and health centres, and through institutional strengthening of the health authorities, both at central and decentralised level. BTC also supports decentralisation through capacity-building of public institutions to make sure that Rwanda's growth is supported by well-functioning and capable public services. Finally, BTC is active in the energy sector. The goal is to improve the capacity of the sector, to enhance general access to electricity and ensure the quality and maintenance of energy supply.

Since 2011, Belgian ODA to Rwanda has been declining. In 2014 (€ 23.65 million), Belgian ODA was almost half of the ODA from 2011 (€ 44.54 million). During 2012-2014, activities in the health sector received the biggest part of the budget (for more details, see annex 1 with an overview of the Belgian funded interventions in Rwanda 2012-2014, official ODA records).

Other Belgian donor aid in Rwanda goes through **indirect development cooperation**, in partnership with civil society organisations (CSO) and institutional actors (IA, e.g. university cooperation). In 2014, according to "[NGO open boek](#)", 22 organisations were active in Rwanda for a total of 5.1 million euros (for more details, see annex 1). The "Croix-Rouge Belge" was the principal donor (€ 1 million) of indirect development cooperation in 2014, followed by Fracarita Belgium and Handicap International. ARES is also working in Rwanda and has an ongoing institutional support programme with the University of Rwanda. The programme focuses on:

- Transversal strengthening of master and doctoral programmes;
- Improving the quality of training of teachers and technicians;
- Strengthening the capacity to generate income;
- Improving and effective using of laboratory equipment;
- Improving the quality of resource documents and related services.

Following themes have been put forward: peace building, pedagogical skills, (mental) health and policy related research.

In 2015, the Belgian government started to prepare a reform of the sector of non-governmental development cooperation. All actors active in Rwanda were asked to elaborate a [Joint Context Analysis](#) (JCA). 37 actors made an in depth analysis of civil society, the decentralised administrations and public institutions and the conditions which enable their strengthening. The actors presented this for the sectors of education, health, agriculture and human rights & governance. This analysis made it possible to make a [Joint Strategic](#)

[Framework](#) (JSF) for Rwanda in 2016 with 25 actors that want to be active (with DGD funding) in Rwanda from 2017 to 2021.

1	11.11.11	14	Fracarita Belgium
2	ACTEC	15	HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL
3	ADA	16	Institut des Affaires Publiques
4	Africalia	17	KMMA
5	APEFE	18	Light For The World
6	ARES	19	Louvain Coopération au Développement
7	Artsen Zonder Vakantie- Médecins Sans Vacances	20	RCN Justice& Démocratie
8	Broederlijk Delen	21	Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal VZW
9	C.E.C.	22	SOS Villages d'Enfants Belgique-SOS Kinderdorpen België
10	Caritas International	23	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
11	Chaîne d'Espoir Belgique	24	VLIR-UOS
12	Croix-Rouge de Belgique Communauté francophone	25	VVOB
13	Entraide et Fraternité		

The JSF presents 7 joint strategic goals on which the actors want to work as of 2017:

- Contribute to the emergence of a legitimate, independent, strong, competent and accountable **civil society** (11.11.11, Caritas, RCN J&D, Louvain Coopération au Développement, Croix-Rouge de Belgique...)
- Contribute to the emergence of effective, accountable, responsible institutions open to all (**good governance**), in the first place at the level of decentralized authorities (11.11.11, Caritas, RCN J&D, VVOB, Croix-Rouge de Belgique, ARES...)
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (APEFE, VVOB, ACTEC, Handicap International, SOS Villages d'Enfants, Fracarita Belgium, Africalia, VLIR-UOS...)
- Allow all to live healthy and promote the right to **health** and to quality health care for all at any age (SOS Villages d'Enfants, Light for the world, Handicap International, Rode Kruis Vlaanderen, Chaîne de l'Espoir Belgique...)
- Strengthen sustainable family **agriculture** that contributes to food sovereignty, nutritional and food security and a social rural economy (Broederlijk Delen, Caritas International, Vétérinaires sans Frontières, Entraide et Fraternité, ADA, Louvain Coopération au Développement...)
- Promote the emergence of a peaceful and inclusive society, and promote respect for **human rights** (11.11.11, RCN J&D, Broederlijk Delen, Handicap International, SOS Villages d'enfants...)
- Ensure and improve access to knowledge, improve **research** and stimulate innovation in order to contribute to development (VLIR-UOS, ARES, Broederlijk Delen, Chaîne de l'Espoir Belgique, Vétérinaires sans Frontières...)

The JSF also mentions possible synergies and complementarities between Belgian and international actors, as it is a priority for the Belgian government.

The thematic JSF “Decent Work” also covers activities in Rwanda of two organisations (Wereld Solidariteit Mondiale, Internationaal Syndicaal Vormingsinstituut). They want to promote decent work in Rwanda by creating jobs and sustainable livelihoods for all, guaranteeing labour rights for all, extending social protection for all and promoting social dialogue for all.

3.1.7 Japan (JICA)

Since reopening its office in 2005, the JICA Rwanda Office has implemented more than twenty projects on the ground, including those supported by Japanese volunteers through Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) - JICA's volunteer program. Currently, approximately nine activities are ongoing in the three priority areas: (a) human resource development (strengthening mathematics and science in secondary education; strengthening the capacity of Tumba College of Technology; training course on education and training in

science and technology; scholarships), (b) rural development and (c) economic infrastructure and industrial development.

3.1.8 Sweden

The strategy for Sweden's development cooperation with Rwanda (2015–2019) aims to empower poor women and men to shape their own lives and promote the democratic development of society. Conflict prevention and reconciliation are cross-cutting themes in the strategy. The strategy is expected to contribute to (a) A better **environment**, limited climate impact and greater resilience to environmental impact, climate change and natural disasters, (b) Strengthened **democracy** and **gender** equality, and greater respect for **human rights** and (c) Better opportunities and tools to **enable poor people** to improve their living conditions.

Sweden also supports the development of Rwanda's domestic research capacity, through its research cooperation. The strategy for research cooperation (2015-2019) wants to strengthen research of high quality and of relevance to poverty reduction and sustainable development, together with the University of Rwanda. Examples of this support are:

- master- and PhD education in cooperation with Swedish and international partners;
- administrative reforms of the University of Rwanda;
- investments in infrastructure for example ICT, libraries and laboratories.

3.1.9 Other international academic and research cooperation

a. DAAD

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) is also active in Rwanda. DAAD provides scholarships and set up partnerships between higher education institutions in Germany and their counterparts in Rwanda. Academic collaboration with countries of sub-Saharan Africa is based on 5 activities:

- qualifying university lecturers through scholarships in Germany and at well performing universities in sub-Saharan Africa
- Building capacities for graduate education and research at African universities
- Strengthening universities as effective actors in promoting societal development: especially through degree programmes
- Facilitating access for German universities to the African continent and disseminating knowledge about Germany in Africa: building on the existing interest in cooperation
- Strengthening synergies and co-operations: reinforcing the ties between German and African players, especially with Africa's regional university associations

In 2015, MINEDUC and DAAD were exploring more areas for further collaboration. In 2016, a Rwandan-German Postgraduate Training Program was presented. The objective of the program is to award joint scholarships for training of scientific personnel of Rwandan universities in doctoral programs in Germany. The scholarships are open to Rwandan nationals who are teaching staff members in public and private universities in Rwanda.

b. NORPART

The Norwegian Partnership Programme for Global Academic Cooperation (NORPART) supports academic partnerships and student mobility (with an emphasis on Master and PhD level) between higher education institutions in Norway and 39 development countries (of which Rwanda). It is a new programme that was presented in April 2016, so the first call will fund preparatory visits and development of proposals for long-term projects. The programme is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is administered by the Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Education (SIU). NORPART does not support scientific equipment and infrastructure in its programmes.

c. L'Agence Campus France

Campus France is in charge of promoting French higher education worldwide and managing the reception and international mobility of students, researchers, experts and guests. They back up French HEI in their international development. Campus France has an office ("Espace") in Kigali, which is responsible for the coordination services for Rwandan students interested in studying in France and promoting French higher education within local institutions.

3.2 VLIR-UOS Activity in/with the Country

Rwanda is a small country in the financial envelope of VLIR-UOS. Since 2003, five VLIR-UOS projects have taken place in Rwanda (see annex 2 for past and present VLIR-UOS programmes and scholarships). They are in the field of agriculture, aquaculture and health. International trainings and courses in the field of health are the main sector of scholarships for Rwandan students, followed by environment. For travel grants ('reisbeurzen'), Rwanda is gaining in popularity. The main hosting partners of Flemish students (2011-2015) are the University of Rwanda, the University Central Hospital of Kigali and the 'Centre de réadaptation fonctionnelle de Gahini'. The grants are mostly related to the domains of health (74%) and education (8%).

3.3 Activities of Flemish HEI in/with the country

Some Flemish universities and university colleges also have other scientific cooperation with Rwanda, outside the VLIR-UOS framework (see annex 3). 18 PhD students have been mentioned and 25 cooperation initiatives are listed, in various domains and with various partners (of which the University of Rwanda is mentioned most). Some initiatives are already in synergy with other Belgian actors (Handicap International, BTC, BELSPO, KMMA, VVOB), funded by international actors (European Commission) or the private sector (GlaxoSmithKline).

Conclusion

Putting together information from Rwandese development priorities, the higher education landscape and the development aid analysis with a focus on higher education and research (see annex 4 for a résumé), this factsheet can serve as a base for defining the VLIR-UOS country strategy for Rwanda. In this country strategy, priority themes, partner institutions, geographic areas and cooperation modalities will be defined as to optimise the impact of the future VLIR-UOS cooperation.

List of Resources and interesting Links

Some interesting references used for this document:

- Vision 2020: http://www.rdb.rw/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/Vision_2020_Booklet.pdf
- EDPRS2: http://www.rdb.rw/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/EDPRS_2_Main_Document.pdf
- Statistical Yearbook 2015:
http://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Amatangazo/2015%20Education%20Staiatical%20Ye-arbookF.pdf
- African Development Bank: <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Rwanda%20-%20CSP%202012-2016.pdf>
- DFID: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/412396/Rwanda-Summary.pdf
- EU: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/mip-pan-african-programme-2014-2017_en.pdf
- The Netherlands:
http://rwanda.nlembassy.org/binaries/content/assets/postenweb/r/rwanda/netherlands-embassy-in-kigali/import/products_and_services/trade_information/rwanda-multi-annual-strategic-plan-2014-2017/rwanda-multi-annual-strategic-plan-2014-2017.pdf
- Sweden:
<http://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/efa2f0d882554c6494a9f1fc2cc39b92/resultatstrategi-rwanda-engelska.pdf>
- ARES: <http://www.cud.be/images/stories/docs/FICHES-PAYS/ARES-CCD-Fiche-Rwanda.pdf>

Some interesting links used for this document:

- UNDP: <http://www.rw.undp.org/content/rwanda/en/home/countryinfo/>
- MINEDUC: <http://www.mineduc.gov.rw/agencies/higher-learning-institutions/>
- Worldbank: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=RWA> and <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/rwanda/overview#2>
- UNESCO international mobility: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/DataCentre/Pages/country-profile.aspx?code=RWA®ioncode=40540>
- Wikipedia: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rwanda>
- CIA factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rw.html>
- Global Fund: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/portfolio/country/?loc=RWA&k=a76e4125-b5f5-41c8-8bcc-82d9dc5d1342>
- USAID: <https://www.usaid.gov/rwanda/our-work>
- EU: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa/africa-eu-continental-cooperation_en
- Niche: <https://www.epnuffic.nl/en/capacity-building/niche/niche-countries/rwanda>
- JICA: <https://www.jica.go.jp/rwanda/english/activities/>
- NORPART: <http://siu.no/eng/Programme-information/Cooperation-outside-the-EU/NORPART/About-the-programme>
- DAAD: https://www.daad.de/medien/der-daad/unsere-mission/strategie/daad_strategy_paper_africa.pdf and <http://nairobi.daad.de/en/>
- Belgium:
http://diplomatie.belgium.be/nl/Beleid/Ontwikkelingssamenwerking/Waar_zijn_we_actief/Partnerlanden/Rwanda

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Overview Belgian Funded Interventions in Rwanda (2012-2014)

Title	Actor	Sector	Expense 2012-2014
Voedselzekerheid en inkomstenverhoging families verhoogd door betere/gezondere veestapel	DZG	31163 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Veeteelt	€ 570 796
Versterking van capaciteiten voor een duurzame veeteelt en consumptie - RWANDA - Groene Energie en Veeteelt	DZG	31195 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Diergeneeskundige diensten	€ 362 427
Herbebossing	BTC	31210 - Bosbouw - Bosbouwbeleid en administratief beheer	-€ 122 893
Geïntegreerde bestrijding ziekten en ongedierte in gewassen	BTC	31192 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Bescherming van gewassen en oogst, strijd tegen plagen	-€ 10 990
Constructie van hydro-elektrische micro-centrales in de oostelijke provincie van Rwanda, bijkomende steun	BTC	23065 - Energie - Hydro-elektrische centrales en stuwdammen	€ 33 587
Steun aan de infrastructuur voor de vormingen inzake gezondheid aan de université nationale du Rwanda - pool moeder kind	BTC	12191 - Gezondheid - Medische diensten en centra	€ 152 418
Gemengde doctoraatsbeurzen, toegekend via BTC (buiten project)	BTC	43081 - Multisector - Multisector opleiding en vorming	€ 406 850
Micro-interventies BTC. Bedoeling van het programma is om mee te werken aan kleinere ontwikkelingsinitiatieven, uitgaande van de meest achtergestelde bevolkingsgroepen zelf, die ze ook zelfstandig kunnen uitvoeren.	BTC	16050 - Sociale infrastructuur - Plurisectorale hulp voor elementaire sociale diensten	€ 4 706
Verbeteren van de capaciteiten van de Districten voor het leveren van diensten en het uitvoeren van economische lokale ontwikkeling steun aan het decentralisatieproces	BTC	15112 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Decentralisatie en steun aan subnationale overheden	€ 4 932
Gemeenschappelijk Fonds voor capaciteitsontwikkeling van het Ministerie voor Volksgezondheid - expertise technique	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 238 633
Expertise Begrotingssteun gezondheidssector III bis - JHSS III b	BTC	12220 - Gezondheid - Basisgezondheid - Basisgezondheidszorg	€ 97 364
Gemeenschappelijk Fonds voor capaciteitsontwikkeling van het Ministerie voor Volksgezondheid	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 2 000 000
Begrotingssteun gezondheidssector - JHSS III b	BTC	12220 - Gezondheid - Basisgezondheid - Basisgezondheidszorg	€ 9 000 000
Expertise Begrotingssteun gezondheidssector - phase IIIa	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 160 039
Begrotingssteun gezondheidssector - phase IIIa	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 9 000 000
Expertise Sectorieel Budget Steun (SBS) aan de gezondheidssector	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 306 205
Sectoriële begrotingssteun gezondheidssector - Technische nota	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 7 348
Verbetering van betrouwbare en kosteneffectieve toegang tot elektriciteit voor gezinnen en prioritaire openbare instellingen	BTC	23040 - Energie - Transmissie en verdeling van elektriciteit	€ 211 472
Institutionele versterking en ontwikkeling van de capaciteiten in de energie sector	BTC	23010 - Energie - Energiebeleid en administratief beheer	€ 286 641
Expertise Begrotingssteun gezondheidssector II bis	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 333 300
Ondersteuning van het Publieke sectorCapaciteitsopbouw - Steun aan een strategische benadering van capaciteitsopbouw	BTC	15110 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Publieke sector: beleid en management	€ 1 023 971

Steun Ministerie van Gezondheid IV	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 8 760 805
Kleinveeteelt	BTC	31163 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Veeteelt	€ 1 237 576
Drinkbaar water 2de fase - PEPAPS II	BTC	14030 - Watervoorziening en -sanering - Kleinschalig	€ 5 854 531
Wederopbouw- en rehabilitatieproject ziekenhuis Bushenge, Rwanda	BTC	73010 - Humanitaire hulp - Reconstructie en rehabilitatie	€ 48 171
Wederopbouw ziekenhuis Bushenge	BTC	12230 - Gezondheid - Basisgezondheid - Infrastructuur basisgezondheid	-€ 81
Steunprogramma voor de beroepsopleiding in Rwanda	BTC	11330 - Onderwijs - Beroepsvorming	€ 1 114 409
Steun gerechtelijke politie	BTC	15130 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Ontwikkeling van wettelijke en gerechtelijke diensten	€ 978 708
Programma ter insitutionele ondersteuning van de conceptie en de uitvoering van sanitair strategisch ontwikkelingsplan van de stad Kigali	BTC	12110 - Gezondheid - Gezondheidsbeleid en -adm. beheer	€ 5 801 508
Steun decentralisatie provincie Noord	BTC	15112 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Decentralisatie en steun aan subnationale overheden	€ 875 880
Duurzame energiebronnen op het platteland	BTC	23030 - Energie - Energieproductie van hernieuwbare bronnen	€ 1 899 064
BTC is belast met de formulering van de prestaties die zij verwezenlijkt samen met het partnerland en op basis van ook door de attaché goedgekeurde referentietermen	BTC	99810 - Sector onbepaald	€ 114 775
Fonds voor capaciteitsopbouw	BTC	15110 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Publieke sector: beleid en management	€ 1 175 632
Studie en expertisefonds	BTC	15110 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Studiefonds of expertisefonds	€ 671 000
Steun programma mentale gezondheidszorg 2	BTC	12191 - Gezondheid - Medische diensten en centra	-€ 47 230
Steun aan de SPAT II: Marktgericht advies en kwaliteit zaden	BTC	31120 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwontwikkeling	€ 12 452 613
Infrastructuur voor de vorming inzake gezondheid aan de Université Nationale	BTC	12181 - Gezondheid - Medisch onderwijs en vorming	€ 162 831
Beheerskosten BTC	BTC	91010 - Administratieve kosten van BUDGETHOUDERS	€ 1 996 000
Steun sierteeltfilière	BTC	31161 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwproductie voor voeding	-€ 108 121
Lokale beurzen toegekend via BTC	BTC	43081 - Multisector - Multisector opleiding en vorming	€ 76 794
Beurzen voor studies in België, buiten project, toegekend via BTC	BTC	43081 - Multisector - Multisector opleiding en vorming	€ 300 352
Steunproject voor herbebossing in de Oost-en Noordprovincies (PAREF - 2e fase)	BTC	31210 - Bosbouw - Bosbouwbeleid en administratief beheer	€ 3 606 935
Bouw hydro-electrische microcentrales	BTC	23065 - Energie - Hydro-elektrische centrales en stuwdammen	€ 24 521
Aanvoer drinkbaar water in landelijk gebied van Butare	BTC	14020 - Watervoorziening en -sanering - Grootschalig	-€ 252 304
Nationaal programma voor gedecentraliseerde landbouvvulgarisatie	BTC	31166 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwvoorlichting	-€ 13 696
Zending BIO Rwanda - sector microkrediet	BIONv	24040 - Financiën/Banken - Microkrediet	€ 8 208
BIO - Expertisefonds - Rwanda Mountain Tea - Rwanda	BIONv	32130 - Industrie - Ontwikkeling van KMO's	€ 200 000
BIO - Fonds d'Expertise - Rwanda Mountain Tea - Giciye Hydro Power Project	BIONv	23065 - Energie - Hydro-elektrische centrales en stuwdammen	€ 150 000
VVOB Onderwijs voor ontwikkeling- Rwanda TVET	VVOB	11330 - Onderwijs - Beroepsvorming	€ 1 138 700

VVOB Onderwijs voor ontwikkeling- Rwanda	VVOB	11220 - Onderwijs - Lager onderwijs	€ 957 843
VVOB Onderwijs voor ontwikkeling 2014-2016 - Rwanda	VVOB	11120 - Onderwijs - Uitrusting en vorming	€ 1 102 911
Samenwerking met het Bureau van Geologie en Mijnbouw van Rwanda	KMMA TERV	32210 - Industrie - Mijnbouw - Beleid en administratief beheer	€ 20 000
Project van universitaire ontwikkelingssamenwerking - Zuidinitiatief 2011 - Ergotherapie neemt een start	VLIR	12191 - Gezondheid - Medische diensten en centra	€ 30 438
CIUF - CUD Institutionele Universitaire Samenwerking (CUI) 2008-2013 - Université Nationale du Rwanda	CIUF	11420 - Onderwijs - Hoger onderwijs	€ 449 754
Projet Eigen Initiatieven 2010 - Ontwikkeling van modellen en wijzen van interventie en passende opleiding in geestelijke gezondheidszorg in Rwanda	CIUF	12182 - Gezondheid - Medisch onderzoek	€ 221 600
ARES-CCD Programma institutionele steun van de franstalige universiteiten 2014 - Rwanda	CIUF	11420 - Onderwijs - Hoger onderwijs	€ 323 741
CIAT - CIALCA: Veerkracht van landbouwsystemen in C. Afrika (restricted core)	CIAT	31182 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Onderzoek	€ 218 731
IITA - CIALCA: Duurzaam systeem bananenteelt - Afrika: streek van de Grote Meren (restricted core)	IITA	31182 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Onderzoek	€ 218 731
Beleidsimpact door 19 partners van 11.11.11 in Centraal-Afrika rond de thema's ODA, goed bestuur, natuurlijke rijkdommen en klimaat, en capaciteitsopbouw van deze partners door 11.11.11/ Rwanda	11.11.11	15150 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Democratische participatie en inspraak van de burgers	€ 308 783
NGO 11.11.11 - Programma 2014-2016 "Koepelprogramma van de Vlaamse Noord-Zuid beweging" - RWANDA	11.11.11	15150 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Democratische participatie en inspraak van de burgers	€ 149 064
Junior Professional Officer - JPO - UNFPA - Assistent deskundige gender en mensenrechten	UNFPA	15160 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Mensenrechten	€ 175 304
UNV intern - HIV/AIDS - Programme Support	UNV	13040 - Bevolking & Reproductieve Gezondheid - Seksueel overdraagbare aandoeningen en HIV/AIDS	€ 41 000
UNV - UNAIDS - Programme Officer on HIV/AIDS	UNV	13040 - Bevolking & Reproductieve Gezondheid - Seksueel overdraagbare aandoeningen en HIV/AIDS	€ 86 000
UNV intern - UNDP - Environment	UNV	41010 - Milieubescherming - Beleid en administratief beheer	€ 25 000
UNV - UNFPA - Project Coordinator	UNV	16010 - Sociale infrastructuur - Sociale diensten	€ 95 000
UNV Youth - UNICEF - Early learning and school readiness	UNV	11120 - Onderwijs - Uitrusting en vorming	€ 26 000
UNV Youth - UNICEF - Child Protection	UNV	15160 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Mensenrechten	€ 28 000
Gedelegeerde samenwerking met UNDP in de goed bestuur sector	UNDP	15110 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Publieke sector: beleid en management	€ 2 000 000
Junior Professional Officer - JPO - UNDP - Programma Analyst - Bestuur en mensenrechten	UNDP	15160 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Mensenrechten	€ 173 514
Begrotingssteun justitie	Eur. comm.	15130 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Ontwikkeling van wettelijke en gerechtelijke diensten	€ 3 000 000
Steun aan SDA/IRIBA ASBL - project PASAGEC II	NGO local	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 10 712
RWA EPOH / AUDIOVISUELE VORMING EN DOCUMENTATIE GACACA RECHTSPRAAK	NGO local	15160 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Mensenrechten	€ 2 863
Steun aan de lokale NGO Association des volontaires de la paix / Sensibilisatie voor gemeenschapswerk	NGO local	15220 - Conflict, Vrede, Veiligheid - Conflictpreventie, -resolutie en Vredesopbouw	€ 5 657
Lokale NGO Bureau Appui Initiatives Rurales / observatorium van landbouwketens	NGO local	31181 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Opleiding en vorming	€ 5 740
Consolidatie van de krant Huguka - fase 2	NGO local	31166 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwvoorlichting	€ 1 807

Steun aan ADENYA / Project "Onderwijs als recht en verantwoordelijkheid van allen"	NGO local	11230 - Onderwijs - Fundamentele vaardigheden voor levenskwaliteit	€ 7 708
Capaciteitsopbouw van landbouwers die lid zijn van de door IABU ondersteunde groepen	NGO local	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 46 962
Steun aan COSYLI voor de promotie en de versterking van de syndicale rechten	NGO local	16020 - Sociale infrastructuur - Werkgelegenheidsbeleid en administratief beheer	€ 29 155
Steun aan Syndicat Imbaraga voor het strategisch plan van de transformatie van de landbouw	NGO local	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 19 227
Steun aan Seruka voor bijenteeltproject ten gunste van vrouwen en gezinnen zonder grondbezit	NGO local	31161 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwproductie voor voeding	€ 23 773
Steun aan Pro Femmes voor de versterking van de economische positie van de vrouw	NGO local	15170 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Organisaties en instellingen voor gendergelijkheid	€ 52 538
Steun aan "Collectif des ligues et associaions de défense de droits de l'homme" voor het opzetten van een nationaal observatorium voor het budget in Rwanda	NGO local	15150 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Democratische participatie en inspraak van de burgers	€ 51 229
Steun aan Association des Jeunes de Saint Charles Lwanga - Varkens en gevogelte voor vermindering van de kwetsbaarheid van getalenteerde jongeren	NGO local	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 26 035
Steun aan Duterimbere voor de bevordering van vrouwelijk ondernemerschap	NGO local	15170 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Organisaties en instellingen voor gendergelijkheid	€ 71 262
Steun aan de strijd tegen HIV/AIDS in Rwanda	SOLPROT	13040 - Bevolking & Reproductieve Gezondheid - Seksueel overdraagbare aandoeningen en HIV/AIDS	€ 190 891
Biodiversity Intnat - CIALCA: landbouw / bananensystemen (restricted core)	Biodiversity	31182 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Onderzoek	€ 218 731
Waardig werk en sociale bescherming in Rwanda	WSMco	16020 - Sociale infrastructuur - Werkgelegenheidsbeleid en administratief beheer	€ 287 293
Sociale bewegingen internationaliseren de arbeidsrechten en het recht op sociale bescherming, voor een duurzame en inclusieve ontwikkeling - Rwanda - Sociale Bescherming, een recht voor kwetsbare werknemers(sters) in Rwanda	WSMco	16020 - Sociale infrastructuur - Werkgelegenheidsbeleid en administratief beheer	€ 182 560
Orthopedagogische zorg aan personen met een handicap binnen de Regio van de Grote Meren	Fracarita	16010 - Sociale infrastructuur - Sociale diensten	€ 542 466
Geestelijke gezondheidszorg aan personen die nood hebben aan psychosociale zorg, psychiatrie of verslavingszorg binnen de Regio van de Grote Meren	Fracarita	12191 - Gezondheid - Medische diensten en centra	€ 477 612
NGO FRACARITA - programma 2014-2016 "Verbeterde Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg en Orthopedagogische Zorg in de Regio van de Grote Meren" Rwanda - Verbeterde Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg en Orthopedagogische Zorg in Rwanda	Fracarita	12191 - Gezondheid - Medische diensten en centra	€ 673 183
De capaciteit van lokale ziekenhuizen versterken om integrale en kwaliteitsvolle medische zorgen te verstrekken en de toegang tot deze zorgen verhogen voor de lokale bevolking via een verhoogd aanbod	AZV	12220 - Gezondheid - Basisgezondheid - Basisgezondheidszorg	€ 117 444
Het ondersteunen van revalidatie- en herstelprogramma's in de centra voor psychisch en/of fysisch gehandicapten in de landen van het Grote Merengebied waar AZV actief is	AZV	12220 - Gezondheid - Basisgezondheid - Basisgezondheidszorg	€ 108 422
Capaciteitsversterking bij Rwandese partnerziekenhuizen	AZV	12230 - Gezondheid - Basisgezondheid - Infrastructuur basisgezondheid	€ 113 181
Lotsverbetering voor kinderen en jongeren met een verstandelijke handicap	PHOS	16010 - Sociale infrastructuur - Sociale diensten	€ 32 172
Rurale ontwikkeling in Rwanda	BD	31120 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwontwikkeling	€ 604 810
NGO Broederlijk Delen - programma 2014-2016 "Maatschappelijke verandering voor duurzame ontwikkeling" - Rwanda	BD	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 178 528
Ondersteuning van de voedselzekerheid in Bugesera	Caritasco	43040 - Multisector - Rurale ontwikkeling	€ 1 256 912

Verbeteren van de beschikbaarheid en toegankelijkheid van voedingsmiddelen voor de landelijke bevolking	Caritasco	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 258 246
Terugdringen van de kwetsbaarheid door de versterking van coöperatieven	VBR	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 673 712
Onderwijsdienstverlening en integrale vorming in de subsector van het ontwikkelen van vaardigheden	ViaDonBosco	11330 - Onderwijs - Beroepsvorming	€ 518 553
Capaciteitsopbouw van de operationele partners	ViaDonBosco	11330 - Onderwijs - Beroepsvorming	€ 20 905
Het Rwandese Rode Kruis en zijn plaatselijke comités zijn doeltreffend mbt kinderbescherming en vermindering van rampenrisico's	CRB - CF	72010 - Humanitaire hulp - Noodhulp - andere dan voedselhulp	€ 714 267
NGO Rode Kruis van België 2014-2016 - Rwanda	CRB - CF	31161 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwproductie voor voeding	€ 781 967
Integratie van Rwandese teruggekeerden uit de DRC in hun onthaalgemeenschap om Jeanda (Distric Nyabihu, Rwanda)	CRB - CF	73010 - Humanitaire hulp - Reconstructie en rehabilitatie	€ 622 139
Bijenteelt voor de sociaaleconomische ontwikkeling in Rwanda - 2011-2013	UMUBANO	31194 - Landbouw en veeteelt - Landbouwcoöperatieven	€ 24 823
APEFE Programma 2011 - 2013 RWANDA EDUCATION Beroepsopleidingen in de landbouw, bosbouw, veterinaire en de bouw	APEFE	11330 - Onderwijs - Beroepsvorming	€ 2 172 956
APEFE - Programma 2014 - 2016 - Rwanda	APEFE	11330 - Onderwijs - Beroepsvorming	€ 459 594
UNI SYNDICAAL PROGRAMMA VAN HET "INSTITUT DE FORMATION SYNDICALE INTERNATIONALE" Soc.vakbond	SYNDIC IFSI	16020 - Sociale infrastructuur - Werkgelegenheidsbeleid en administratief beheer	€ 286 459
Kosten deelnemers gemengde overlegstructuren	DGD	15110 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Publieke sector: beleid en management	€ 1 114
Consultancy gender in Rwanda	DGD	99810 - Sector onbepaald	€ 6 000
Gedegeerde samenwerking met Nederland in de sector van justitie	andere donor	15130 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Ontwikkeling van wettelijke en gerechtelijke diensten	€ 3 000 000
Gedelegeerde samenwerking met DFID in de onderwijssector in Rwanda	DFID - UK	11110 - Onderwijs - Onderwijsbeleid en administratief beheer	€ 6 000 000
TradeMark East Africa (TMEA)	DFID - UK	33120 - Handel - Handel vergemakkelijken	€ 725 000
Oprichting Centra voor Juridische Assistentie en Burgerlijke Actie in Rwanda en Burundi	TI	15113 - Overheid & Civiele Maatschappij - Anticorruptie organisaties en instellingen	€ 136 765
Recht op leven: voor een maatschappij die vermijdbare handicaps voorkomt, voor een maatschappij waar alle gehandicapten genieten van hun rechten - RWANDA	HIB	16010 - Sociale infrastructuur - Sociale diensten	€ 723 129
Duurzame toegang tot en beheer van water in de Grote Meren	PROTOS	14030 - Watervoorziening en -sanering - Kleinschalig	€ 350 636
NGO Protos - Programma 2014-2016 - Rwanda Toegang tot en beheer van water en sanitatie	PROTOS	14030 - Watervoorziening en -sanering - Kleinschalig	€ 292 346
Zicht schenken in Rwanda: preventie en behandeling van oogproblemen, 2014-2015	Licht vr. Wereld	12191 - Gezondheid - Medische diensten en centra	€ 329 915
TOTAL			€ 105 383 200

Annex 2 – Overview of VLIR-UOS Interventions in Rwanda (2003 – 2016)



Legend

National University of Rwanda



Kigali Health Institute



Rwanda Agricultural Board



Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority



Projects 2003-2016		
Type	Budget (€)	Number
Total	780 803	5
TEAM	633 947	3
SI	146 856	2

Scholarships 2003-2015		
Type	Budget (€)	Number
Total	2 870 659	292
Ph.D.		
Subtotal	855 686	7
ICP Ph.D.	59 930	1
VLADOC	795 756	6
Short term		
Subtotal	385 905	224
ITP	133 582	21
KOI	76 472	36
REI	168 427	166
Other scholarships	7 425	1
Study		
Subtotal	1 629 068	61
ICP	1 629 068	61

List of projects 2003-2016						
Type	Runtime	Title	Flemish promoter	Local promoter	Local institution	Total budget (€)
TEAM	2003-2005	Aquatic Ecology of Tropical Pond Systems and Biotechnology Transfer in Aquaculture	L. Brendonck (KUL)	C. Kanangire	National University of Rwanda	50.000
TEAM	2005-2009	Upgrading of the medical faculty of the UN Rwanda	P. Van Cauwenberge	C. Karangwa	National University of Rwanda	151.236
TEAM	2007-2012	Foundation of a scientific and reference centre for clinical biology at the National University of Butare.	J. Philippé (UG)	E. Nkeramihigo	National University of Rwanda	306.094
SI	2011-2013	Occupational therapy takes a start	A. Van Winkel (HG)	D. Ndushaband	Kigali Health Institute	71.902
SI	2011-2012	Bringing research outcomes and knowledge to the farmer - enhancing impact on livelihoods in Central Africa	R. Swennen (KUL)	N. Sendege	Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority	74.954
List of ICP Ph.D. scholarships 2003-2016						
ICP Ph.D.	2014-2018	Strategic erosion control in Rwanda: Regional soil erosion risk mapping and integrated participatory assessment of soil conservation strategies	A. Verdoodt (UG)	M. Kagabo	Rwanda Agricultural Board	34.785
List of VLADOC scholarships 2003-2016						
VLADOC	2004-2008	Press and politics in situations of extreme crisis: case-study Rwanda and Burundi	F. Reyntjens (UA)	n/a	n/a	152.440
VLADOC	2006-2011	Reproduction and reproductive rights in a region with overpopulation and HIV	M. Temmerman (UG)	n/a	n/a	152.440
VLADOC	2009-2013	Peasants, power, identity and the past. An anthropological and micro-level exploration of Rwanda's conflict cycle with a focus on shifting cleavages and changing identities in state-sanctioned practices over time (1980-2010)	F. Reyntjens (UA)	n/a	n/a	152.440
VLADOC	2009-2013	Global food supply chains, gender and food security: the case of horticulture exports in Rwanda	M. Maertens (KUL)	n/a	n/a	152.960
VLADOC	2013-2015	An economic analysis of the links between armed conflicts, female political empowerment and development	J. Swinnen (KUKL)	J.C. Nagbitsinze	National University of Rwanda	79.568
VLADOC	2014-2018	Access to land for women living in de facto unions: Gender bargaining at local dispute fora in Rwanda	E. Brems (UG)	P. Rutayisire	n/a	52.658

Abbreviations (type): SI=South Initiatives; ICP Ph.D.=ICP doctoral scholarships; VLADOC=Flemish doctoral scholarships.

Abbreviations (Flemish institutions): KUL= Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; UG=Ghent University; UA=University of Antwerp; UH=University of Hasselt; VUB=Vrije Universiteit Brussel; HG = Ghent University College.

Annex 3 – Other scientific cooperation of Flemish universities with Rwanda

Indicative list of international cooperation with Rwanda									
Name Flemish Promoter	Flemish University/ University college	Department	Funding	Partner institution	Project Title	Local contact	Budget	Start	End
Non-VLIR-UOS funded projects, agreements, cooperation... between Flemish higher education institutions and institutions in the partner country									
Dirk De Clercq	UGent	Department of Movement and Sports Sciences	Ministry of Sports		High jumpers				
Ann Verdoodt	UGent	Department of soil management							
Alex Van den Bossche	UGent	Department of Electrical energy, systems and automation			Power electronics and electricity	Jean Marie Bikorimana			
Jan Philippé	UGent	Department of Clinical chemistry, microbiology and immunology		Université Nationale du Rwanda - Butare	Health	Luk Cannoodt			
Marc Leman	UGent	Art, Music and Theatre Sciences	BELSPO		Digitalization of the Ethnomusicological Sound Archive of the Royal Museum for Central Africa (DEKKMMA)	http://music.africamuseum.be/dutch/index.html			
Pascal Boeckx	UGent	Applied Analytical and Physical Chemistry		National University of Rwanda	Nitrogen cycling in a tropical mountain forest of central Africa, Nyungwe, Rwanda	Jean-Jacques Mbonigaba			
Monica Höfte	UGent	Crop Protection			Broad spectrum disease resistance in rice				
Mieke Uyttendaele	UGent	Food Safety and Food Quality			Risk analysis of Listeria monocytogenes and Salmonella sp. in the milk chain in Rwanda				
Sintubin Manuel Mucchez Philippe	KU Leuven	Earth & Environmental Sciences	BOF: OT/11/038		Veins and mineral deposits as a proxy for coupled fluid pressure and stress state evolution at the base of the seismogenic zone	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority	250.000 Eur	01/11/2011	30/09/2016
Stijn Dewaele	UGent-KULeuven-KMMA	Geology	Proper funding KMMA, UGent, KULeuven	University of Rwanda, College of Science and Technology	Geodynamic context and mineralization in the Great Lakes area	Prof Dr Digne RWATANGABO Rwabuhungu	/	2015	NA

Philippe Munchez	KU Leuven	Geology	SEG, UNESCO, IUGS and GSAf	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)	4th SGA Short Course on African Metallogeny			June 2017	June 2017
Prof. Dr. Nico Vandaele	KU Leuven	Faculty of Economics and Business	GSK (GlaxoSmithKline)	University of Rwanda	Redesign of Healthcare Supply Chains in Developing Countries to increase Access to Medicines	Dr. Pierre Claver Kayumba	100.000 euro	1Jul2016	30Jun2020
sandy.groeninck@uzleuven.be	UCLL	Group Health		Hôpital de Kabutare (Butare) CHUK (Kigali) University of Rwanda	LUMOS, health care Internships students, health care exploration for in-depth collaboration in the future, health care	Dr. Théoneste Maniragaba Immaculee Muhawenimana Prof. Kato	LUMOS		
karine.hindrix@kuleuven.be	UCLL	Lerarenopleiding		Ministry of Education	Improving school management				
Prof. Dr. Em. Hugo Devlieger	KUL	UZL	UZL, Provincie Vlaams Brabant, Rotary Club Zaventem, external fundraising, GROS (via LUF)	District Hospital of Kabutare – Rwanda and collaboration with CHUB (Centre Hospitalière Universitaire de Butare)	LUMOS: Hospital Infection Control in collaboration with CHUB; Mother and Child Health (TETU; SONUB); Support of Hospital Technicians; Kabutare Hospital Kitchen Project; Nutrition; Accreditation; Hospital Pharmacy Support; Fundoscopy Training in Neonates for Dr. Charles Muhizi ophthalmologists of the CHUB, Dr. GodelieveC Mudereva HUK (Centre Hospitalière Universitaire de Kigali) and Dr Francis Mutangana King Faisal Hospital: Collaboration between the department of ENT and the School for Deaf Children in Huye in the early detection and follow-up of deaf children	Prof. Dr. Kalibushi CHUB (SONUB) Prof. Dr. ... CHUK (Fundoscopy Training) Prof. Dr. Dushimiyman a Jean-Marie CHUB (ENT – School for Deaf Children)	€ 80000 (jaarlijks budget)	1/01/2017	31/12/2018
Piers Lawrence	KU Leuven	Department of informatics	AIMS	African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Kigali	3 week course in numerical methods and basic programming				
Anne-Mie Engelen	HoGent	Occupational Therapy Department	Handicap International	Handicap International	Pedagogical support OT education at College of medicine and health sciences, Universit of Rwanda (CMHS-UR)	Handical International Rwanda	21 000 €	2013	2016

Gert Van der Sypt	AP University College	Science and Technology	none	Nguvu Utilities Rwanda	Work Placement and Bachelor Thesis: Sustainable Energy	Emmanuel Cossee	none	Feb. 2017	Jun. 2017
Toon Van Soom	Thomas More	Occupational Therapy Department		Kigali Health Institute	Studentenuitwisseling			2008	heden
	Uhasselt				Interesting country for regional cooperation because of existing cooperation in countries like RD Congo, Kenya, Tanzania...				
Dirk Smits	Odisee	Agro- and biosciences		Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur Ruhengeri	Cooperation agreement, interest for internships and research projects				
Hilde De Grave	University College of Artevelde	Midwifery	No	Midwifery education Kibungo Kigali	MOU		no	2010	2015
Geert Demesmaecker	University College of Artevelde	Nursing	None	Kibungo Hospital	Student/Staff exchange – Memorandum of Understanding	NSANZUBUH ORO Adeodatus	0	2012	
Veerle Amelinckx	University College of Artevelde	Primary Education	No			VVOB	0	2014	2018
Eric Van Ranst	UGent	Department of Geology and Soil Science	DGCI - BTC	MINAGRI	Finalisation de la carte pédologique du Rwanda	BTC		1999	2004
Participation in other networks/financing organisms involving higher education institutions in the partner country (EU, Nuffic, ...)									
Patrick Van Damme	Ghent University				Start-up workshop for the Capacity Building in Agroforestry programme				
Patrick Van Damme	Ghent University		BTC, Kigali		training workshop: capacity building and training of trainers in agroforestry; in charge of module 4: Agroforestry Benefits from Tree Management - mid term debriefing of PAREF				

Prof Dr Nico Vandaele	KU Leuven	Faculty of Economics and Business	GSK (GlaxoSmithKline)	University of Rwanda				2017	
Joep Crompvoets and Bruno Broucker	KU Leuven	Public Governance Institute	EU Horizon 2020 ICT-39-2015	Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur de Ruhengeri (INES Musanze)	Its4land - Geospatial technology innovations for land tenure security in East Africa https://its4land.com/	Dr Fabien Hagenimana (Rector)	KU Leuven Budget: € 739.687 INES Budget: € 739.687 Overall budget: € 3,933,738	1/02/2016	31/01/2020

Indicative list of PhD's linked with Rwanda					
Partner institutions	Flemish institution	Department	Promotor	Start year	End year
	UGent	Bioscience Engineering	Godelieve Gheysen	2007	
	UGent	Health Sciences		2006	
	UGent	Health Sciences		2007	
	UGent	Pharmaceutical Sciences		2005	
	UGent	Bioscience Engineering		2004	
	UGent	Health Sciences	Joris Delanghe	2007	
	UGent	Health Sciences		2005	
	UGent	Health Sciences	Jan Philippé	2008	
	UGent	Bioscience Engineering		2004	
	UGent	Bioscience Engineering	Mieke Uyttendaele	2010	
	UGent	Bioscience Engineering	Monica Höfte	2010	
	UGent	Sciences	Dominique Adriaens	2011	
	UGent	Engineering	Alex Van den Bossche	2013	
	UGent	Bioscience Engineering	Ann Verdoodt	2014	

Self supporting	KU Leuven	Centrum voor Ethiek, Sociale en Politieke Filosofie (OE)	Raymaekers Bart	2012	2013
Self supporting	KU Leuven	Onderzoekseenheid Theologische en Comparatieve Ethiek	De Tavernier Johan	2011	2012
Self supporting	KU Leuven	Onderzoekseenheid Pastoraaltheologie en Empirische Theologie	Steen Marc	2014	2015
	KU Leuven	IRO	Martin Moors		

Annex 4 – Matrix matching Rwandan priorities, international donors & Belgian actors

THEMES	National development priorities (Vision 2020)	Belgian actors (BTC + JSF)	Other international donors	Previous VLIR-UOS interventions
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy - Infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTC - Allow all to live healthy and promote the right to health and to quality health care for all at any age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID - EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TEAM: medical faculty - TEAM reference centre clinical biology - SI occupational therapy - Travelgrants
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy - A private sector-led economy - Regional and international economic integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTC - Create jobs and sustainable livelihoods for all - Guarantee labour rights for all - Extend social protection for all - Promote social dialogue for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU - JICA 	
Government and Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good governance and a capable state - Gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTC - Contribute to the emergence of a legitimate, independent, strong, competent and accountable civil society - Contribute to the emergence of effective, accountable, responsible institutions open to all (good governance), in the first place at the level of decentralized authorities - Promote the emergence of a peaceful and inclusive society, and promote respect for human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID - DFID - EU - The Netherlands - Sweden 	
Food security and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productive and market-oriented agriculture - Infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen sustainable family agriculture that contributes to food sovereignty, nutritional and food security and an social rural economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID - DFID - EU - The Netherlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TEAM aquaculture - SI knowledge transfer
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure development - Protection of environment and sustainable natural resource management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DFID - EU - Niche - Sweden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TEAM aquaculture

THEMES	National development priorities (Vision 2020)	Belgian actors (BTC + JSF)	Other international donors	Previous VLIR-UOS interventions
CROSSCUTTING/SUPPORT DOMAINS				
Education, Research and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy - Science and technology, including ICT - Gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - Ensure and improve access to knowledge, improve the quality of scientific research and stimulate innovation in order to contribute to sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID (basic education & teacher training) - DFID (basic education and lower secondary) - Niche (post-secondary) - JICA (secondary) - British Council (all levels) - EU (all levels) - Sweden (HE & research) - DAAD (HE & research) - NORPART (HE & research) - Campus France (HE & research) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All previous VLIR-UOS interventions
ICT and technology and information culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy - Infrastructure development - Science and technology, including ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure and improve access to knowledge, improve the quality of scientific research and stimulate innovation in order to contribute to sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU (STI) 	