

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

REPORT FOR

FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW

Fiscal Year 2021-2022

July 2021

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INTRODUCTION

Since 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) is implementing the fourth edition of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4). The forward-looking joint sector review is a good venue to share the status on the progress of the PSTA 4 implementation.

The Agriculture Joint Sector Review Meeting (JSR), Forward Looking (FL) was organized and held on June 23, 2021 virtually through Webex. It was chaired by the Chief Technical Advisor Mr Eric GATERA on behalf of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and co-chaired by Mr. Winston Dawes, on behalf of the Development Partners.

The Agriculture Joint Sector Review forum brings together all Sector Working Group (SWG) stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue and to ensure ownership, accountability and transparency of National Medium-Term Development Strategy implementation and monitoring process.

The 2021/22 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review has five (5) main objectives:

- To present and discuss areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process;
- To discuss and validate the 2021/22 sector targets and related policy actions;
- To select policy related studies to be conducted in 2021/22 fiscal year;
- To assess progress towards implementation of the fiscal year 2020/21 policy actions;
- To provide the latest status on SDGs indicators already monitored by sectors and review the progress against the implementation of the plans and strategies to monitor the additional SDG indicators currently having clear computation methodologies.

OPENING REMARKS

The **Chair** opened the meeting by thanking all the participants in Forward Looking Joint Sector Review. He welcomed the Co-Chair to provide his remarks.

The **Co-Chair (World Bank)** in his remarks, on behalf of the Development Partners (DPs), thanked the Ministry for organizing the Forward-Looking Joint Sector Review meeting which helped to review the priorities for the next financial year 2021/2022 as well as the status of the ongoing policy related analytical studies and the progress against selected food security and nutrition SDG indicators.

He said that: *“The economy continues to face challenges resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the recent macroeconomic statistics released by NISR show some first signs of recovery, especially the agriculture sector which grew at 7% at the end of quarter I of 2021. We commend the Ministry for the positive sector performance despite the difficulties imposed by the pandemic. This JSR is also happening at a time when the Ministry is advanced in the implementation of its Organizational Development Plan. We congratulate the Ministry for successfully reorganizing its institutional structure, which is now aligned with the PSTA4 objectives, and has the capacity to drive the agenda of creating an enabling environment for investments of private sector actors”.*

He mentioned that the agriculture sector spending is coming back to the pre-pandemic levels. This is a good development, but we need to ensure that areas of sector modernization and innovation are given a significant share of resources and efforts, to ensure a sustainable growth. Actions to improve soil health and fertility have not significantly progressed. These include, among others, soil testing and updating soil maps, which will lead to the optimal use of inputs to achieve higher crops productivity and output quality.

The completion of the mechanization center of excellence continues to delay, and at about 7,200 ha; the current progress of area under mechanization is still very far from the PSTA4 target of 100,000 ha.

Although the targets for irrigation development are relatively low this year compared to previous years, the overall PSTA4 target is very high and might not be met at this pace. But beyond the irrigation target numbers, the most important will be to ensure the linkage of these investments to a commercial activity, and sustainable management and cost recovery mechanisms.

In addition to continued public and private dialogue, PSTA4 identifies PPP arrangements as an important strategy for increased private sector engagement in agriculture. More deliberate interventions will therefore be needed to develop and sustain these partnerships in PSTA4 prioritized areas of mechanization, innovative irrigation, post-harvest handling and storage, value addition and processing.

The Co-Chair reminded that, as it has been mentioned in the last year's forward-looking JSR, it is important to include in the key monitoring indicators those related to private sector development, including those measuring the development of agriculture PPPs and indicators to measure progress on supply chains development and recovery, as this is also among the areas which have suffered the most from the Covid-19 pandemic. He emphasized the importance of regular monitoring of food security situation, especially in these times of health crisis not only through Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) but also FNMS to be informed on adequate and timely interventions.

AREAS PRIORITISED DURING PLANNING AND BUDGETING

The 2019/20 Backward Looking Joint Sector Review held in October 20, 2020 identified broad priority areas for consideration during 2021/22 FY planning and budgeting processes. In accordance with the Terms of Reference issued by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Director General of Planning/MINAGRI made a presentation to demonstrate the linkage between the identified priorities, plans and budget for 2021/2022 FY.

(i) Increase sustainably crop productivity for food and nutrition security

Under this priority, efforts will be invested in local seed production including Maize: Basic Seed: 50 MT & Certified: 4,550 MT; Wheat: Basic seed: 45 MT & Certified: 920 MT; Soybean: Basic Seed: 40 MT & Certified: 350 MT; Rice: Basic seed: 35 MT & Certified: 640 MT; Irish potato: Basic Seed: 1,600 MT & Certified & QDS: 24,000 MT; Cassava: QDS: 97,000,000; Beans: Basic

seed: 80 MT & Certified: 600 MT to reduce Rwanda's dependency on seed importation; the development of new high yielding varieties for future release: Cassava: 3; Rice: 5; Soybean: 9; Maize: 10; Irish potato: 5; Sweet potato: 10; Wheat: 5; Bean: 9; the distribution of improved Seeds (MT): 'Maize: 4,453.6; Wheat: 1,171.3 and Soybean: 198.7 and Fertilizers (MT): DAP: 13,534; UREA: 10,790.6; NPK: 9,469.8; KCL+Blends:1,933.9.

The sector will continue to build resilience to Climate Change through development of small-scale irrigation (730 ha); construction of hillside irrigation scheme of Mahama I and Mahama II at 40%; rehabilitation of irrigation schemes of Cyabayaga Dam (700ha); Mugonero (100 Ha); Base (120 Ha); Kiryango (80 Ha); Bugarama (100 Ha); Kamiranzovu (456 ha) and construction of radical and progressive terraces. The estimated budget allocated to this priority is around 86,125,322,783 Frw representing 62% of the total budget allocated to the sector.

(ii) Promote sustainably the production of Animal Resources for food and nutrition security

Under this priority, the sector will continue to put more efforts on animal resources productivity, focuses will be oriented towards improving high-quality animal genetic resources through vaccination of diseases: BQ: 666798; LSD: 817,963; Brucellosis: 71,841; RVF: 355,290; FMD: 200,000; Rabies: 16,164 and insemination of 111,895 cows and livestock nutrition: forage and feeds. In addition, they will be construction of a modern bull station for semen production, purchasing bulls for genetic improvement, installation of solar energy system at communal cowsheds, construction and installation of 10 boreholes for livestock use and cattle identification and registration. Vulnerable families will be supported with small livestock and cows. The estimated budget allocated to this priority is around 24,759,002,740 Frw representing 18% of the total budget allocated to the sector.

(iii) Strengthen the post-harvest handling of the crop outputs and (iv) Support the post-harvest handling of animal products

Through those two priorities, the Ministry will focus on the maintenance of Park house, Color sorter machine, cold rooms and export weight bridge; construction of postharvest infrastructures (Storage & drying shelters); finalization of the comprehensive post-harvest strategy; start the preliminary works for construction of Kigali Wholesale Market; build and rehabilitate public pig slaughter slabs; acquire quality & safety control tools for Animal Source Food quality enhancement and support to upgrade MCCs into SMEs. The estimated budget allocated to this priority is around 19,569,769,921Frw representing 14% of the total budget allocated to the sector.

(iv) Enhance the private sector investments

In order to implement activities aiming at enhancing the private sector investment, the Ministry will continue to develop the Rwanda Food Composition Table which will help to get data on nutritional content of foods for a variety of commodities including but not limited to macronutrients, vitamins, minerals/metals and bioactive compounds. Farmers will be mobilized to take insurance of their crops and livestock. In this regard, the sector planned to insure Cows: 826, Chicken: 5,116, Pigs: 200; Rice: 4,051, Maize: 2,300 ha, Irish potatoes: 200 ha, Green

beans:10 ha and Chilli: 20ha. To expand tea production, 32 families will be relocated by industrial block expropriation. The estimated budget allocated to this priority is around 8,609,275,337 Frw representing 6% of the total budget allocated to the sector.

Considering the budget allocated to Programs as highlighted in the **Annex1**, the Programs to be implemented in 2021/2022 FY include Agriculture Research and Extension with Frw 5,042,077,588; Sustainable Crops and Animal Resources Production and Productivity with Frw 87,812,157,448; Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources with Frw 8,866,816,135; Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions with Frw 1,504,928,649 and Administrative and Support Services with Frw 5,752,340,249 as well as Earmarked Transfers to Districts with Frw 30,085,050,712 making a total of **Frw 139,063,370,781**.

SECTOR TARGETS AND RELATED POLICY ACTIONS IN 2021/2022 FY

The agriculture sector continues to play a big role for economic development, poverty reduction, and to enhance food and nutritional security in Rwanda. In her presentation, the Director General of Planning/MINAGRI highlighted different sector targets and related policy actions planned in 2021/2022 FY.

In 2021/2022 FY, the Ministry will put more efforts to increase productivity of priority crops (MT/ha) [Maize: 2.76, Beans: 1.86, Irish potatoes: 13.5, Wheat: 1.44, Soybeans: 0.97, Rice: 4.3, Cassava: 15.08 and Vegetables: 12.5] by mobilizing farmers to use improved seeds, fertilizers, and for land consolidation under priority crops; increase land under irrigation and mechanization. To deal with issues for land degradation; soil will be protected against erosion through radical (2,146 ha) and progressive (11,020 ha) terraces.

It will also increase the productivity animal resources (Milk: 1,170,683 MT; Meat: 179,061MT and Eggs: 14,946 MT) and the quantity for strategic food reserve (Maize: 2,500 MT & Bean: 2,000 MT) for food and nutrition security. The sector will also increase the production of export for agriculture products (Coffee: 23,241 MT, Tea: 35,383 MT and Horticulture: 24,817 MT).

SECTOR ANALYTICAL STUDIES PLANNED IN 2021/22

During 2021/2021 fiscal year, the Ministry will continue to carry out the studies which were not finalized in 2020/2021 fiscal year such as the development of Rwanda Food Composition Table; Cattle identification and registration and the development of Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy. In addition, the new studies will be also implemented including the Mid-term review of PSTA 4; Prioritizing public policies and investments for agricultural transformation; Advancing sustainable agricultural intensification and modernization; Strengthening agriculture-nutrition linkages and Integrating gender and youth into the transformation process as shortly described below:

(i) Development of Rwanda Food Composition Table (RFCT)

In order to effectively and efficiently achieve the nutrition sufficiency at national, household and individual levels, reliable scientific data should guide the government planning, nutrition education, extension and other public services and interventions on the ground concerning nutrition improvement. Food Composition Table (FCT) is an effective tool that is widely used across the world, providing the information on composition of nutrients, amounts and interacting components (thus, their bioavailability) in each of the given food items commonly produced and consumed in the specific country/ region.

In 2020/2021, the Ministry in collaboration with Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) managed to sample 32 food items out of 70 food items planned. Thus, the remaining 38 food items will be sampled and analyzed in 2021/2022 fiscal year.

(ii) Cattle identification and registration

In 2020/21, the Ministry planned to establish a system for livestock registration. The system is in place. Thus, in 2021/2022, 950,000 cattle will be identified and registered in the system.

(iii) Development of Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy

In 2020/21 the Ministry planned to develop a postharvest and agro processing strategy. Currently, a draft of this strategy is available. However, due to COVID-19, the timeline for completion was extended and it will be finalized in 2021/22 FY.

(iv) Mid-term review of PSTA 4

Since 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) is implementing the fourth edition of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4). Thus, there is a need to conduct a review which will help to examine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of progress and investments so far as well as operation and management of PSTA 4. Solutions will be suggested to address identified challenges for improvements and fine tuning of PSTA 4 for the second half of its implementation.

(v) Prioritizing public policies and investments for agricultural transformation

More transparent and efficient resource allocation across alternative interventions and competing objectives is an important challenge for many government ministries, including MINAGRI. This is done by ensuring that planning, policy evaluation and investment portfolios are comprehensive, coherent, cost-effective and aligned with national development goals.

This prioritization requires several elements. First is a concise analysis of the overarching policy landscape and the interactions between policies across different sectors that shape the entire agri-food system and the rural economy, both directly through PSTA 4 and other policy channels such as trade, industry, land, climate change, health, and nutrition. Second is the consolidation of evidence from diverse sources into a consistent framework that can directly compare the costs and benefits of different interventions in support of Rwanda's agricultural transformation. Third is the application of this analytical framework that promotes policy coherence and links policies

and investment options across ministries, agencies, and other agri-food system actors to a range of broad development goals including targets in economic growth, poverty reduction, nutrition improvement, food security, job creation, and gender empowerment.

(vi) Advancing sustainable agricultural intensification and modernization

Enhancing agricultural productivity is one of the most direct ways to increase incomes and improve livelihoods for Rwanda’s rural population. The government recognizes the need for agricultural productivity growth, noting in PSTA 4 that most crop yields have not increased significantly in recent years. Limited use of soil fertility and sustainable land management practices; low adoption of improved varieties, quality seed, and other modern inputs; and small, fragmented farm sizes are among the challenges to productivity growth. Strengthening agricultural research and extension systems, input markets, and rural finance are key to addressing these challenges, particularly if specific attention is given to the heterogeneity of farms and returns to farming across the country. With a more flexible “best-fit” approach, greater use of data, and a stronger learning orientation to analyze what works and for whom, the Rwandan government—at multiple administrative levels—will be better able to implement its strategy for accelerating agricultural productivity and rural income growth.

A primary aim of this activity is to improve the analytical use of MINAGRI’s management information system (MIS) for monitoring PSTA 4 implementation, and to strengthen MINAGRI’s capacity to make use of such data for timely decision-making. This entails collaboration designed to leverage MINAGRI’s rich MIS datasets in combination with economic and agricultural data collected by NISR and, where possible, to augment this with other primary data collected by civil society and private sector actors in the agricultural sector. By combining these rich datasets with appropriate statistical and econometric methods and tools, MINAGRI can provide greater and more timely insight into the emerging patterns and trends in PSTA 4 impacts on productivity, growth, and livelihoods in Rwanda, complementing and strengthening other ongoing efforts.

This activity will, in turn, create opportunities to evaluate the impact of programs such as Girinka (“One cow per poor family”), or programs supporting PSTA 4 such as Twigire Muhinzi, Rwanda’s national extension program. It also creates opportunities to assess early efforts to advance the digitalization of Rwanda’s agricultural extension and advisory services.

(vii) Strengthening agriculture-nutrition linkages

Despite impressive progress in poverty reduction in both rural and urban areas, food security remains a problem in Rwanda. According to CFSVA,2018; 17% of HHs are moderately food insecure and 1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure; and 33.1 percent of children under 5 years are stunted (DHS,2020). There is a considerable knowledge gap in understanding the causes of these nutritional outcomes in Rwanda. By identifying pathways to nutritionally adequate diets for both rural and urban poor, the MINAGRI-IFPRI program will analyze economic constraints and food preferences using household food consumption data and information to better understand the determinants of household and intra-household consumption choices and

associated nutritional outcomes. The MINAGRI-IFPRI program will also analyze the conditions needed for small farmers to be profitable in producing nutritious food; particularly animal-source foods, vegetables, and fruits. A key component of this analysis will be to examine how policies and investments, both public and private, can promote healthy food systems, and how policy coordination and coherence can be improved across ministries and different levels of government, including local authorities.

(viii) *Integrating gender and youth into the transformation process*

This study will put more focus on the integration of gender and youth analysis into the design and evaluation of innovative approaches to agricultural extension services, interventions in diet and nutrition, strategies for export diversification, and schemes for rural enterprise development and job creation. This work will require the analysis of alternative programs and their impact on intra-household decision-making dynamics related to technology adoption, labor allocation, consumption choices, and other outcomes that affect the productivity and welfare of women, men, and youth.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020/21 SECTOR ANALYTICAL STUDIES

In the FY 2020/21, the Ministry planned to conduct analytical studies related to the development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT); Development of Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy and the establishment of Livestock Registration System. Thus, the implementation progress of those studies is described below:

- (i) ***Development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT):*** As mentioned, in 2020/2021, the Ministry in collaboration with Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) managed to sample 32 food items out of 70 food items planned. Thus, the remaining 38 food items will be sampled and analyzed in 2021/2022 fiscal year.
- (ii) ***Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy Development:*** As highlighted, in 2020/21 the Ministry planned to develop a postharvest and agro processing strategy. Currently, a draft of this strategy is available. However, due to COVID-19, the timeline for completion was extended and it will be finalized in 2021/22 FY.
- (iii) ***Establish Livestock Registration System:*** In 2020/21, the Ministry planned to establish a system for livestock registration. The system is in place. Thus, in 2021/2022, 950,000 cattle will be identified and registered in the system.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020/21 POLICY ACTIONS

During 2020/2021 fiscal year, the Ministry planned to implement different policy actions including Increasing famers' access to improved inputs; Increasing the coverage of Extension services; Finalizing the Irrigation Master Plan (IMP); Completing the Mechanization Centre of Excellence; Mobilizing Farmers for season preparation; Strengthening the collaboration between MINAGRI, LODA and Districts; Establishing post- harvest infrastructures; Applying fertilizers in coffee and tea production; Supporting farmers in the production of Horticulture and

Strengthening the partnership with Private Sector in production of Nutrient rich food and storage. Thus, the implementation progress of those policy actions is described as follow:

- Increasing famers' access to improved inputs through Smart Nkunganire:
For 2020/21 FY, the farmers registered in Smart Nkunganire for accessing to improved inputs are as following:
 - In 2021 A Season: 1,233,859 Farmers
 - In 2021 B Season: 901,639 Farmers
- Increasing the coverage of Extension services: In 2021A Season: 1,230,145 farmers mobilized for season preparation and 16,357 trained on good agricultural practices and in 2021B Season: 896,789 farmers mobilized for season preparation and 17,210 trained on good agricultural practices.
- Finalizing the Irrigation Master Plan (IMP): The Irrigation Master Plan was completed.
- Completing the Mechanization Centre of Excellence: Mechanization Centre of Excellence establishment is at 61% towards completion.
- Mobilizing Farmers for season preparation (land use consolidation and inputs use): 762,773 Ha of Land prepared and planted in 2021 Season A and 519,790 Ha of Land prepared and Planted in 2021 Season B.
- Strengthening the collaboration between MINAGRI, LODA and Districts in the construction of terraces through community approach: 130,949.1 ha (cumulative) of Radical Terraces and 972,578.7 ha (cumulative) of Progressive Terraces constructed.
- Establishing post- harvest infrastructures and mobilize farmers to use them: 473 drying shelters and 9 Storage facilities have been completed
- Applying fertilizers in coffee and tea production:
 - In coffee production: 5,403 MT of fertilizer and 8,580 liters of pesticides purchased and distributed to the farmers.
 - In tea production: 10,609 MT of Mineral fertilizers purchased for tea plantation and 10 houses constructed for resettlement of 80 families in Rugabano in Karongi District
- Supporting farmers in the production Horticulture: Horticulture Farmers supported with 19,920 Macadamia seedlings and 66,400 Avocado seedlings.
- Strengthening the partnership with Private Sector in production of Nutrient rich food and storage: The food commodities stored as strategic food reserve was Maize: 12,277 MT and Beans: 4,075 MT. Thus, the Ministry will continue to work closely with Private Sector to identify and collect food commodities to be stored as strategic grain reserve.

STATUS, PLAN OR STRATEGY TO MONITOR SDGs INDICATORS

Rwanda is strongly committed to ensuring that SDGs are understood and owned both at national and local levels and across stakeholders. It has a strong and efficient institutional framework that streamlines the adoption of the SDGs, starting at the national level and continuing to the local, and involves a range of stakeholders.

In agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources developed a new strategic plan for agriculture transformation (PSTA 4), which was approved by the Cabinet in June 2018 and is fully aligned to SDGs. As articulated in the strategy and captured in the results framework, the

agriculture sector will contribute directly to SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. This goal will be achieved through the successful implementation of the 4 priorities of PSTA 4: 1) Innovation and extension; 2) productivity and resilience; 3) inclusive markets and value addition; 4) enabling environment and responsive institutions.

(i) Status of SDGs indicators currently monitored

The SDG Indicators currently monitored by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources include the following:

- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
- Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

The status of the implementation of SDG Indicators is described in the following table.

SDGs Indicators	Baseline	Status
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	19.4 % of the total HHs: 16.8% are moderately food insecure and 2.6 % are severely food insecure <i>Source: CFSVA,2015</i>	18.7 % of the total HHs: 17% of HHs are moderately food insecure and 1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure. <i>Source: CFSVA,2018</i>
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting): 34.9% <i>Source: CFSVA,2018</i>	33.1% <i>Source: DHS,2020</i>
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ weight for height $<-2 = 2\%$ ▪ weight for height $<+2 = 2.4\%$ <i>Source: CFSVA,2018</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ weight for height $<-2 = 1.1\%$ ▪ weight for height $<+2 = 5.6\%$ <i>Source: DHS, 2020</i>
Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 646 Plant genetic resources ▪ 40 Animal genetic resources conserved ▪ 11 Forest genetic resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,208 Plant genetic resources ▪ 55 Animal genetic resources conserved

	Source: MINAGRI Report, 2018/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 Forest genetic resources Source: MINAGRI Report, 2019/20
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(ii) Current progress against the implementation of plans or strategies for monitoring SDGs indicators not currently monitored

The SDG Indicators not currently monitored by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources include Prevalence of undernourishment; Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size; Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status and the agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.

The current progress of the implementation of plan or strategies for monitoring SDGs indicators not currently monitored is described in the following table.

SDG Goal	SDG Target	SDG indicator (not currently monitored) but with clear computation methodology and applicable to Rwanda)	Plans or strategies to monitor the indicator	Current Progress against the implementation of plans or strategies to monitor the indicator
Goal 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Target 2.1: By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment	During the SDG workshop (July 2019) between NISR, MINAGRI, NAEB, RAB and FAO, indicator 2.1.1. was discussed, and it was agreed that it will be put in DHS/2020.	It was not captured under DHS/2020
Goal 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.	Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size.	The indicator will be reported by NISR, through the Agriculture Household Survey (AHS). The data collection for the AHS will done in July and August 2020, report expected in December 2020.	Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) not yet published
Goal 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.	Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	The SDG workshop recommended this indicator to be captured under the EICV. Average income of small-scale famers goes beyond income from agricultural activities (it involves all sources of income, including non-agricultural activities).	EICV 6 was cancelled due to Covid-19 pandemic

			Meanwhile, the Ministry intends to calculate the "average income from agricultural production", for small scale farmers; as a proxy of this indicator.	
Goal 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Target 2.a. Increase Investments to agriculture	Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	This indicator will be reported on once the Agriculture Public expenditure review is finalized	This indicator will be reported on once the Agriculture Public expenditure review is finalized

ISSUES RAISED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE MEETING

During the meeting of Forward-Looking Joint Sector Review (FL JSR), the participants raised different issues and recommendations were proposed as summarized in the following table.

No	Issues identified	Recommended Actions/Explanations
1	Participants requested to know how the private sector should be engaged in infrastructures management	As feedback, MINAGRI emphasized that in the whole agriculture value chain the private sector is involved. In addition, MINAGRI is encouraging different stakeholders to invest in the presented studies which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Profiling land use consolidated sites; – Management strategy for agriculture infrastructures; – Start up support for farmer's promoters incentives funds and – Coffee census
2	Requested to know the raisons behind budget cut as mentioned in some new papers while in the presentation the budget was increased	As reaction, MINAGRI informed the participants that there was no budget cut as mentioned in the presentation. Instead, there was an increase of 12% from 2020/21 to 2021/22 FY.
3	Needed to know the updates for Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability and Nutrition Analysis Survey (CFSVA) conducted in 2020/21 FY	As updates, CFSVA data were collected and they are under analysis to get the final report.
4	Needed to know the brief of new studies mentioned in the presentation	MINAGRI informed the participants that all studies mentioned in the presentation are at the stage of brainstorming.
5	Requested to know if the completion of mechanization center of excellent will contribute to increase of area under mechanization	MINAGRI mentioned that the completion of mechanization center of excellent will be the center of training of mechanization related technology. But to increase the area under mechanization, MINAGRI will continue to provide subsidy to mechanization service providers.

No	Issues identified	Recommended Actions/Explanations
6	Participants find very important to know the proportion of budget under irrigation and inputs subsidy	MINAGRI highlighted that the proportion of budget under irrigation is around 30% while for inputs is 15% of the total budget allocated to the Ministry including decentralized funds
7	Needed to know more detailed on the studies to be conducted by IFPRI	MINAGRI said that the detailed on the studies to be conducted by IFPRI will be described in the final report of FL JSR
8	Participants were interested to see new additional SDG indicators being reported by the Ministry.	MINAGRI informed the participants that the progress of new SDG indicators will be captured in the final report of FL JSR
9	Needed to know if 4% of budget allocated to agriculture research will sustain the sector	As feedback, MINAGRI said that 4% of the budget allocated to agriculture research equivalent to 4,654,481,228 Frw out of 108,978,320,069 Frw allocated to the sector excluding earmarked funds is only that budget to be used in research related activities.
10	Members were interested to know the baseline and targets for vegetables and fruits	<p>They participants were informed that, in planning and reporting the targets and achievement of horticultures (fruits, vegetables and flours) respectively, we do not separate.</p> <p>In that regards, in 2020/21 we have as baseline 15,804 MT and the plan is 24,817 MT in 2021/22 FY.</p>

CONCLUSION

The Chair closed the meeting by thanking the participants for their participation and their contribution to the sector development.

SIGNATURES

Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA
Permanent Secretary
MINAGRI

Winston Dawes

Winston DAWES
Senior Agriculture Economist and
Task Team Leader /World Bank Group

Annex 1: Linking Sector Outcomes Budget Programme and Sub-Programmes

	Sector Outcome 1: Farmers and rural value chain actors are engaged in innovative agricultural practices and improved business management		
No.	Programmes	Sub-programmes	2021/22 Budget allocated
1	AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	1. Research and Innovation	4,654,481,228
		2. Extension Services and Technology Adaptation and Skills Development	387,596,360
	Sector Outcome 2: Increased productivity, nutritional value and resilience through sustainable, diversified, and integrated crop, livestock, and fish production systems		
2	SUSTAINABLE CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY	1. Sustainable, Diversified and Climate Smart Crop Production and Productivity	56,323,018,921
		2. Sustainable Animal Resources Production and Productivity	20,679,984,741
		3. Nutrition sensitive agriculture and Resilience Mechanisms	10,809,153,786
	Sector Outcome 3: Increased competitiveness and value addition of diversified agricultural commodities for more inclusive domestic and international markets		
3	VALUE ADDITION AND COMPETITIVENESS OF CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES	1. Food Systems for domestic market supply	2,196,816,135
		2. Traditional Export Crop Development	1,827,500,000
		3. Export Diversification	4,842,500,000
	Sector Outcome 4: Effective and efficient public and private sector services delivery in the agriculture sector		
4	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND RESPONSIVE INSTITUTIONS	1. Agriculture Sector Planning, Coordination, Financing and Information Systems	142,000,000
		2. Animal Resources Policy, Strategies Development	167,121,840
		3. Crop Policy and Strategies Development	1,195,806,809
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Administrative And Support Services	5,752,340,249
	Total		108,978,320,069
	Earmarked Transfers		30,085,050,712
	Grand Total		139,063,370,781

Annex 2: Targets and Policy Actions for the Sector Indicators Matrix

Sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including NST1 indicators)	Baseline (2019/20)		2021/22 Targets		2021/22 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
Economic Transformation Pillar						
Priority 6: Modernize and increase productivity of Agriculture and livestock						
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	MT of yield/ha (key crops)	Maize: 1.2 Beans: 0.7 Irish potatoes: 8.0 Wheat: 1.0 Soybeans: 0.4 Rice: 4.2 Cassava: 15.0 Vegetables: 10.4 [NISR_Average yield of season 2020 B]		Maize: 2.76 Beans: 1.86 Irish potatoes: 13.5 Wheat: 1.44 Soybeans: 0.97 Rice: 4.3 Cassava: 15.08 Vegetables: 12.5		1. Increasing famers’ access to improved inputs through Smart Nkunganire. 2. Increasing the coverage of Extension services
	Ha of land under irrigation (small scale)	SSIT: 17,689 (cumulative)		730		Implementation of irrigation master plan
	Ha of land under mechanization	7,254		8,000		Provide subsidy to mechanization service providers
	Ha of land consolidated under priority crops	Season A:	Season B:	Season A:	Season B:	Farmers are mobilized on season preparation (land use consolidation and inputs use)
		Maize: 255,900	Maize: 55,587	Maize: 253,365	Maize: 51,723	
		Beans: 368,259	Beans: 360,308	Beans: 361,765	Beans: 347,856	
		Irish Potatoes: 63,062	Irish Potatoes: 55,129	Irish Potatoes: 64,479	Irish Potatoes: 51,560	
		Wheat: 5,716	Wheat: 36,706	Wheat: 8,700	Wheat: 36,561	
		Soybean: 4,811	Soybean: 5,062	Soybean: 4,613	Soybean: 3,036	
		Rice: 13,199	Rice: 14,597	Rice: 15,582	Rice: 12,810	
		Cassava: 47,068	Cassava: 39,230	Cassava: 57,815	Cassava: 22,918	
		Vegetables: 7,096	Vegetable: 3,357	Vegetables: 9,472	Vegetables: 7,649	
	Total: 765,111	Total : 569,976	Total: 775,791	Total: 534,113		

	Ha of terraces constructed: Radical (R) Progressive (P)	R: 127,339.7 P: 958,777	R: 129,465.7 P: 969,761	Strengthen collaboration between MINAGRI, LODA and Districts in the construction of terraces
Improved post-harvest management	Number of drying shelters constructed	369	372 (cumulative)	Mobilize farmersto use modern post- harvest infrastructures established
	Number of storage facilities constructed	33	34 (cumulative)	
Increased revenue from coffee, tea and horticulture	MT of green coffee produced	20,117	23,241	Distribution of 9,000 liters of Pesticide and 3,000 liters of Fungicide
	MT of made tea produced	32,343	35,943	Resettlement of 32 families relocated by industrial block expropriation
	MT of fruit and vegetables produced	31,226	24,817	Support farmers with 1,500 traps and accessories
Social Transformation Pillar				
Priority Area 2: Eradicating Malnutrition: By promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture and food security				
Enhanced food security and nutrition	MT of food commodities stored as strategic food reserve	Maize: 14,422	Maize: 2,500	Strengthen partnership with Private Sector in production of Nutrient rich food and storage
		Beans: 3,450	Beans: 2,000	

Annex 3: NST 1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

No	NST 1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baseline (2019/20)	Target 2021/22	Responsibility for reporting	Data Sources
13	Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	A. Ha of irrigation developed within an Integrated Water Resources Management Framework	Ha	63,742	67,570.5	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
		B. Area of consolidated land	Ha	Season A: 765,111 Season B: 569,976	Season A: 775,791 Season B: 534,113	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
		C. Percentage of farm operations mechanized	Percent	27.15	41	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
		D. Area of Land under erosion control measures and used optimally	Ha			MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
		Radical		127,339.70	129,465.7		
		Progressive		958,777	969,761		
		E. Percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites: - Large Scale Farmer(LSF) - Small Scale Farmers(SSF)	Percent	LSF: 87 SSF: 34	LSF: 89 SSF: 36	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports

	F. Quantity of fertilizer applied	Kg per ha	46.4	60	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	G. Yield of major crops (MT/Ha for – Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes, Wheat and Soybeans)	MT/ha	Maize: 1.2 Beans: 0.7 Irish potatoes: 8.0 Wheat: 1.0 Soybeans: 0.4 [NISR_Average yield of season 2020 B]	Maize: 2.76 Beans: 1.86 Irish potatoes: 13.5 Wheat: 1.44 Soybeans: 0.97	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	H. Strategic reserves stored at district level	MT	Maize: 32,707 Beans: 29,319.5	Maize: 2,500 Beans: 2,000	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	I. Quantity of meat and dairy products produced (Meat, Milk, Eggs)	MT	Milk: 864,252 Meat: 168,687 Eggs: 7,972	Milk: 1,170,683 Meat: 179,061 Eggs: 14,946	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	J. Credit to agriculture sector as percentage of total loans	Percent	5.27	6.2	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	BNR

Annex.4: Sector Priority Analytical Studies for 2021/22

Sector outcome	Planned Analytical Work & Duration	2021/22 Budget	Funding Source
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	Development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT)	120,000,000	GoR
	Cattle identification and registration	962,825,173	GoR
	Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy Development	71,000,000	FAO
	Prioritizing public policies and investments for agricultural transformation	169,592,734	IFPRI_EU &USAID
	Advancing sustainable agricultural intensification and modernization	169,592,734	IFPRI_EU &USAID
	Strengthening agriculture-nutrition linkages	169,592,734	IFPRI_EU &USAID
	Integrating gender and youth into the transformation process	169,592,734	IFPRI_EU &USAID

Annex.5: Progress against 2020/21 Sector Analytical Studies

NST 1 sector outcome	2020/21 Planned Analytical Work	Brief progress	Comment/Challenges and actions to be taken if any
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	Development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT)	In this fiscal year we planned to sample and analyze 70 food items, then 32 food items already sampled and being analyzed	The remaining 38 food items to be sampled and analyzed in 2021/22 FY
	Establish Livestock Registration System	Livestock registration system has been designed.	Currently, the system is being populated with cow data. This activity will continue in 2021/22 FY
	Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy Development	Draft available	Due to COVID-19, the timeline for completion was extended and it will continue in 2021/22 FY

Annex.6: Progress against 2019/20 Policy actions (for the selected 10 sector indicators)

NST 1 sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including NST 1 indicators)	Baseline (2019/20)	2020/21 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2020/21 Policy actions (This should be brief with focus on fastracking progress since a detailed assessment will be captured in the Backward Looking JSRs)
Economic Transformation Pillar				
Priority 6: Modernize and increase productivity of Agriculture and livestock				
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	MT of yield/ha (key crops)	Maize: 1.2 Beans: 0.7 Irish potatoes: 8.0 Wheat: 1.0 Soybeans: 0.4 Rice: 4.2 Cassava: 15.0 Vegetables: 10.4 [NISR_Average yield of season 2020 B]	1. Increasing famers' access to improved inputs through Smart Nkunganire. 2. Increasing the coverage of Extension services	1. In 2020/21 FY, the farmers registered in Smart Nkunganire for accessing improved inputs as following: - In 2021 A Season : 1,233,859 Farmers - In 2021 B Season : 901,639 Farmers 2. In 2020/21 FY, farmers were mobilized for season preparation as follow: - In 2021A Season: 1,230,145 farmers mobilized - In 2021B Season: 896,789 farmers mobilized 3. In 2020/21 FY, frontline extension agents were trained: - In 2021 A: 16,357 trained - In 2021 B: 17,210 trained
	Area under	M: 37,273	Implementation	The Irrigation Master Plan has completed

	irrigation { (Marshland (M), Hillside (H) and Small Scale Irrigation Technology (SSIT)) (ha) (cumulative)	H: 8,780		of irrigation master plan	
	SSIT: 17,689				
	Ha of land under mechanization	7,254		Complete Mechanization Centre of excellence	Mechanization Centre of Excellence establishment is at 61% towards completion
	Land consolidated under priority crops (ha)	Season A:	Season B:	Farmers are mobilized on season preparation (land use consolidation and inputs use)	762,773 Ha of Land prepared and planted in 2021 Season A 519,790 Ha of Land prepared and Planted in 2021 Season B
		Rice: 13,199	Rice: 14,597		
		Wheat: 5,716	Wheat: 36,706		
		Maize: 255,900	Maize: 55,587		
		Irish Potatoes: 63,062	Irish Potatoes: 55,129		
		Cassava: 47,068	Cassava: 39,230		
		Beans: 368,259	Beans: 360,308		
Soybean: 4,811		Soybean: 5,062			
Vegetables: 7,096		Vegetable: 3,357			
	Total: 765,111	Total : 569,976			
	Ha of radical terraces constructed (cumulative)	R: 127,339.7 P: 958,777		Strengthen the collaboration between MINAGRI, LODA and Districts in the construction of terraces through community approach	130,949.1 Ha of Radical Terraces and 972,578.7 ha of Progressive Terraces constructed
Improved post- harvest management	Number of Drying shelters constructed (cumulative)	369		Establish post- harvest infrastructures and mobilize farmers to use them	473 drying shelters and 9 Storage facilities completed
	Number of Storage facilities constructed (cumulative)	33			
	Number of Mobile dryers constructed (cumulative)	17			

Increased revenue from coffee, tea and horticulture	MT of green coffee produced	20,117	Application of coffee fertilizers 1,500 MT and 9,600 liters of pesticides	1,500 MT of fertilizer and 8,580 liters of pesticides purchased and distributed to the farmers
	MT of made tea produced	32,343	Application of tea fertilizers 1219.6 MT	964.4 MT of Mineral fertilizers purchased for tea plantation and 10 houses constructed for resettlement of 80 families in Rugabano in Karongi Distric
	MT of fruit and vegetables produced	31,226	Support Horticulture farmers with clean vegetable seeds for 600Ha and to plant 400Ha of avocado	Horticulture Farmers supported with 19920 Macadamia seedlings and 66400 Avocado seedlings
Social Transformation Pillar				
Priority Area 2: Eradicating Malnutrition: By promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture and food security				
Enhanced food security and nutrition	MT of food commodities stored as strategic food reserve	Maize: 14,422.022	Strengthen partnership with Private Sector in production of Nutrient rich food and storage	The Ministry continue to work closely with Private Sector to identify and collect food commodities as strategic grain reserve
		Beans: 3,450.415		

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