

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

**REPORT FOR BACKWARD LOOKING
AGRICULTURE JOINT SECTOR REVIEW**

FISCAL YEAR 2020/2021

December, 2021

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Agricultural Joint Sector Review forums bring 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 Backward Looking Joint Sector Review for FY 2020/21 presented how the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) along with its implementing bodies, the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) and the National Agricultural Export Board (NAEB), in collaboration with all development partners (DPs), private investors and other actors within the sector, performed during the implementation of NST1, PSTA 4 as well as the planned activities for 2020/21 FY.

A Virtual Joint Sector Review (JSR) Backward Looking (BL) meeting has been organized and held on October 28, 2021. It had the following main objectives:

- To assess progress in achieving sector objectives with a focus on 2020/21 targets for: NST1 indicators, selected sector performance indicators and their corresponding policy actions.
- To present and discuss budget execution performance for Fiscal Year 2020/21.
- To highlight priority areas (maximum of five) for the 2022/23 Fiscal Year that will inform the planning and budgeting process.
- To review progress towards implementation of recommendations from the last JSR meetings as well as summary of discussion on implementation of 2020/21 Office of the Auditor General (OAG) recommendations.
- To provide latest implementation status on SDGs indicators already monitored by sectors and to highlight plans for monitoring the additional SDG indicators applicable to Rwanda and currently having clear computation methodologies.

II. OPENING REMARKS

In his opening, the **Chair** thanked Development Partners (DPS), NGOs, Civil Societies, Private Sector and line Ministries for their participation to the virtual meeting for Agriculture Joint Sector Review Backward Looking and their support to the development of Agriculture Sector in Rwanda.

In his speech, he mentioned that the Fiscal Year 2020/2021 was the third year of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA 4). He said that: *"We should look back on the sector performance especially in 2020/21, identify challenges met and think how we can strategically overcome those challenges in upcoming year"*.

He reminded the audience that despite the effects of Covid-19, the agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of the Rwanda economy with 26% as share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The Ministry will continue to provide sector coordination and support to stakeholders' dialogues by providing fora of exchange such as the Agriculture Sector Working group (ASWG), Cluster Working Group (CWG), Joint-Sector Review (JSR) and the Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) meeting platform.

The Chair concluded his remarks by thanking all participants for being involved in the consultative works by providing their inputs in order to strengthen the identified priorities to be implemented by the agriculture sector in the upcoming fiscal year 2022/23.

On the other hand, the **Co-Chair (World Bank)** in her remarks, on behalf of the Development Partners (DPs), thanked the Ministry for organizing the Backward Looking Agriculture Joint Sector Review which happened virtually.

She said that: *"We recognize that the sector performance results have been achieved in spite of the local and global context of COVID-19. It is encouraging to see that agricultural growth continues to be positive in spite of past year's challenges. We are welcoming the mid-term review of the PSTA4 and to see that in this context, there may be opportunities to revisit indicators"*.

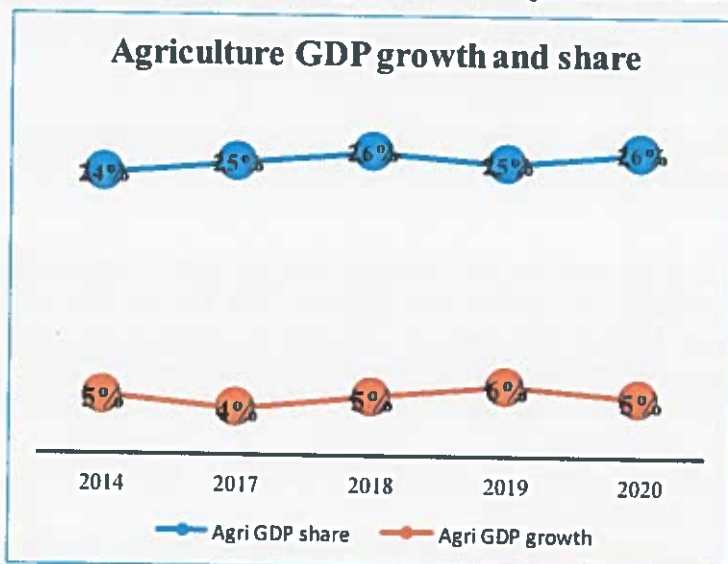
The Co-Chair revealed that according to latest figures, Rwanda performs well on Malabo targets within East African region. However, in the context of policy sustainability, the Development Partners (DPs) would welcome updated analysis on domestic resources mobilization versus external ones and the overall share of agriculture budget in the national one. In this context, they encourage the input subsidy reform that is ongoing - and some Development Partners (DPs) have expressed interest in participating in the discussions through the Agriculture Sector Working Group.

She mentioned the important of monitoring NDC adaptation measures as regards agriculture, data collection and analysis, economic return of investments. She highlighted the need to prioritize irrigation investments, promote water use efficient models because of potential hydrological limitations vs PST4 and Irrigation master plan targets. The development of a new strategy will be important, but it should also cover cost benefit, governance and sustainability aspects of investments in irrigation. She emphasized also the need to fast track the Customized Agricultural Extension System (CAES) implementation because of current crop productivity challenges.

The Co-Chair closed her remarks by reminding the audience that: *"The numbers on food insecurity and malnutrition status provided in the reports are not updated and do not draw from the recent CFSVA, which was done in April 2021 with results being expected this month. We believe having the new numbers would add value to this backward-looking report. However, a more frequent data collection system would be important going forward as having these numbers more readily at hand would help the Ministry in targeting and evaluating food insecurity measures"*.

III. SECTOR PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW IN FY 2020/2021

The agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of the Rwanda economy. In 2020, the share of agriculture in Rwanda's gross domestic product was 26% and it plays a big role in the food



and nutrition security.

The Agriculture is the largest source of employment countrywide and it accounts for 70% of the national employment

The 2020/2021 fiscal year was the third year of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4).

PSTA 4 has four priority areas: (i) *Innovation & Extension*; (ii) *Productivity & Resilience*; (iii) *Inclusive markets & Value*

Addition; (iv) *Enabling Environment & Responsive Institutions*.

The implementation of activities under priority areas provides the right path towards achieving the transformation of Rwandan agriculture from subsistence to a value creating sector, which significantly contributes to the national economy and ensures food and nutrition security in a sustainable manner.

In relation with “**Innovation and Extension**”, major interventions carried out were on micro biotechnology plus both crops and animal-based research accompanied by extensive technology transfer. This fiscal year, research has focused on the development and release of high-yielding, diseases and pest-resistant crop varieties and animal breeds, along with various technologies to help farmers cope with climate risks in the agriculture sector.

In that regard, research achievements include:

- Maize research continued breeding and hybrid varieties production, 11 hybrid varieties and one open pollinated variety (ROMH1701) were officially released. They comprised six varieties for mid altitudes: RHM104, RHM1402, RHM1407, RHM1409, RHMM1709 and RHMM1710, and six varieties for high altitudes: RHHM1520, RHHM1521, RHHM1601, RHHM1611, RHHM1707 and ROMH1701.
- For Rice research, two new varieties namely Twigire with entry code of RW-RCE21-01 and Ganza with entry code RW-RCE 21-02 were officially released with trading names of TETA 21- ML1 and TETA 21-ML2.

- For Wheat, ten new wheat varieties were officially released. They comprised Gihundo with commercial name RW-WHT-015-01, Mizero with commercial name: RW-WHT-015-02, Reberaho with commercial RW-WHT-015-03, Majyambere with commercial name: RW-WHT-015-04, Keza with commercial name RW-WHT-015-05, Rengerabana with commercial name RW-WHT-015-06, Cyumba with commercial name: RW-WHT-015-07, Nyaruka with commercial name RW-WHT-015-08, Nyangufi with commercial name RW-WHT-013-01 and Kibatsi with commercial name RW-WHT-007-01.
- For Soybean research, the following soybean varieties released. They include RW SOY 20-1, RW SOY 20-2, RW SOY 20-3, RW SOY 20-4, RW SOY 20-5, RW SOY 20-6, RW SOY 20-7 and RW SOY 20-8.
- For Beans, 19 bush and climbing bean varieties were released. Among them, 8 were high in iron and zinc content and included RW BB181, RW BB 183, RW BB184, RW BB 186, RW CB 181, RW CB 184, RWCB 186 and RW CB 189. In addition to these, 11 varieties namely RW BB 182, RW BB 185, RW CB 185, RW CB 183, RW CB 182, RW CB 188, RW CB 1812, RW CB 1811, RW CB 191, RW CB 1810 and RW CB 187 are high yielding with good agronomic traits.
- For Cassava, seven varieties released (Bulk 13, Bulk35, GAHENE/2, MH95/0414/1, NAROCASS1, NASE14 and NDAMIRABANA/7).
- For Irish Potatoes, the variety release committee approved the release of four varieties (Nkungamire (CIP 393280.84) Twihaze (CIP 393371.58), Izihirwe (CIP 396018.241) and Ndeze (CIP 398190.615). These varieties are introduction from the International Potato center (CIP). The five locally bred varieties (Kirundo 2018.58, Kinigi 2018.253, Kinigi 2018.150, Kinigi 2018.190, Kigega 2018.29) were tested at National performance trial (NPT) prior to official variety release, and are planted at 12 sites (Burera 2, Musanze 1, Rulindo 1, Nyamagabe 2, Nyaruguru 1, Rwamagana 1, Kayonza 1, Ngoma 1, Rutsiro 1 and Karongi 1) under farmer's participatory evaluation.
- For Sweet potato, the dissemination of new sweet potato varieties comprises both white, yellow and orange fleshed Sweet potato (OFSP) varieties. The yellow and orange varieties (Cacearpedo, Vita, Kabode, Terimbere (RW11-2560), Ndamirabana (RW11-2910) and Gihingumukungu) are bio fortified varieties enriched in Beta carotene content which could unravel the malnutrition (especially deficiency in vitamin A) in poor rural families.
- For horticulture, a total number of 372,506 scions of avocado, 21,038 scions of mango and 34,499 scions of citrus were harvested and distributed to different beneficiaries.

On the side of extension, agricultural extension materials aimed at improving knowledge and skills of the frontline extension workers were developed. Different types of printed extension materials were produced, including 2500 copies of Agenda Agricole 2021, law and regulations on fertilizer application, as well as extension materials on best practices for crops and small livestock production.

Through advisory services delivery, farmers were mobilized for season implementation through meeting and mass campaigns, Radio talks and spots, training of frontline extension agents and formation of farmers in small groups for easy access to delivery services. The considered frontline extension agents are Farmer Promoters (FPs), Farmer Field Schools (FFS) facilitators, Social & Economic Development Officer (SEDO) and Sector & District Agronomist.

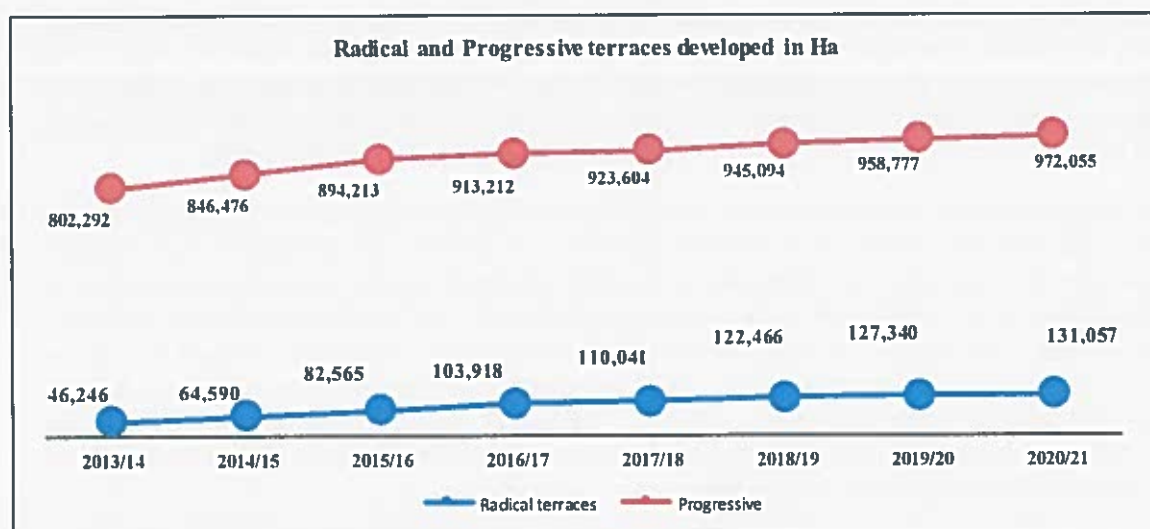
With Twigire Muhinzi extension model, these front-line extension agents are seasonally trained on all Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and later on, farmers are grouped in small groups from where they are also trained by these frontline extension agents under the supervision of RAB and District technical staff. During this year of 2020/21, the number of frontline extension agents trained were 33,527 for both seasons A&B while farmers that were formed into group were 15,274 and 31,890 for season 2021 A&B respectively and the number of farmers reached by advisory services were 1,634,988. After the training of frontline extension agents, FPs are supposed to establish a number of demonstration plots of each crop under CIP and 32,393 demo plots were established (Season 2021 A&B).

In Coffee Extension Services, 25 Coffee Washing Station (CWS) agronomists, 59 Sector agronomist, and 3 district cash crop officers were trained on coffee Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). Through Farmer field school program, 17,776 out of 22,790 coffee farmers registered attended at least 5 out of 8 organized training sessions (62.45% Male, 37.55% Female and 12.09% youth). Coffee farmer's competition was organized and 1,598 selected best farmers were awarded from Cell to District level.

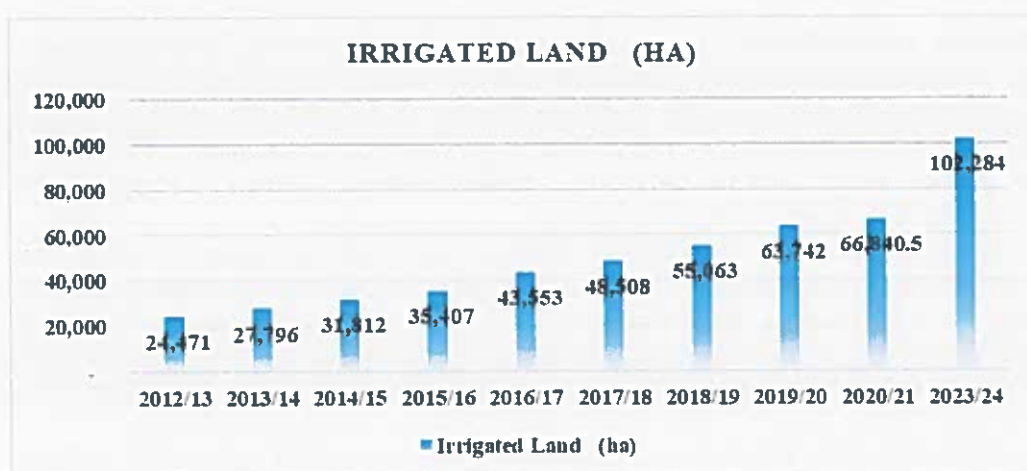
Under **"Productivity and Resilience"**, the agriculture sector promotes land use consolidation for priority crops, sustainable production of irrigation schemes and terraced lands moving from traditional towards market-oriented value chain production to subsequently generate higher incomes. This sustainability requires the enhancement of public private partnership (PPP) models involving the private sector service providers, private investors, farmers' organizations, cooperatives and Irrigation Water Users' Associations.

In this regard, the total ha of land consolidated under priority crops for season A and B was 762,773 ha and 523,236 ha respectively. The total area under radical terraces stands at 131,057 ha representing 2.9% of increase from last year 2019/2020, progressive terraces stands at 972,055 ha and increased by 1.4% compared to the last year achievements. In this regards, 3,717 ha of radical terraces and 13,278 ha of progressive were developed in 2020/2021 fiscal year.

The following figure shows the achievements under land protection against soil erosion for both progressive and radical terraces.



About irrigation development, the country has registered 66,840.5 ha under irrigation representing an increase of 4.8% from last fiscal year 2019/2020, with 37,273 ha of marshlands; 8,780 ha of hillsides and 20,787.5 ha of small-scale irrigation. The following figure highlights the achievements of land irrigated under the last 9 years.



In the context of strengthening seed production systems and exiting from the reliance on seed importation within the medium term (2018-2021) and sustain a steady supply of adequate seeds to, local private sector-led seed industry was enhanced to promoted private seed multipliers.

During this fiscal year, the improved seeds locally produced include (i) Maize: Basic Seed: 49.2 MT, Certified: 4,510.6 MT; (ii)Wheat: Basic seed: 56.07, Certified: 917.8 MT; (iii) Soybean: Basic Seed: 59.7 MT, Certified: 350.26 MT; (iv)Rice: Basic seed: 36.4 MT, Certified: 630.7 MT;

(v) Irish potato: Basic Seed: 1,589.6 MT, Certified & QDS: 23,013 MT; (vi) Cassava: QDS: 100,750,250; (vii) Beans: Basic seed: 75 MT, Certified: 500.6 MT.

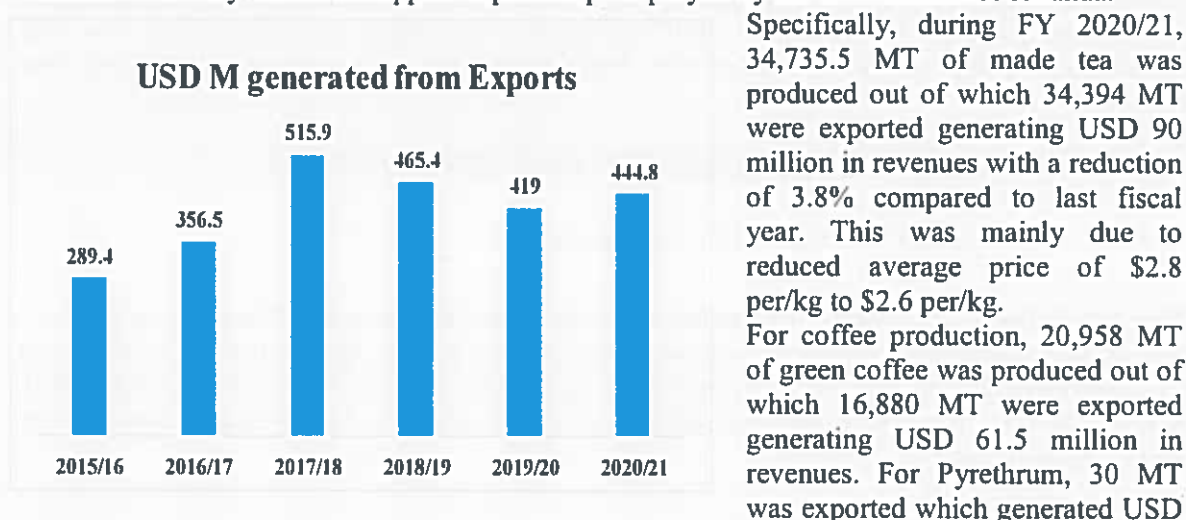
Concerning livestock, the Ministry continued efforts to contribute to social protection and nutrition through the Girinka program and the small livestock distribution program. So far 406,776 cows have been distributed to poor households since its initiation in 2006. During the 2020/21 fiscal year, the Ministry targeted the distribution of 22,669 cows to poor households and 26,614 was achieved due to the involvement of the private sector in this program and the use of a pass-on model between households.

For small livestock; 11,101 pigs and 196,491 poultries were distributed to youth cooperatives from poor families. In addition, different varieties of animal products were produced including 891,326 MT of Milk, 174,904 MT of Meat, 41,664 MT of Fish, 8,272 MT of Eggs and 5,800 MT of Honey.

The Government also made significant efforts to continuously address national food and nutrition security during 2020/21 FY, especially as a response to the effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Through its National Strategic Grain Reserves Project, the Government registered storage of 21,302 MT of food staples, composed of 15,571 MT of maize, 181.154 MT of rice and 5,550 MT of beans. From this reserve, 3,796.46 MT of Maize 1,475 MT of beans and 181.154 MT of rice have been distributed to the families affected by disaster and lockdown due to Covid-19.

Looking at “**Inclusive Markets & Value Addition**”, the sector has put more efforts to increase agriculture export which is considered as an engine that contributes to the economic growth of the country.

In agricultural exports, the recorded revenues in 2020/21 FY was \$444.8 M against \$419 M earned in 2019/2020 representing an increase of 6.17%. This increase in revenues is a result of economic recovery efforts to support export crops deployed by the Government of Rwanda.



5 million in revenues. For vegetables 9,614 MT was exported which generated USD 13 million in revenues. For fruits, 4,993 MT was exported which generated USD 7.7 million and for flowers, 1,193 MT was exported and generated USD 7.9 million in revenues (See Annex 5).

To reduce post-harvest losses and improve the quality of produces; various postharvest infrastructures were established namely 189 maize drying shelters, 78 rice drying ground, 2 storage facilities and 2 cold rooms. Currently, the country counts 1,453 drying infrastructures and 518 storages with a total capacity of 44,165.MT and 296,770 MT respectively. In addition, 10 mobile dryers and 6 Cob drying machines have been purchased to contribute in grain losses reduction due the lack of drying means.

To increase access to knowledge about aflatoxin and use of aflatoxin management strategies, 155 extension agents were trained and in return, those ones trained, coached 23,458 farmers on integrated aflatoxin management.

To sustain the quality of milk production, the country account 132 Milk Collection Centers (MCCs) with a total installed cooling capacity of 483,000 liters per day. 60 MCCs have been rehabilitated, 4 MCCs connected to the 3-phase electricity, and 50 Milk collection points constructed. A total of 83,201,580 liters of milk have been channeled through MCCs representing an MCC utilization rate of 49.5% and 70,385,689 liters were supplied to processing plant. Currently, 20 MCCs were upgraded into SMEs in collaboration with cooperatives beneficiaries.

Considering **Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions**, the Ministry has put in place National Agricultural Insurance Scheme that enables farmers to access financial services and ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector by de-risking agriculture activities through insurance. It helps them to mitigate risks and losses incurred due to unpredictable natural disasters, pests and diseases that affect their livestock and crops.

In 2020/2021 FY, different livestock and crops were insured including 24,144 cows, 109,630 chicken, 2,378 pigs and 23,956.3 hectares of crops (Rice: 19,652.6, Maize: 3,861, Irish potatoes: 178.7, Green beans: 3 and Chili: 261). An amount equivalent to 414,750,718 Frw was compensated to farmers for the losses with 310,423,400 Frw for crops and 104,327,318 Frw livestock.

IV. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING SECTOR OBJECTIVES

4.1. Progress Towards NST 1 Indicators

The contribution of agriculture in Rwandan economy is very fundamental. The sector employs 66% of the working population and represents about 26% of the National GDP. Vision 2050 envisions citizens with a high living standard by the middle of the 21st century and high-quality livelihoods. The implementation instrument of Vision 2025 is the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1).

MINAGRI and its implementing agencies (RAB and NAEB) put more efforts in achieving agriculture targets that contributes to the NST1 indicators. The Ministry spearheads the rural development by increasing the agriculture productivity and fostering the use of sustainable agriculture practices.

The progress towards NST 1 indicators/targets is scored based on the scoring methodology below:

≥100% achievement	> 90% achievement	50-90% achievement	<50% achievement	N/A
Achieved	On-Track	On-Watch	Lagging behind	Not due for reporting/or not available

The progress towards NST 1 indicators related to the agriculture sector in 2020/21 are presented in the following table.

Table1: Progress against NST1 Indicators

NST Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baselines 2019/20	NST1 Targets 2020/21	Current status 2020/21	Rank	NST1 Targets 2023/24	% Progress towards NST Targets
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	1. Ha of irrigation developed within an Integrated Water Resources Management Framework	Ha	63,742	77,084	66,840.5	On-Watch	102,284	65%
	2. Area of consolidated land	Ha	765,110	877,703	762,773	On-Watch	980,000	78%
	3. Percentage of farm operations mechanized	%	27.15	37	30	On-Watch	50	60%
	4. Area of Land under erosion control measures: Radical (R) Progressive (P)	ha	R: 127,339.7	R:125,000	R:131,056.7	Achieved	R:142,500	92%
			P: 958,777	P: 965,604	P: 972,055	Achieved	P:1,007,624	96%
	5. Quantity of fertilizer applied	Kg per ha	46.4	60	60	Achieved	75	80%

NST Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baselines 2019/20	NST1 Targets 2020/21	Current status 2020/21	Rank	NST1 Targets 2023/24	% Progress towards NST1 Targets
	6. Percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites	%	LSF: 87	LSF: 63	LSF: 88.8	Achieved	75	118.4%
	7. Yield of major crops (MT/Ha for – Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes, Wheat and Soybeans) (SAS, Season A 2021)	MT/ha	Maize: 1.6	Maize: 2.34	Maize: 1.6	On Watch	Maize: 2.94	54%
			Beans: 0.6	Beans: 1.69	Beans: 0.7	On Watch	Beans: 2.22	32%
			Irish potato: 8.3	Irish potatoes: 11.6	Irish potato: 8.9	On Watch	Irish potatoes: 14.00	64%
			Wheat: 1.0	Wheat: 1.29	Wheat: 1.0	On Watch	Wheat: 1.77	56%
			Soy beans: 0.6	Soybean: 0.84	Soyabeans: 0.5	On Watch	Soy beans: 1.28	39%
	8. Strategic food reserves stored (Stock situation at the end of June 2021)	MT	Maize: 14,422.022	Maize: 131,684	Maize: 15,752		Maize: 140,980	-
			Beans: 3,450.415	Beans: 65,307	Beans: 5,550		Beans: 69,917	-
	9. Quantity of meat and dairy products produced (Meat, Milk, Eggs)	MT	Milk: 864,252	Milk: 1,012,924	Milk: 891,326	On Watch	Milk: 1,274,554	70%
			Meat: 168,687	Meat: 128,091	Meat: 174,904	Achieved	Meat: 215,058	81%
			Eggs: 7,972	Eggs: 11,211	Eggs: 5,800	On Watch	Eggs: 19,403	30%
	10. Credit to agriculture sector as percentage of total loans	%	5.27	8	6.15 ¹	On Watch	10.4	51%

The table 1 shows that the progress towards the achievement of the 2020/21 planned NST1 targets.

On one hand, we realize that the targets for area of land under erosion control through radical and progressive, target for quantity of fertilizer to be applied, target on percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites and target of quantity of meat to be produced were achieved above 100%.

¹ BNR, 2018: Rwanda Agriculture Finance Year Book

On the other hand, the targets planned for irrigation to be developed within an Integrated Water Resources Management Framework, target for land to be consolidated; target for farm operations to be mechanized; target for productivity of maize, Irish potato, Wheat, Soybean; target for quantity of milk, eggs to be produced and target on loan to be achieved in agriculture sector were achieved between 50%-90% while the target planned for productivity of beans was achieved below 50% due to heavy rainfall that affected the productivity of beans.

Regarding the Strategic food reserves stored, the stock position at the end of June 2021 was for Maize: 15,752 of MT and Beans: 5,550 MT. The ranking and the percentage progress were not mentioned due to the fact that the quantity stored should at any time consumed and distributed to the families in need.

4.2. Sector Indicators Matrix

The agricultural sector performance was also assessed against selected additional indicators a part from NST1 Indicators. These indicators have been classified as contributing to the NST 1 Pillar of Economic Transformation in the priority areas of Modernize and increase productivity of Agriculture and livestock (Annex 6).

Agriculture modernization requires using agriculture technologies to increase agriculture production in quality and quantity. PSTA 4 emphasizes the promotion and dissemination of adapted mechanized technologies to boost the yield and production by minimizing the harvest and post-harvest losses while saving human and capital investment in farm operations. In collaboration with different stakeholders, mechanized land increased from 54,313.5 ha in 2019/20 to 62,207.5 ha in 2020/21 with an increase of 7,894 ha in overall seasons.

The post-harvest losses and quality of produces were highly variable depending on weather conditions at harvesting, drying techniques, cooling chain and facilities and quality of storage infrastructures for cereal, pulses and vegetables. The reduction of post-harvest losses and improvement of the quality of produces is a critical issue for ensuring country food security, increase rural income and contribute to the overall economic development of Rwanda.

In 2020/21, the Ministry managed to construct 189 maize drying shelters, 78 rice drying ground and 2 storage facilities across the country.

Concerning the performance of coffee, tea and horticulture, 20,958 MT of green coffee; 34,736 MT of made tea and 15,804 MT of horticulture have been produced and generated USD 61.5 million; USD 90 million and USD 28.7 million respectively.

4.3. Progress Against Policy Actions

The table two presents a brief assessment of progress in achieving FY 2020/21 policy actions approved in a Virtual Forward Looking Joint Sector Review meeting organized and held on June 23, 2020.

Table 2: Progress on FY 2020-21 policy actions

2020/21 Policy actions	Brief progress	Catch up Plans for areas lagging behind
1. Development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT)	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	RSB initiated the maintenance of laboratory equipment's for analysis as soon as they are fixed, sampling and analysis will resume
2. Postharvest Management Strategy (2021-2025)	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.	To be finalized by 2021/2022 FY
3. Establish Livestock Registration System	The system is in place. Currently, staff have been deployed across different sectors and 48,137 cows have been registered in the system. The activity is ongoing.	

V. BUDGET EXECUTION PERFORMANCE FOR 2020/2021 FY

The source of budget executed by MINAGRI central and its implementing agencies (RAB and NAEB) came from Government (domestic budget) and Development Partners (loan and/or grant). The revised budget allocated to MINAGRI and its affiliated agencies in 2020/21 FY was Frw 93,929,919,941 executed at 93%.

Table 3: Budget Execution per Agencies 2020/2021

Institutions	Budget types	Revised budget for 2020/21	Executed budget for 2020/21	%
MINAGRI Central	Recurrent	1,391,476,663	1,391,180,498	100
	Development	4,291,618,946	4,031,960,154	94
	S/total	5,683,095,609	5,423,140,652	95
RAB	Recurrent	4,565,022,283	4,189,123,570	92
	Development	78,170,586,725	71,908,605,063	92
	S/total	82,735,609,008	76,096,918,681	92
NAEB	Recurrent	1,133,909,560	1,133,909,560	100
	Development	4,377,305,764	4,305,856,957	98
	S/total	5,511,215,324	5,439,766,517	99
Total		93,929,919,941	86,959,825,850	93

Source: MINECOFIN

From the table 3, we find that the revised budget allocated to MINAGRI Central was executed at 95%, NAEB at 99% while RAB was executed at 92%.

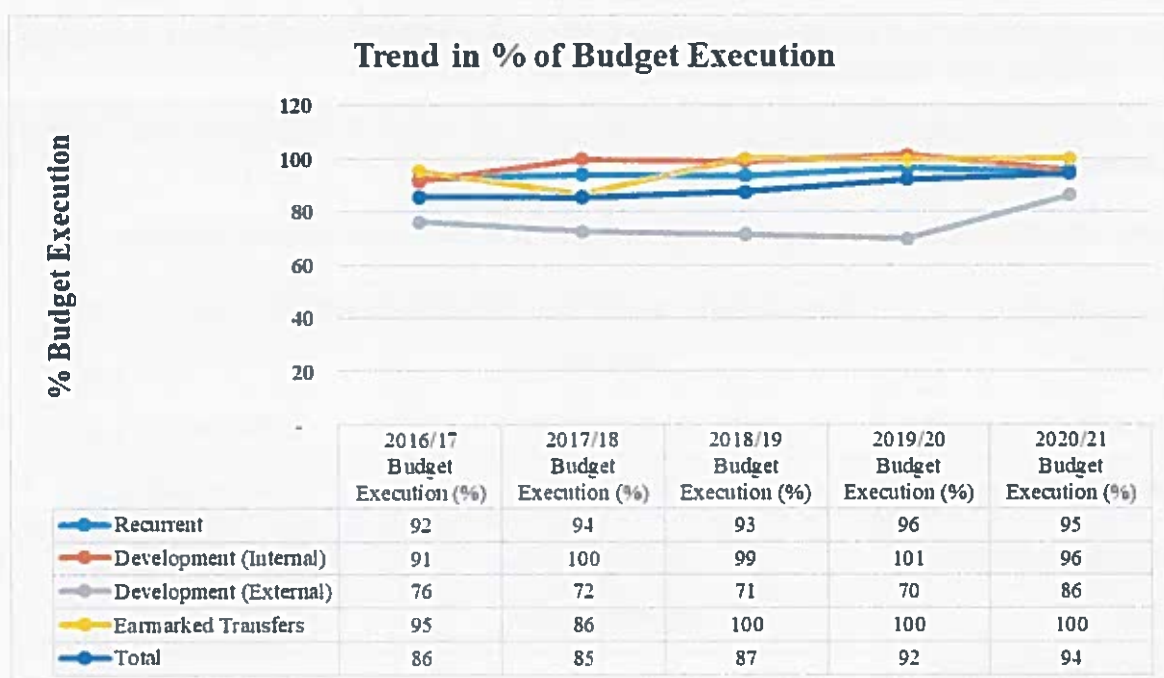
The table 4 highlights the budget execution per types of budget both domestic and external including earmarked transfers to the districts.

Table 4. Budget Execution per types of budget (domestic, external & earmarked transfers)

Budget Types	Revised Budget for 2020/21	Executed Budget for 2020/21	%
Recurrent	7,090,408,506	6,714,213,628	95
Domestic Development	57,406,471,997	54,884,450,208	96
Development (External)	29,433,039,438	25,361,971,966	86
Earmarked Transfers	29,007,135,179	29,007,135,150	100
Total	122,937,055,120	115,967,770,952	94

Source: MINECOFIN

Considering the table 4 and the figure below, we find that, the recurrent budget was executed at 95% in 2020/21 from 92% in 2016/17; domestic development budget at 96% in 2020/21 from 91% in 2016/17; external development (loan & grant) at 86% in 2020/21 from 76% in 2016/17 while Earmarked transfers was executed at 100% in 2020/21 from 95% in 2016/17.



In general, in 2020/21 FY, the external funds registered low rate of budget execution (86%) due to low performance of some externally funded project such as Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Market linkage Project (SAPMP) (51%) and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Facilities in Rwamagana (64%) (See Annex 3).

Regarding the domestic budget execution performance taking into consideration Programs and Subprogram, we realize that in general the domestic budget registered a very good performance of 96% as highlighted in the table 5.

Table 5: Domestic Budget Execution per Programs and Subprograms

No.	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Revised Budget 2020/21	Executed Budget	%
1	AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION		3,900,916,524	3,477,589,564	89
		1. Research and Innovation	2,094,888,106	2,219,440,853	106
		2. Extension Services and Technology Adaptation and Skills Development	1,806,028,418	1,258,148,711	70
2	SUSTAINABLE CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY		45,830,285,596	43,831,811,347	96
		1. Sustainable, Diversified and Climate Smart Crop Production and Productivity	35,476,041,300	36,251,251,375	102
		2. Sustainable Animal Resources Production and Productivity	10,164,514,319	7,390,829,996	73
		3. Nutrition sensitive agriculture and Resilience Mechanisms	189,729,977	189,729,976	100
3	VALUE ADDITION AND COMPETITIVENESS OF CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES		7,123,269,877	7,048,049,296	99
		1. Food Systems for domestic market supply	2,745,964,113	2,742,192,339	100
		2. Traditional Export Crop Development	3,780,544,535	3,819,888,683	101
		3. Export Diversification	596,761,229	485,968,274	81
4	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND RESPONSIVE INSTITUTIONS		931,681,048	892,681,048	96
		1. Agriculture Sector Planning, Coordination, Financing and Information Systems	589,500,000	558,000,000	95
		2. Animal Resources Policy, Strategies Development	34,475,000	26,975,000	78
		3. Crop Policy and Strategies Development	307,706,048	307,706,048	100
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Administrative And Support Services	6,710,727,458	6,349,532,580	95
	TOTAL		64,496,880,503	61,599,663,835	96

Considering the budget allocated to the Subprograms, the table 5 revealed that the budget allocated under Sustainable Animal Resources Production and Productivity Subprogram was executed at 73%. This was due to the poor performance of Gako Beef project where the budget allocated under this project was used at 49%.

Currently, this project is affected by the delays in the establishment of the infield irrigation infrastructure which was initially tendered without synchronized designs to guide the process and also the defect liability period ended while there are still some pending activities of water pumping systems. As way forward, the Payment of contractor CULIGAN has been effected and the infield feasibility study was completed and handed over to GAKO MEAT Company for

implementation. The project was transferred to Gako Meat Company under coordination of Rwanda Development Board.

We find also that the budget allocated under Animal Resources Policy, Strategies Development Subprogram was executed at 64%. This was due to the fact that 7,500,000 Frw that should have been transferred to Rwanda Veterinary Council of Doctors as budget support was not done because of Covid-19 effects.

VI. SECTOR PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE FY 2022/2023

The agricultural sector continues to be very important for economic development, poverty reduction and to enhance food and nutrition security in Rwanda. In 2020, the share of agriculture in Rwanda's gross domestic product was 26% and it plays a big role in the food and nutrition security. The Agriculture is the largest source of employment countrywide and it accounts for 70% of the national employment.

The Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4) sets out ambitious targets to turn the agriculture sector and transform it into a knowledge-based value creating sector that contributes to the national economy and ensures food and nutrition security by 2024. The recent indicators show positive changes that are directly linked with agriculture transformation. For example, the 2018 CFSVA report recorded a high occurrence of food security (81.3%) in Rwanda's household in 2018 and this was a remarkable increase compared to the previous years. Stunting prevalence has also dropped from 37% in 2015 to 34.9% in 2018.

Besides, there have been tools to increase farmers access to agriculture finance by de-risking the sector with implementation of agri-insurance. Crop yields have increased significantly within the past decade with the assistance of the Crop Intensification Program (CIP) through erosion control and land management (65.7% of agriculture household practice anti-erosion control measures²), access to improved seeds (88.8% of large-scale farmers use improved seed), fertilizers (87.2% of large-scale farmers applied inorganic fertilizer)³ and extension advisory services.

Despite significant progress in the agriculture sector over the past decades in its economic performance (GDP growth, Agriculture export revenues and crop yield growth); the sector continues to face critical challenges and gaps as follow:

- Stunting prevalence: The continental target for bringing down the prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old) to 10% or less, has not yet been achieved. Rwanda rate of stunting is 33.1%.⁴

² NISR, 2017

³ Seasonal Agricultural Survey (Season A 2021)

⁴ CFSVA, 2018 report

- Agriculture market: Rwanda has limited enforcement of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) quality standards (aflatoxin) prevalence of informal trade⁵.
- Use of Improved seeds: Only 36% of small-scale farmers use improved seeds in season 2021A.
- Use of Fertilizers: Only 38.9% of small-scale farmers apply inorganic fertilizer in season 2021A.
- Irrigation schemes: Only 14.6% of agriculture households practice irrigation (AHS,2020).
- Agriculture Mechanization: Low percentage of mechanized farm operations: 30%.
- Access to the agriculture advisors: Only 66 % of agricultural households have received agricultural extension services (AHS, 2020).
- Livestock (small stock): Investments in small stock rearing (example, poultry) have the greatest potential to close the meat / protein consumption gap as well as enable exports, however small stock production is very limited (CFSVA,2018):
 - ✚ 17% of Household involved in animal rearing has Chicken
 - ✚ 13% of Household involved in animal rearing has Pigs
 - ✚ 7% of Household involved in animal rearing has Sheep
- Low access to finance:
 - ✚ 4.7% of agricultural households with at least one member requested agricultural loan
 - ✚ 5.7% of agricultural households who received funds for agricultural purpose
- Limited contract farming: 4.2% of agricultural household have got contract farming
- Food insecurity index: Food insecure households: 18.7 % (17% of HHs are moderately food insecure and 1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure).
- Postharvest losses: Maize:18.6%; Wheat:20.8%; Rice: 15.4%; Irish Potato:25%; Beans:11% (MINAGRI report,2020).

The identified sector priorities for 2022/2023 fiscal year will continue capitalizing on the significant progress made over the last years by making it more value added and market oriented, building resilience to climate change, increasing use of inputs, enhancing research and extension services and involving private sector across different value chain.

The 2022/2023 priorities were selected taking into consideration the current challenges highlighted which are hindering the performance of agriculture sector.

⁵ Feeding Africa's cities report (AGRA, 2020)

Table 6: Sector Priority Areas for 2022/2023 FY

PRIORITIES	JUSTIFICATIONS	PROPOSED KEY ACTIONS
1. Scaled up the use of modern inputs, research and technology transfer to maximize productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 36% of small-scale farmers used improved seeds in season 2021A (SSF:36%; LSF:88.8%) Only 39,8% of small-scale farmers applied inorganic fertilizer in season 2021A 2021 (SSF:39,8%; LSF:87.2%) Percentage of farmers who applied organic fertilizer: SSF: 66.8; LSF: 74.8. (SAS: Season A 2021) Only 20.9% of small-scale farmers applied pesticides (SSF:20.9%; LSF: 87.2%) Only 29.6% of farmers benefit of extension services (AHS 2017) Only 17% of Households involved in animal rearing has Chicken Only 13% of Household involved in animal rearing has Pigs Only 7% of Household involved in animal rearing has Sheep (CFSVA,2018) Productivity of coffee to increase from 3.1Kg/tree to 3.7Kg/tree and Made Tea from 7.2 MT/ha to 7.8 MT/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessment of the CIP (seed and fertilizers, extension models) and LIP (small stock). Increase the use of inorganic and organic fertilizers. Improve livestock nutrition: forage and feeds Genetic improvement and disease control Rwanda Food Composition Table Coffee Census and rejuvenation of coffee trees for higher productivity. Implementation of Customized Agriculture Extension System (CAES). Dissemination of findings from soil testing activities through campaigns and open day sessions at research station level
2.Increase adaptation and resilience to climate change and other disasters for smart agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 9.2% of farmers practiced irrigation, where 8.1%of small-scale farmers and 57.3% of large-scale farmers (SAS,2021) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the irrigation strategy Evaluation of the effectiveness of existing erosion control in terms of reducing soil losses and fostering rainwater infiltration. Strengthening the use of climate information in agricultural decisions. Construction of Radical and Progressive terraces Plantation of Agro-forestry and fruits trees Develop Small Scale Mechanization Strategy. Training of extension services (farmer's promoters) on climate smart agricultural practices Upgrading of extension services in climate – smart agricultural practices. Capacity building on data analysis and monitoring for ensuring policy impact and sustainability
3. Strengthen post-harvest handling methods of crop and animal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postharvest losses: Maize:18.6%; Wheat:20.8%; Rice: 15.4%; Irish Potato:25%; Beans:11% (MINAGRI Report, 2020/21) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a Post-Harvest Loss Monitoring and Evaluation system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct a survey to update data on CIP Crops post-harvest losses; ➤ Mapping of new and existing post-harvest handling infrastructures and equipment's.

PRIORITIES	JUSTIFICATIONS	PROPOSED KEY ACTIONS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building on post-harvest handling and management.
4. Increase commercialization of agriculture products to increase revenues earned from domestic and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to market information Difficulties in complying with market requirements (quality and food safety standards). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct market survey (new and existing) on selected agricultural commodities. Mapping of new and existing stakeholders in selected value chain and areas of interventions. Launch and operationalization of the E-Agro Export for both domestic and international markets (E-soko+). Strengthen Agriculture Public Private Dialogues and Value Chain Platforms Ensure quality and food safety standards of agricultural produce. Promotion of agri- processing
5. Increase access to agriculture finance and risk sharing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 4.7% of agricultural households had at least one member who requested agricultural loan (AHS, 2017) Only 5.7% of agricultural households received funds for agricultural purpose (AHS, 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce the insurance to de-risk the sector and scale up the existing national agriculture insurance program. Support the private sector to access agriculture matching grants. Capacity building of farming households/SMEs on Business plans and Management. Establish Agriculture finance working group to provide platforms for players to discuss issues in Agri finance and propose appropriate interventions to de-risk the sector. Conduct a holistic agriculture financing situation analysis and needs assessment for both supply and demand sides of informal and formal lending in Agriculture. Develop a National Agriculture Finance Strategy that sets out the road map to gradually and systemically address the challenges hindering agriculture finance.

VII. PROGRESS AGAINST IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE LAST JSR MEETING

During a Virtual Backward Looking Joint Sector Review meeting held on October 20, 2020 participants raised different issues and the recommendations were taken. Thus, the table 7 highlights the current status of the implementation of the recommendations.

Table 7: Status of the implementation of the recommendations of the last JSR

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
1	The Participants in the meeting were interested to know why there are still a high number of the population employed in agriculture	MINAGRI in collaboration with NISR should conduct a survey to assess the current status of employment in agriculture after Covid-19 impact.	The survey was not conducted due to Covid-19 pandemic. With Labor force survey (May 2021), the current share is 66.6% from 64% in 2019.
2	Low crop productivity compared to the known potential of the crop yield. For example, Irish Potatoes yield potential can reach 30 T/ha but currently we do not exceed 10 T/ha. This may be the results of poor performing extension services in the agriculture sector.	MINAGRI should implement the "Customized Agriculture Extension System (CAES)" in the fiscal year 2021/2022 in order to remedy to the lack of best practices in the agriculture sector that affect crop productivity performance.	Customized Agriculture Extension System (CAES) is still under discussion for implementation. CAES needs to be incorporated in the current extension model, it is not meant to replace it.
3	The adoption of agriculture mechanization is still low and slow. For the past 2 years, there has only been approximately 2% increase in mechanization in the agriculture sector.	RAB should finalize the development of "Small Scale Mechanization Strategy" which will encourage farmers to put together their small land for better use of mechanization technology.	The Small-Scale Mechanization Strategy was not conducted due to budget constraint
4	The participants were interested to know the current status of development of "Small Scale Mechanization Strategy".		
5	The participants requested the updates regarding the construction of Aflasafe Plant	RAB should finalize the construction of Aflasafe plant by the end of 2021/2022.	RAB is still waiting the research findings before starting the construction of Aflasafe plant
6	The participants were interested to know the measures to be taken in order to increase the use of improved seeds and fertilizers	RAB should establish measures to increase the use of improved seeds and fertilizers in the country.	Key measures established include: - Mobilize farmers for season preparation - Train farmers and extension agents on good agriculture practices - Timely supply of inputs (seeds and fertilizers)

VIII. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AUDITOR GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations from the report of the Auditor General of FY 2019/20 were at MINAGRI Central fully implemented at 75% and partially implemented at 25%. For RAB, the recommendations were fully implemented at 68% and partially implemented at 9%. Regarding NAEB, the recommendations were fully implemented at 42% and partially implemented at 37%.

However, some recommendations have not yet implemented and not applicable as highlighted in the table 8.

Table 8: Overall status on Audit Recommendations

Description	No. of Audit recommendations	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented	Not applicable
MINAGRI Central					
Total	12	9	3	0	0
Percentage	100%	75%	25%	-	-
Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)					
Total	108	73	10	25	0
Percentage	100%	68%	9%	23%	-
National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB)					
Total	19	8	7	3	1
Percentage	100%	42%	37%	16%	5%

Source: Implementation report of OAG recommendations from MINAGRI Central, RAB & NAEB

In the process of reinforcement of the internal audit team in order to support the Ministry and Agencies (RAB and NAEB) in the full implementation of OAG recommendations, an independent internal audit team composed by 4 staff was captured in the new structure of the Ministry. They will continue to monitor the compliance of e-procurement and provide advice to the management ahead of time for actions to be taken.

IX. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDGs INDICATORS

The following table highlights SDGs indicators that the Ministry should report their progress.

Table 9: Progress toward SDGs indicators

No	SDGs	Indicators	Baseline	Progress	Comment on the Current Status
13	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population.	19.4 % of the total HHs in Rwanda: <i>16.8% are moderately food insecure</i> <i>2.6 % are severely food insecure</i> Source: CFSVA,2015	18.7 % of the total HHs: <i>17% of HHs are moderately food insecure</i> <i>1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure.</i> Source: CFSVA,2018	The status shall be provided once CFSVA, 2020 is finalized
14	2.2.1	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% Source: CFSVA,2018	33.1% Source: DHS,2020	The status remains the same 33.1% Source: DHS,2020
15	2.2.2	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)	weight for height <-2 = 2% weight for height <+2 =2.4% Source: CFSVA,2018	weight for height <-2 = 1.1% weight for height <+2 =5.6% Source: DHS, 2020	The status remains the same weight for height <-2 = 1.1% weight for height <+2 =5.6% Source: DHS, 2020
16	2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	646 Plant genetic resources conserved 40 Animal genetic resources conserved 11 Forest genetic resources conserved	1,208 Plant genetic resources conserved 55 Animal genetic resources conserved	According to MINAGRI Annual Report for 2020/21, the current status is: 99 Plant genetic resources conserved 26 Animal genetic resources conserved 6 Forest genetic resources conserved

X. MONITORING ADDITIONAL SDGs INDICATORS

The following table shows additional SDGs indicators which were not currently monitored but which the Ministry should monitor and report their progress.

Table 10: Progress towards SDGs indicators

SDG Goal	SDG Target	SDG indicators (not currently monitored)	Comments on the current status
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	There is a need to have a study that should capture this indicator
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.	There is a need to have a study that should capture this indicator
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	EICV 6 should provide the status. Actually, it was conducted and published but with a limited number of indicators due to constraints encountered due to Covid-19
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	The status shall be provided once Agriculture Public Expenditure Review is finalized

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XI. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE MEETING

During a Virtual Joint Sector Review (JSR)_Backward Looking (BL) meeting held on October 28, 2021, the participants in the meeting raised different issues and recommendations as well as clarifications were provided as summarized in the table 11.

Table 11: Remarks and Recommendations

No	Issues identified	Recommended Actions/Explanations
1	<p>– Climate change: Participants requesting to know why climate adaptation is not better reflected amongst priorities while Rwanda has launched its NDC implementation plan where the agricultural sector accounts for over 50% of adaptation measures</p> <p>– Coordination mechanisms: Interested to know how MINAGRI will coordinate with Ministry of Environment (MoE) on adaptation targets.</p>	<p>As feedback, MINAGRI informed the participants that climate adaptation is well reflected among priorities of 2022/23 FY especially in the priority number two: <i>“Increase resilience to climate change and other disasters for smart agriculture”</i>.</p> <p>In addition, the Ministry will continue to work closely with MoE in the implementation of NDC. Currently, in SPIU/ MINAGRI there is a project which is implementing NDC implementation plan called <i>“Deeping Efforts to accelerate Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation project”</i>. It is UNDP funded project which has objective to enhance the capacity of agriculture sector for accelerating the implementation of NDC.</p>
2	<p>– Capacity Building in data collection and analysis: Participants mentioned that from different analysis in order to prioritize public investment for agricultural transformation, efforts for better data collection and analysis are needed. They recommended capacity building in this regard to be reflected as a priority for 2022/23 FY.</p>	<p>As reaction, MINAGRI informed the participants that every fiscal year, the Ministry elaborate a Capacity Building Plan (CBP). Thus, the CBP for 2022/21 shall capture “Capacity Building in Data collection and Analysis”.</p>
3	<p>– Numbers of food insecurity and malnutrition: Participants mentioned that the numbers of food insecurity and malnutrition presented were old and not drawn from the CFSVA, which was done in April 2021.</p>	<p>MINAGRI informed the participants that the numbers of food insecurity and malnutrition will be updated once the CFSVA report is finalized and validated</p>
4	<p>– Agricultural labor force: Members were interested to know why the share of the agricultural labor force employment has increased over the past two years.</p>	<p>Participants were informed that due to Covid-19 effects, may people have shifted from other sectors for the interested of agriculture sector</p>
5	<p>– The poor performance on productivity: Requested to know if there are root causes of the poor performance on productivity of beans which was 0.7 MT/ha against the annual target of 1.69 MT/ha.</p>	<p>The participants were informed that the productivity of beans was affected by the heavy rainfall in Season A 2021 across the country.</p>
6	<p>– Agriculture insurance program: Requested to know why there is nothing in the backward look summary report on the agriculture insurance program.</p>	<p>MINAGRI mentioned that the status on agriculture insurance will be captured in the whole report. As the current status, 23,956 ha of crops and 136,512 livestock were insured in 2020/2021 FY.</p>

7	<p>– Implementation of OAG Recommendations: Interested to know the reasons of a performance decrease in the implementation of 2019/2020 OAG recommendations at NAEB while for MINAGRI and RAB there is an improved performance.</p>	<p>As feedback, NAEB informed the participants that two recommendations, equivalent to 10% are in relation with incomplete Board of Directors. Another recommendation which is in line with land title payment, equivalent to 5%, NAEB is waiting for cabinet decision as all required documents were submitted to MoE.</p>
8	<p>– Customized Agriculture Extension System: The Participants in the meeting were interested to know why the implementation of the Customized Agriculture Extension System (CAES) continues to be delayed even though it could contribute to addressing low productivity.</p>	<p>As response, MINAGRI informed the participants that there is a plan to conduct a pilot of the implementation of CAES in Rulindo District. Consultants were hired. In addition, the Ministry is planning a retreat to discuss how CAES will be implemented with the involvement of different stakeholders/partners.</p>
9	<p>– Capacity Building in Digital Access to Finance: Interested to know if the Ministry can consider “Capacity Building in Digital Access to Finance” in the priorities.</p>	<p>MINAGRI informed them that every fiscal year the Ministry submit a Capacity Building Plan (CBP). Thus, the CBP for 2022/21 shall capture “Capacity Building in Digital Access to Finance”.</p>
10	<p>– Impact Assessment of CIP and LIP: The participants were interested to know the progress on Impact Assessment of CIP and LIP and a bit more details on methodology being used.</p>	<p>As reaction, the Ministry informed the participants that this activity is at initial stage. The Ministry started to work with partners and IFPRI to know how those programs (CIP & LIP) are impacting the life of people. The Ministry will also work with AKADEMIYA 2063 where students will help in data collection and analysis.</p>
11	<p>– Agricultural quality of produce: Need to know how the Ministry should control the agricultural quality of produce and how to work with other institutions in this assignment.</p>	<p>The control of quality standards of agriculture produce is not only under MINAGRI mandate but it is done in collaboration and partnership with other institutions such as Rwanda Inspectorate, Competition and Consumer Protection Authority (RICA), Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB). Each Institution has its roles and responsibilities and the Ministry will continue to strengthen this collaboration. In addition, the Ministry will continue to ensure proper management of postharvest infrastructures (storage facilities, drying shelters, MCCs,...); capacity building of farmers on aflatoxin management strategies and on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).</p>
12	<p>– Agriculture Bank: Participants in the meeting were interested to know the progress of the implementation of an idea of putting in place “Agriculture Bank”.</p>	<p>MINAGRI informed the participants that the focus will be to establish “Cooperative Bank” which will support and help farmers across the country especially in rural areas.</p>

XII. CONCLUSION

The Chair thanked all the participants for been actively involved in the meeting. He requested them for continuing supporting the implementation of the approved priorities for 2022/2023 FY.

He reminded the participants that MINAGRI is conducting PSTA 4 Mid Term Review and their contribution will be highly appreciated. The Chair closed his remarks by inviting the participants in the World Food Day which took place on 29 October at Rulindo District.

XIII. SIGNATURES



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Secretary)
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Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources

Asa GIERTZ
Senior Agriculture Economist and Task
Team Leader /World Bank Group

ANNEX 1: MINAGRI CENTRAL PROJECTS BUDGET EXECUTION

Projects	Revised Domestic Budget	Revised External Grant	Total	Executed Budget	%
Smart Agriculture Information System (SAIS)	-	236,000,000	236,000,000	108,572,215	46
Agricultural Insurance Project (AIP)	298,000,000	-	298,000,000	298,000,000	100
National Strategic Grain Reserve Project	2,745,964,113	-	2,745,964,113	2,742,192,339	100
Buffet Project (Nasho Irrigation)	254,000,000	78,970,868	332,970,868	308,970,868	93
Deeping Efforts to accelerate Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation project	-	678,683,965	678,683,965	574,224,732	85
TOTAL	3,297,964,113	993,654,833	4,291,618,946	4,031,960,154	94

ANNEX 2: NAEB PROJECTS BUDGET EXECUTION

Projects	Revised Domestic Budget	Executed Budget	%
Improving Coffee Production, Productivity and Quality	1,460,616,234	1,560,320,421	107
Tea Expansion Project	2,319,928,301	2,259,568,262	97
Sericulture Project	149,419,777	123,848,734	83
Commodity Chain Development (Horticulture Intensification and Quality Management)	447,341,452	362,119,540	81
TOTAL	4,377,305,764	4,305,856,957	98

ANNEX 3: RAB PROJECTS BUDGET EXECUTION

Projects	Revised Domestic Budget	Revised External Loan	Revised External Grant	Total	Executed Budget	%
Gako Integrated Beef Project	4,214,500,000	-	-	4,214,500,000	2,074,830,342	49
The Project for Valorization of Rurambi Irrigation Scheme in Bugesera District.	1,380,405,425	-	-	1,380,405,425	1,824,668,845	132
RAB Competitive Research Project	-	-	2,197,649,622	2,197,649,622	1,569,263,465	71
Climate Resilient Post-Harvest and Agribusiness Support Project (PASP)	1,000,000	817,242,035	-	818,242,035	767,573,434	94
Rural Community Support Project (RCSP)	200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	100
Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP)	500,000,000	8,322,310,146	198,000,000	9,020,310,146	8,185,204,140	91
The Project for Rehabilitation of Irrigation Facilities in Rwamagana District	850,000,000	-	1,240,040,769	2,090,040,769	1,339,941,903	64
Export Targeted Modern Irrigation (ETI)	103,968,322	2,420,190,000	-	2,524,158,322	3,072,541,046	122
Development of Market Responsive plant varieties and seed systems to reduce Rwanda's dependency	1,150,884,106	-	-	1,150,884,106	1,351,683,023	117
Government Funded Modern Irrigation (GFI)	2,709,814,222	-	-	2,709,814,222	4,200,621,575	155
Horticulture Center of Excellence (HCoE)	473,090,028	-	-	473,090,028	451,929,677	96
Aquaculture and fisheries development	1,841,902,827	-	-	1,841,902,827	1,622,244,661	88
Agriculture Mechanization Project	183,278,294	-	-	183,278,294	193,309,777	105

Livestock Infrastructure Support Program (LISP)	200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000	127,229,484	64
Sustainable Agriculture Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP)	190,000,000	-	6,102,301,414	6,292,301,414	5,203,040,652	83
Livestock Intensification Program (LIP)	3,408,111,492	-	-	3,408,111,492	3,066,525,509	90
Priority Crop Intensification Project (Including fertilizer import)	3,706,462,033	-	-	3,706,462,033	3,239,239,672	87
Development of efficient and inclusive market-systems for value chains of poultry and pig industries	-	-	1,346,171,797	1,346,171,797	1,178,362,643	88
Technology development for enhancement of food safety and Value addition in Agriculture	545,783,000	-	-	545,783,000	445,110,582	82
W-Warufu, M-Mugesera, N-Nyamukana irrigation project	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	-	-
Kayonza Irrigation and Integrated Watershed management Project (KIIWP)	189,729,977	4,913,363,000	-	5,103,092,977	4,511,378,970	88
Gabiro Agri-Business Hub Project	27,445,115,894	-	-	27,445,115,894	26,483,412,538	96
Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Market linkage Project (SAPMP)	-	-	265,266,370	265,266,370	134,733,538	51
Rehabilitation of Bugesera Irrigation Schemes (166 Ha)	387,156,500	-	-	387,156,500	190,066,599	49
Rural Poor Stimulus Facility project	-	-	616,849,452	616,849,452	474,883,036	77
Total	49,731,202,120	16,473,105,181	11,966,279,424	78,170,586,725	71,907,795,111	92

ANNEX 4: BUDGET EXECUTION FOR EARMARKED TRANSFERS

Districts	Revised Budget 2020/21	Executed Budget	%
NGOMA DISTRICT	946,929,278	946,929,277	100
Sustainable Crop Production	806,056,658	806,056,658	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	138,092,620	138,092,619	100
Producer Professionalization	2,780,000	2,780,000	100
BUGESERA DISTRICT	1,038,424,195	1,038,424,195	100
Sustainable Crop Production	865,412,166	865,412,166	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	133,428,475	133,428,475	100
Producer Professionalization	39,583,554	39,583,554	100
GATSIBO DISTRICT	888,743,408	888,743,408	100
Sustainable Crop Production	787,568,670	787,568,670	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	101,174,738	101,174,738	100
KAYONZA DISTRICT	679,345,280	679,345,280	100
Sustainable Crop Production	517,519,422	517,519,422	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	161,825,858	161,825,858	100
KIREHE DISTRICT	1,077,161,607	1,077,161,607	100
Sustainable Crop Production	948,106,346	948,106,346	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	88,593,261	88,593,261	100
Producer Professionalization	40,462,000	40,462,000	100
NYAGATARE DISTRICT	1,602,161,938	1,602,161,938	100
Sustainable Crop Production	274,045	274,045	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	1,601,887,893	1,601,887,893	100
RWAMAGANA DISTRICT	994,264,023	994,264,023	100
Sustainable Crop Production	850,357,003	850,357,003	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	102,794,020	102,794,020	100
Producer Professionalization	41,113,000	41,113,000	100
HUYE DISTRICT	786,682,808	786,682,808	100
Sustainable Crop Production	712,056,563	712,056,563	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	74,626,245	74,626,245	100
NYAMAGABE DISTRICT	1,581,216,886	1,581,216,886	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,229,614,979	1,229,614,979	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	351,601,907	351,601,907	100

GISAGARA DISTRICT	1,656,647,075	1,656,647,075	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,328,875,081	1,328,875,081	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	327,771,994	327,771,994	100
MUHANGA DISTRICT	497,218,652	497,218,652	100
Sustainable Crop Production	409,658,562	409,658,562	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	87,560,090	87,560,090	100
KAMONYI DISTRICT	528,139,015	528,139,015	100
Sustainable Crop Production	424,966,638	424,966,638	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	82,508,377	82,508,377	100
Producer Professionalization	20,664,000	20,664,000	100
NYANZA DISTRICT	609,539,801	609,539,801	100
Sustainable Crop Production	506,977,852	506,977,852	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	100,081,949	100,081,949	100
Producer Professionalization	2,480,000	2,480,000	100
NYARUGURU DISTRICT	1,471,819,028	1,471,819,026	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,178,847,764	1,178,847,763	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	278,124,264	278,124,263	100
Producer Professionalization	14,847,000	14,847,000	100
RUSIZI DISTRICT	1,265,615,945	1,265,615,945	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,093,372,722	1,093,372,722	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	136,172,735	136,172,735	100
Producer Professionalization	36,070,488	36,070,488	100
NYABIHU DISTRICT	1,541,515,851	1,541,515,851	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,396,668,607	1,396,668,607	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	111,760,244	111,760,244	100
Producer Professionalization	33,087,000	33,087,000	100
RUBAVU DISTRICT	948,191,503	948,191,503	100
Sustainable Crop Production	840,393,197	840,393,197	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	63,508,306	63,508,306	100
Producer Professionalization	44,290,000	44,290,000	100
KARONGI DISTRICT	1,211,850,894	1,211,850,894	100
Sustainable Crop Production	51,132,000	51,132,000	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	169,096,009	169,096,009	100
Producer Professionalization	991,622,885	991,622,885	100

NGORORERO DISTRICT	1,558,118,687	1,558,118,687	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,330,908,248	1,330,908,248	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	193,411,439	193,411,439	100
Producer Professionalization	33,799,000	33,799,000	100
NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT	1,077,964,420	1,077,964,420	100
Sustainable Crop Production	861,640,895	861,640,895	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	181,600,525	181,600,525	100
Producer Professionalization	34,723,000	34,723,000	100
RUTSIRO DISTRICT	899,136,808	899,136,808	100
Sustainable Crop Production	899,136,808	899,136,808	100
BURERA DISTRICT	1,634,792,617	1,634,792,617	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,245,458,789	1,245,458,789	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	349,333,828	349,333,828	100
Producer Professionalization	40,000,000	40,000,000	100
GICUMBI DISTRICT	715,106,621	715,106,621	100
Sustainable Crop Production	447,116,797	447,116,797	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	227,034,824	227,034,824	100
Producer Professionalization	40,955,000	40,955,000	100
MUSANZE DISTRICT	1,162,952,584	1,162,952,584	100
Sustainable Crop Production	1,049,727,810	1,049,727,810	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	71,484,774	71,484,774	100
Producer Professionalization	41,740,000	41,740,000	100
RULINDO DISTRICT	761,836,810	761,836,810	100
Sustainable Crop Production	624,865,606	624,865,606	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	136,971,204	136,971,204	100
GAKENKE DISTRICT	1,042,338,913	1,042,338,913	100
Sustainable Crop Production	860,600,574	860,600,574	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	133,651,339	133,651,339	100
Producer Professionalization	48,087,000	48,087,000	100
RUHANGO DISTRICT	379,442,521	379,442,521	100
Sustainable Crop Production	238,107,675	238,107,675	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	94,081,607	94,081,607	100
Producer Professionalization	47,253,239	47,253,239	100
KIGALI CITY	449,978,011	449,977,985	100

Sustainable Crop Production	391,907,206	391,907,206	100
Sustainable Livestock Production	58,070,805	58,070,779	100
Total	29,007,135,179	29,007,135,150	100

ANNEX 5: AGRICULTURE EXPORTS PERFORMANCE

Commodities	July 2020-June 2021	July 2019-June 2020	% change
Tea			
Production	34,735,506	33,649,561	3.23
Exports(Kg)	34,394,268	32,634,886	5.39
Value of Exports(USD) Tea	90,002,449	93,652,438	(3.90)
Average export price/Kg USD	2.62	2.87	
Coffee			
Production	20,958,306	20,459,359	2.44
Exports(Kg)	16,880,926	19,723,302	(14.41)
Value of Exports(USD) Coffee	61,505,410	60,400,203	1.83
Average export price/Kg USD	3.64	3.06	
Pyrethrum			
Exports(Kg)	30,384	28,509	6.58
Value of Exports(USD)	5,696,682	5,051,244	12.78
Average export price/Kg USD	187	177	
Total traditional export USD	157,204,541	159,103,885	(1.19)
II. Non-traditional exports			
Vegetables			
Exports(Kg)	9,615,957	22,483,795	(58.01)
Value of Exports(USD) hort	13,088,094	17,153,730	(23.70)
Fruits			
Exports(Kg)	4,993,923	8,552,613	(41.61)
Value of Exports(USD) hort	7,797,123	7,508,362	3.85
Flowers			
Exports(Kg)	1,193,834	751,837	58.79
Value of Exports(USD)	7,908,050	4,021,574	96.64
Hides and Skins			
Exports(Kg)	289,756	632,804	(54.21)
Value of Exports(USD)	345,316	424,611	(18.67)
Meat			
Exports(Kg)	1,212,735	4,379,461	(72.31)
Value of Exports(USD)	1,465,652	11,094,593	(86.79)
Dairy			
Exports(Lts)	2,828,730	8,401,247	(66.33)
Value of Exports(USD)	4,051,957	5,085,011	(20.32)
Live Animals			
Number	279,688	1,085,366	(74.23)
Value of Exports(USD)	9,142,070	23,434,076	(60.99)
Cereals(Grains & Flours)			
Exports(Kg)	194,559,335	177,775,139	9.44

Commodities	July 2020-June 2021	July 2019-June 2020	% change
Value of Exports(USD)	92,408,631	80,004,437	15.50
Pulses			
Exports(Kg)	2,561,384	9,682,622	(73.55)
Value of Exports(USD)	1,165,848	6,361,901	(81.67)
Roots and Tubers and Flours			
Exports(Kg)	63,149,923	59,625,231	5.91
Value of Exports(USD)	11,869,812	15,655,291	(24.18)
Vegetables oil			
Exports(Kg)	41,938,915	37,779,770	11.01
Value of Exports(USD)	47,179,858	35,887,379	31.47
Fish			
Exports(Kg)	29,097,236	14,555,802	99.90
Value of Exports(USD)	31,892,160	18,890,227	68.83
Eggs			
Number of eggs	25,554,580	22,904,430	11.57
Value of Exports(USD)	2,314,898	2,281,567	1.46
Sugar			
Exports(Kg)	35,651,099	23,955,453	48.82
Value of Exports(USD)	23,675,845	15,103,183	56.76
Oleaginous (Soja, groundnuts, sunflowers)			
Exports(Kg)	19,586,516	7,315,971	167.72
Value of Exports(USD)	23,736,769	7,954,972	198.39
Essential Oils (Mulinga)			
Exports(Kg)	172,663	14,708	
Value of Exports(USD)	1,393,687	368,038	#####
Banana			
Exports(Kg)	77,192	356,074	(78.32)
Value of Exports(USD)	205,848	226,903	(9.28)
SUGAR CAN			
Exports(Kg)	122,247	478,581	(74.46)
Value of Exports(USD)	80,436	156,093	(48.47)
HONEY			
Exports(Kg)	9,672	3,823	153.00
Value of Exports(USD)	43,836	17,850	145.58
Forest products			
Exports(Kg)	228,772	1,553,204	(85.27)
Value of Exports(USD)	347,679	1,181,543	(70.57)
Raw Tobacco other tobacco			
Exports(Kg)	27,883	704,202	(96.04)
Value of Exports(USD)	257,883	204,147	26.32
Traditional beer and modern beer			
Exports(Kg)	1,020,491	2,037,955	(49.93)
Value of Exports(USD)	1,567,433	2,574,871	(39.13)
Other food products			
Exports(Kg)	2,688,139	1,568,740	71.36
Value of Exports(USD)	5,594,905	4,209,587	32.91
Fodder or hay			
Exports(Kg)	2,053	1,778	15.47

Commodities	July 2020-June 2021	July 2019-June 2020	% change
Value of Exports(USD)	733	1,098	(33.28)
OTHERS AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS			
Exports(Kg)		23,037	
Value of Exports(USD)		27,083	
Peel quinquina			
Exports(Kg)	108,500	58,300	86.11
Value of Exports(USD)	120,910	85,052	42.16
Stevia			
Exports(Kg)	3,000		
Value of Exports(USD)	2,218		
Total non-traditional export	287,657,648	259,913,179	10.67
GRAND TOTAL (USD)	444,862,189	419,017,064	6.17

ANNEX 6: SECTOR INDICATORS MATRIX (For the selected 10 sector indicators)

NST /SECTOR OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2019/20)	2020/21 Targets	Actual Performance
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: 1.6	Maize: 2.34	Maize: 1.6
		Beans: 0.6	Beans: 1.69	Beans: 0.7
		Irish potato: 8.3	Irish potatoes: 11.6	Irish potato: 8.9
		Wheat: 1.0	Wheat: 1.29	Wheat: 1.0
		Soy beans: 0.6	Soybean: 0.84	Soybeans: 0.5
	Ha of land under irrigation (Marshland, Hillside and Small scale)	63,742	77,084	66,840.50
	Ha of land under mechanization	7,254	6,100	7,894
	Ha of land consolidated under priority crops	Season A: Rice: 13,199	Season A: Rice: 13,500	Season A: Rice: 13,949
		Wheat: 5,716	Wheat: 5,900	Wheat: 6,944
		Maize: 255,900	Maize: 260,300	Maize: 253,253
		Irish Potatoes: 63,062	Irish Potatoes: 65,700	Irish Potatoes: 62,652
		Cassava: 47,068	Cassava: 44,238	Cassava: 55,278
		Season B: Rice: 14,597	Season B: Rice: 14,553	Season B: Rice: 11,665
		Wheat: 36,706	Wheat: 42,145	Wheat: 34,804
		Maize: 55,587	Maize: 45,808	Maize: 56,685
		Irish Potatoes: 63,062	Irish Potatoes: 49,339	Irish Potatoes: 49,732
		Cassava: 39,230	Cassava: 36,064	Cassava: 20,380

	Beans: 368,259	Beans: 360,308	Beans: 330,670	Beans: 369,525	Beans: 358,696	Beans: 340,188
	Soybean: 4,811	Soybean: 5,062	Soybean: 4,815	Soybean: 2,430	Soybean: 4,553	Soybean: 3,036
	Vegetables: 7,096	Vegetable: 3,357	Vegetables: 7,500	Vegetables: 8,837	Vegetables: 7,448	Vegetable: 6,746
	Total: 765,111	Total: 569,976	Total: 732,623	Total: 568,701	Total: 762,773	Total : 523,236
Improved post-harvest management	Ha of radical terraces constructed: Radical (R) Progressive (P)					
	R: 127,339.7 P: 958,777					
	R: 125,000 P: 965,604					
	R: 131,056.7 P: 972,055					
Increased revenue from coffee, tea and horticulture	Number of drying shelters constructed	369	258		267	
	Number of storage facilities constructed	33	2		2	
	MT of green coffee produced	20,117	27,000		20,958	
	MT of made tea produced	32,343	37,566		34,736	
Social Transformation Pillar	MT of fruit and vegetables produced	31,226	33,500		15,804	
	Priority Area 2: Eradicating Malnutrition: By promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture and food security					
	Enhanced food security and nutrition	Maize: 14,422.022	Maize: 131,684		Maize: 15,752	
		Beans: 3,450.415	Beans: 65,307		Beans: 5,550	