

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTÈRE
Y'UBUHINZI
N'UBWOROZI



MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE
PERMANENT SECRETARY

Kigali, 29 OCT 2020
Ref. 18387/M:30/SP

Hon. Minister of State in Charge of Treasury
MINECOFIN
KIGALI

Subject: Submission of Forward Looking Joint Sector Review Report (2020/2021 FY)

Dear Hon. Minister;

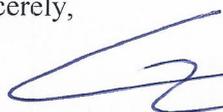
The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources would like to submit the report of Forward Looking Agriculture Joint Sector Review meeting held on **Tuesday June 23, 2020**.

The report contains among other items:

- Areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process;
- The 2020/21 Sector targets and related policy actions;
- Policy related studies to be conducted in 2020/21 fiscal year;
- Progress towards implementation of 2019/20 fiscal year policy actions;
- Plans and strategies for monitoring SDG indicators.

Please accept Hon. Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,


MUSABYIMANA Jean Claude
Permanent Secretary



CC:

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources
Hon. Minister of State of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
Kigali

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

**REPORT FOR BACKWARD LOOKING
JOINT SECTOR REVIEW**

FISCAL YEAR 2019/2020

October, 2020

I. 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 latter was developed through consultations with stakeholders. And in the Business Meeting of July 2018, Government Institutions, Private sector, Civil Society Organizations, Development Partners, African Union and East African Community committed to support the PSTA 4 implementation. The Backward Looking Joint Sector Review is a good venue to assess the PSTA 4 implementation progress and to set priorities for the next financial year. For this specific Joint Sector Review Backward Looking, the progress made is for 2019-20 and the sector will also share how it is implementing the COVID-19 recovery plan.

II. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2019/2020 FY

The 2019/2020 fiscal was the second year of the implementation of 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 the priority areas provides the right path towards achieving the transformation of Rwandan agriculture from subsistence to a value creating sector, which contributes to the national economy and ensures food and nutrition security in a sustainable manner.

In the Innovation and Extension, different new maize hybrid varieties developed are planned to be officially released in 2021. Those are RHH1801, RHH1808, RHH1816, RHH1628, RHH1631, RHM1810, RHM1820, RHM1823, RHM1842. About soybean, different varieties were developed such as S1109-1-6, S1207-1-6, S2508-5-1, S0809-3-1, S0302-4-2, S2508-6-6, S0302-5-1, S0719-10-3, S1007-6-2 and S0802-1-4.

For the Productivity & Resilience, the total ha of land consolidated under priority crops for season A and B was 765,111 ha and 569,976 ha respectively. The total land under conservation with radical terraces are 127,339 ha while progressive terraces are 958,778 ha where 13,683 ha of progressive and 4,874.2 ha of radical terraces were developed in 2019/2020 fiscal year. About irrigation development, the country has registered 63,742 ha under irrigation whereby 37,273 ha of marshlands; 8,780 ha of hillsides and 17,689 ha of small scale irrigation. Concerning livestock, so far 380,162 cows have been gifted to poor households. Whereas the 2019/20 target was 23,746 cows, 25,499 were achieved due to the involvement of other stakeholders.

On the side of Inclusive Markets & Value Addition PSTA 4 priority area, during the 2019/20 FY, export of traditional commodities rose by 0.2% in comparison with 2018/19 FY from \$159.2 M to \$159.5 M while the emerging commodities fall by 22.3% from \$334 M to \$259.5 M. Some commodities like Tea, Vegetables, Flowers, Roots & Tubers experienced high revenue growth whereas others like Hides & skins, Eggs, Meat, Dairy, Oleaginous, Fish, cereals and coffee got their revenues diminished. Regarding food storage, the Government through its National Strategic Grain Reserves Project registered storage of 18,843.972 MT composed of 14,422.022 MT of Maize; 3,450.415 MT of beans; 789 MT of maize flour and 182.5 MT of rice. Districts

reported through MIS 62,026.5 MT (32,707 MT of maize and 29,319.5 MT of beans) stored at District and household level.

III. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR 2019/20 BACKWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEWS

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 2019/20 backward looking review has the following main objectives:

- To assess progress in achieving sector objectives with focus on 2019/20 targets for: NST1 Indicators, Selected Sector Performance Indicators and their corresponding policy actions
- To present and discuss budget execution performance for 2019/20.
- To highlight priority areas (maximum of five) for the 2021/22 fiscal year that will inform the planning and budgeting process for institutions in the sector.
- To review progress against implementation of recommendations from the last JSR meetings as well as summary of discussion on implementation of 2018/19 OAG recommendations.
- To provide the latest status on SDGs indicators already monitored by sectors.

3.1. 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 highlighted that the previous FY 2019/20 was a distinctive year which has seen the unexpected advent the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has forced the public and the private sector to think innovatively and embrace strategic means to address the socio-economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

He reminded the audience that despite the impact of Covid -19, the Agriculture sector remain very important: It is the main economic activity in Rwanda with: 80.2% of total households involved in the agriculture (9.7 million people live in agriculture HH); 5.4 million people work in agriculture and the Agriculture GDP represents around a third of the National GDP (2019/20, it was 24%).

The Chair concluded his remarks by thanking all participants to have been involved in the consultative work by providing their inputs in order to strengthen the priorities and activities to be undertaken in the agriculture sector in the upcoming fiscal year 2021/22. He reminded participants that MINAGRI is about to be engaged in the planning cycle and that DPs are welcome to weigh in the process in order to modernize it and make it more effective. A

modernized planning will yield a reasonable amount of critical projects that have high impact values and which will get easy financing.

On the other hand, the **Co-Chair (World Bank)** in his remarks, on behalf of the Development Partners (DPs), thanked the Ministry for organizing the Backward Looking JSR and the planning meeting which both happened virtually.

He said that: *“We were pleased to see that Sector Priorities this year were revised to include the recommendations from the planning meeting. Today’s meeting will provide additional inputs. We were able to receive the meeting documents on time, and this will contribute to having an interactive session today”*.

He mentioned that: *“It is very good to note that the sector is doing very well on almost all NSTI indicators except on a very few productivity indicators. However, as we are heading to the MTR at the end of the current financial year, more efforts will be required because the MTR targets are quite high and will be challenging to meet”*.

The Co-Chair reminded the audience that as it has been mentioned in the last FL-JSR meeting in June, it is very important to include among key monitoring indicators those related to private sector development, including those measuring the development of agriculture PPPs, progress on supply chains development (local and international), and insurance coverage among others. He commended the Ministry for including the enhancement of private sector investments among key sector priorities in 2021/2022 FY.

He reiterated the importance of regular monitoring of food security situation. He pointed out that: *“As the last Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) was prepared in 2018, higher frequency tools like the FNMS could have updated on the current status, especially in these challenging times with the Covid-19 pandemic, and inform timely sector interventions”*.

The Co-Chair closed his remarks by noting the good status of implementation of the last JSR recommendations. He mentioned the concern for a good planning and monitoring system to effectively implement activities proposed in the priorities for fiscal year 2021/22. He committed for continuing supports and collaboration to ensure achievements of sustainable results in the sector. He called upon Development Partners (DPs) to work closely with the Ministry by providing complementary funding (budget) in order to achieve priority areas of PSTA 4 in this pandemic season of COVID-19.

3.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS NST 1 INDICATORS

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 following table highlights progress against NST 1 indicators related to the agriculture sector in 2019/20.

Table 1: Progress against NST1 Indicators

NST 1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baseline (2018/19)	Target 2019/20	Current status of 2019/20		
					> 90% On-Track	50-90% On-Watch	<50% Lagging Behind
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	A. Ha of irrigation developed within an Integrated Water Resources Management Framework	Ha	61,012	64,740	63,742		
	B. Area of consolidated land	Ha	Season A: 744,739 Season B: 544,909	Season A: 753,912 Season B: 555,100	Season A: 765,110 Season B: 518,772.9		
	C. Percentage of farm operations mechanized	Percent	26	30	27.15		
	D. Area of Land under erosion control measures and used optimally	Ha					
	Radical		122,465.50	125,175.5	127,339.7		
	Progressive		945,094	953,373	958,777		
	E. Percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites: - Large Scale Farmers (LSF) - Small Scale Farmers (SSF)	Percent	LSF: 42.8 SSF: 4.8	LSF: 60 SSF: 25	LSF: 87 SSF: 34		
	F. Quantity of fertilizer applied		Kg per ha	43.5	47	46.4	

NST 1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baseline (2018/19)	Target 2019/20	Current status of 2019/20		
					> 90% On-Track	50-90% On-Watch	<50% Lagging Behind
	G. Yield of major crops (MT/Ha for – Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes, Wheat and Soybeans)	MT/ha	Maize: 1.5	Maize: 1.96	Maize: 1.46		
			Beans: 0.8	Beans: 1.30	Beans: 0.83		
			Irish potatoes: 9.0	Irish Potatoes: 10.60	Irish Potatoes: 9.04		
			Wheat: 1.2	Wheat: 1.3	Wheat: 1.18		
			Soybean: 0.8	Soybean: 0.81	Soybean: 0.52		
	H. Strategic reserves stored at district level	MT	Maize: 8,452.3	Maize: 128,723	Maize: 32,707		
			Beans: 5,000	Beans: 63,838	Beans: 29,319.5		
	I. Quantity of meat and dairy products produced (Meat, Milk, Eggs)	MT	Milk: 847,178	Milk: 934,000	Milk: 864,252		
			Meat: 162,470	Meat: 179,000	Meat: 168,687		
			Eggs: 7,936	Eggs: 8,500	Eggs: 7,972		
J. Credit to agriculture sector as percentage of total loans	Percent	5.97	6	5.27			

The table 1 shows that the planned targets for ha of irrigation developed within an Integrated Water Resources Management Framework, ha of land consolidated, percentage of farm operations mechanized, area of land under erosion control through radical and progressive, quantity of fertilizer applied, quantity of meat, milk and eggs produced, percentage of total loans to agriculture sector and percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites and the productivity of wheat were achieved above 90%.

The targets planned for yield of major crops (MT/ha) for – Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes and Soybeans were achieved between 50-90% while Strategic reserves stored at district level (maize and beans) registered poor performance i.e below 50%. This result to the fact that the quantity stored should at the sometime consumed and distributed to the families in need.

3.3. PROGRESS AGAINST POLICY ACTIONS

The table one presents a brief assessment of progress in achieving FY 2019/20 policy actions approved by the Forward Looking Joint Sector Review and the Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG).

Table 2: Progress on FY 2019-20 policy actions

2019/20 Policy actions	Brief progress	Catch up Plans for areas lagging behind
1. District-based map of landscape and land use for agriculture development at 50,000 scale	The ToR for the piloting for the district-based map was produced.	Call for Financial proposal in order to implement the piloting at Bugesera District
2. Updating the Post-Harvest Handling (PHH) Strategy	Data collection for the development of PHH Strategy completed	The strategy drafting will be completed by FAO consultants by the end November 2020
3. Piloting the Customized Agriculture Extension project	Customized Agriculture Extension System developed	To be implemented in 2021/22
4. Profiling of agriculture cooperatives	The draft report was shared with the ASWG members for review.	The final report to be produced in 2020/21

3.4. BUDGET EXECUTION PERFORMANCE FOR 2019/2020 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).

Concerning Budget Execution per types of budget (both domestic and external), the table 3 mentioned that the revised budget allocated to MINAGRI and its affiliated agencies (RAB & NAEB) was Frw 106,230,266,588 executed at 89%.

Table 3: Budget Execution per types of budget (both domestic and external)

Agencies	Budget types	Revised budget 2019/20	Executed budget 2019/20	%
RAB	Recurrent	4,879,343,292	4,602,716,802	94
	Development	77,752,494,064	64,322,352,644	83
	S/Total	82,631,837,356	68,925,069,446	83
NAEB	Recurrent	1,250,409,130	1,250,409,130	100
	Development	15,542,032,042	15,488,973,338	100

Agencies	Budget types	Revised budget 2019/20	Executed budget 2019/20	%
	S/Total	16,792,441,172	16,739,382,468	100
MINAGRI CENTRAL	Recurrent	1,616,488,060	1,610,685,508	100
	Development	5,189,500,000	7,582,800,248	146
	S/Total	6,805,988,060	9,193,485,756	135
TOTAL		106,230,266,588	94,857,937,670	89

Source: MINECOFIN (Revised Budget Finance Law 2019/20) & MINAGRI-SPIUs reports 2019/20

From the table 3, we find that in 2019/20 the revised budget for MINAGRI Central was executed at 135%. The overspending was due to additional budget of 3.1 Billion allocated to National Strategic Grain Reserve to deal with the impact of Covid-19 (Annex 1). The budget allocated to RAB was executed at 83% while NAEB was 100%.

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 (both domestic and external)

MINAGRI BUDGET TYPES	REVISED BUDGET (2019/20)	EXECUTED BUDGET (2019/20)	%
Recurrent	7,746,240,482	7,463,811,440	96
Development (Internal)	59,104,824,350	59,889,234,417	101
Development (External)	39,379,201,756	27,504,891,813	70
Earmarked Transfers	40,869,533,308	40,712,785,800	99.6
Total	147,099,799,896	135,570,723,470	92.2

Source: MINECOFIN (Revised Budget Finance Law (2019/20 FY) & MINAGRI-SPIUs reports (2019/20 FY) and District report (2019/20 FY)

With regard to the table 4 we find that, external development funds were consumed at 70% while internal development funds were 101%. This poor performance in the execution of external funds was caused by some externally funded projects which registered low budget execution. They include among others:

- (i) Export Targeted Irrigation (ETI) project (45%) where the procurement process (which was reaching the stage of contract signature intended to develop new irrigation

schemes); was found in the situation of cancellation to restart a fresh tender as they were declared non-performing assets by the Indian Central Bank.

- (ii) Sustainable Agriculture Intensification and Food Security Project (70%) where they were a delay in starting the implementation of activities for Technical Assistant from FAO, delay in tendering process for irrigation component activities and in starting matching grant because of delay in getting non objection from donor.
- (iii) Rwanda Dairy Development Project (79%) where due to Covid-19, suppliers delayed to supply different equipment's such as vaccines and semen's, activities related to rehabilitation of MCCs and their electrifications and construction of boreholes were not done and international consultants who supposed to provide capacity building failed to come due to Covid -19.
- (iv) Kayonza Irrigation and Integrated Watershed management Project (KIIWP) (3%) failed to consume the allocated budget because of delay in official launch of the project and recruitment process of the employees.

Table 5: Domestic Budget Execution per Programs and Subprograms for MINAGRI Central

Programs/ Sub-programs	Revised budget	Executed budget	%
MINAGRI CENTRAL	5,805,988,060	8,881,851,508	153
Enabling Environment and Responsive Institution	1,638,817,427	1,624,057,757	99.1
<i>Agriculture Planning, Coordination, Financing and Information System</i>	<i>1,474,149,995</i>	<i>1,462,390,325</i>	<i>99.2</i>
<i>Animal Resources Policy, Strategic Development</i>	<i>120,100,000</i>	<i>120,100,000</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Crop Policy and Strategic Development</i>	<i>44,567,432</i>	<i>41,567,432</i>	<i>93.3</i>
Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources	2,810,600,000	5,905,486,850	210.1
<i>Food Systems for domestic market supply</i>	<i>2,780,000,000</i>	<i>5,880,000,000</i>	<i>211.5</i>
<i>Quality Assurance and Regulation</i>	<i>30,600,000</i>	<i>25,486,850</i>	<i>83.3</i>
Administrative And Support Services	1,356,570,633	1,352,306,901	99.7

The table 5 shows the domestic budget execution per program and subprograms for MINAGRI Central. We realize that the overall total budget execution is 153% where under Enabling Environment and Responsive Institution is 99.1%; Administrative and Support Services 99.7% and Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources at 210.1%. This overspending was due to additional budget of 3.1 Billion allocated to "Food Systems for domestic market supply" as subprogram to deal with the impact of Covid-19 by providing food to the families.

Table 6: Domestic Budget Execution per Programs and Subprograms for RAB

Programs/ Sub-programs	Revised budget	Executed budget	%
RAB	48,821,816,714	43,256,133,552	88.6
Agriculture Research and Extension	1,613,431,518	1,207,344,693	74.8
<i>Research and Innovation</i>	<i>997,515,794</i>	<i>687,907,241</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Extension Services and Technology Adaptation and Skills Development</i>	<i>615,915,724</i>	<i>519,437,452</i>	<i>84.3</i>
Sustainable Crops and Animal Resources Production and Productivity	42,129,041,904	37,417,929,316	88.8
<i>Sustainable, Diversified and Climate Smart Crop Production and Productivity</i>	<i>30,571,602,747</i>	<i>28,993,575,267</i>	<i>94.8</i>
<i>Sustainable Animal Resources Production and Productivity</i>	<i>9,960,338,629</i>	<i>7,871,053,014</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Nutrition sensitive agriculture and Resilience Mechanisms</i>	<i>1,597,100,528</i>	<i>553,301,035</i>	<i>34.6</i>
Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources	200,000,000	91,725,173	45.9
<i>Farmers -Market linkages infrastructures</i>	<i>200,000,000</i>	<i>91,725,173</i>	<i>45.9</i>
Administrative And Support Services	4,879,343,292	4,539,134,370	93

The table 6 revealed that the overall budget execution is 88.6%, where Agriculture Research and Extension is 74.8%; 88.8% for Sustainable Crops and Animal Resources Production and Productivity; 45.9% for Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources and 93% for Administrative and Support Services. The low budget execution under the subprograms such as “*Nutrition sensitive agriculture and Resilience Mechanisms (34.6%)*” and “*Farmers -Market linkages infrastructures (45.9%)*” was due to the poor performance of the projects highlighted (Annex 3).

Table 7: Domestic Budget Execution per Programs and Subprograms for NAEB

Programs/ Sub-programs	Revised budget	Executed budget	%
NAEB	12,223,260,058	12,157,573,396	99.5
Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources	10,972,850,928	10,907,164,266	99.4
<i>Traditional Export Crop Development</i>	<i>7,373,529,708</i>	<i>7,361,618,912</i>	<i>99.8</i>
<i>Export Diversification</i>	<i>3,599,321,220</i>	<i>3,545,545,354</i>	<i>98.5</i>
Administrative And Support Services	1,250,409,130	1,250,409,130	100

The table 7 mentioned that the overall budget execution is 99.5% where Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources is 99.4% and 100% for Administrative and Support Services.

3.5. SECTOR PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE FY 2021/2022

The agricultural sector continues to be important for economic development, poverty reduction and to enhance food and nutrition security in Rwanda.

The identified sector priorities for 2021/2022 fiscal year will continue capitalizing on the significant progress made over the last years by making it more value added and market oriented, next to enhancing resilience capacity to external shocks i.e climate change and weather variability, volatility of prices for agricultural inputs and outputs.

The 2021/2022 priorities were selected taking into consideration the Economic Recovery Plan aims at guiding the Government on required key interventions across sectors that would be provided to support the households, boost employment and achieve economy growth and development of the country.

Table 8: Sector Priority Areas for 2021/2022 FY

PRIORITIES	JUSTIFICATION	PROPOSED ACTIONS
1. Increase sustainably crop productivity for food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ only 35.2% of farmers used improved seeds in 2020A (SSF: 34%, LSF: 87%) ▪ only 34.2% of farmers used inorganic fertilizers in 2020A (SSF: 33.2%, LSF: 83.9%) ▪ Low crop productivity (e.g Maize 1.5 MT (SAS 2020A), Coffee (2.8 kg/tree, Tea (6.8 MT/Ha) ▪ only 6.8% of farmers practiced irrigation ▪ mechanized farm operations: 27.15%. ▪ only 29.6% of farmers benefit of extension services (AHS 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase research activities ▪ Conserve genetic resources ▪ Erosion control ▪ Irrigation ▪ Soil testing ▪ Increase the use of fertilizers and improved seeds ▪ Rejuvenation of coffee plantations ▪ Increase the use of lime and organic fertilizers ▪ Promote mechanization ▪ Review the subsidy schemes ▪ Develop the Rwanda Food Composition tables ▪ Carry out CFSVA
2. Promote sustainably the production of Animal Resources for food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meat consumption: 13kg/capita per year against 50 kg/capita/year recommended by FAO ▪ Egg consumption: 0.63 kg/capita per year against 4.5 kg per capita per year (FAO Recommendation) ▪ Fish consumption: 2.56 Kg per capita per year against 8.9 kg/capita per year in Africa on average ▪ Milk consumption: 69.4 Kg per capita per year. Average Global consumption per capita per year is 104 Kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produce bio fortified products ▪ Reinforce extension ▪ Increase small stock ▪ Improve livestock nutrition: forage and feeds ▪ Genetic improvement ▪ Disease control ▪ Study on the proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
3. Strengthen the post-harvest handling of the crop outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handling capacity of existing post-harvest infrastructure: 296,770 MT Vs. 1,077,258 MT Produced in 2019 (Maize, Wheat, Rice, Beans and Soybeans) ▪ Cold rooms capacity: 889 MT on 183,657 MT of fruits and vegetables produced in 2020A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update post-harvest losses ▪ Support post-harvest handling ▪ Promote produce aggregation and contract farming ▪ Finalize the comprehensive post-harvest strategy ▪ Develop an IT application to manage post-harvest facilities
4. Support the post-harvest handling of animal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of MCCs: 483 MT liters against 2,367 MT produced daily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct Kigali Wholesale Market ▪ Construct a pack-house at Bugesera International Airport

PRIORITIES	JUSTIFICATION	PROPOSED ACTIONS
5. Enhance the private sector investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to finance: 5.27% (end June 2020) • Difficulties in complying with market requirements • Lack of assured permanent contracts – small scale sellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the coverage of agriculture insurance • Support the private sector to access the finances: matching grants, affordable loans • Give agriculture techniques to FIs • Give to farmer's basics in finance • Develop special products for youth and women • Setting up an electronic platform for traders and producers • Use IT tools to give information to the Private sector • Assist commercial producers and exporters to comply with market requirements/ and competitively through coaching/training on Quality/IPM and Disease control • Certification of Agri-commodities prior export • Conduct Capacity building for both exporters and farmers on GAP and Market research for agri-exports • Construct Aflasafe plant • Mobilization of big buyers

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

During Backward Looking Joint Sector Review meeting held on October 23, 2019 at MINAGRI Conference room participants raised different issues and the recommendations were taken. Thus, the table 9 highlights the current status of the implementation of the recommendations.

Table 9: Status of the implementation of the recommendations of the last JSR

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
1	Low budget execution at RAB and low implementation of Auditor General recommendations	Develop a strategic plan for RAB Develop RAB staff capacities	RAB was restructured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Creation and appointment of CFO</i> • <i>Creation of the Division Manager under CFO</i> • <i>Addition of two Procurement Officers and auditors at the sector level</i> • <i>4 internal auditors at the Ministry level</i>
2	Poor involvement in 4 cluster working groups of the agriculture sector in the implementation of policy actions related to the policy framework	Effective participation in 4 cluster working groups of the agriculture sector	Currently, clusters are performing well even despite COVID-19 pandemic.
3	Areas of PSTA 4 that are still under-funded such as extension/knowledge/innovation	The priorities of 2020/2021 should be set to allow mobilizing a budget covering areas that are still under-funded such as extension/knowledge/innovation	Extension and Innovation are prioritized
		Implement of the Customized Agriculture Extension Programme	Customized Agriculture Extension System Approved.
4	Ministry activities to shift the role of the Ministry as an implementer to an enabler.	Put more efforts on the Agri-PPDs Set-up value chain platforms at local level. For instance, developing VC platforms on coffee at local level could help to tackle problems such as on prices or on the potato taste defect problems	A private sector leveraging strategy has operational design to support the implementation of Agri-PPDs and VCPs. Some VC platforms meetings take place at the local level: Milk, Irish Potatoes
		Set-up a policy unit at MINAGRI level	New structure in place

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
5	The PSTA 4 includes a re-enforced attention to resilience and vulnerability in the context of increasing concern of climate impact on livelihoods of poor households. It is in the pillar 3 where good investments are made at infrastructure level (irrigation, land husbandry). However, resilience has to be looked at Household level	The sector could invest more on climate smart crops (sweet potatoes, iron beans, sorghum) and review the impact on its land use consolidation policy on vulnerable households.	In the nutrition area, Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Guidelines were developed. Regarding crops, farmers are free to select which commodity to put on their farms. Research on the mentioned crops continues.
6	In supporting PSTA 4 enabling role for the private sector, we need to clarify respective roles of RSB, REMA, NAEB, RALIS and FDA for agriculture and veterinary services	MINAGRI/RALIS in collaboration with RSB, REMA and FDA should identify, define their roles and provide clear framework to the stakeholders for agriculture and veterinary services	Roles of each institution are clear. RALIS responsibilities are currently under the Rwanda Inspectorate and Competition Authority (RICA).
7	Lack of employment mainstreaming as the guiding principles for the implementation of 2020/2021 priorities	Employment mainstreaming should be captured under guiding principles of the implementation of 2020/21 priorities	Employment is mainstreamed in the sector plan and regularly reported on.
8	The participants requested additional information on progress made to support the engagement of youth in agriculture and agribusinesses. It was noted that agriculture is a sector that should create more job opportunities in market oriented agriculture. However, statistics show that there was a shift from 57.5% to 62.2% of youth in subsistence agriculture and youth involved in market oriented agriculture decreased from 42.2% to 35.2%	MINAGRI will continue sharing information on the development of existing initiatives to support youth like training and capacity building in line with recently approved youth and gender mainstreaming strategy. In addition, information will be shared on upcoming youth projects like the one to be supported by FAO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 765 youth completed agro studies in Israel. 170 currently in the program and 205 youth to be sent soon for 2020/21 intake. ▪ 2 Youth Ladies in Agribusiness sent to China for a training on “Processing and Preservation of Agriculture Products ▪ 2 Youth Boys and 2 Youth Ladies in Agribusiness sent to INDIA for a training named “Technology, Commercialization and Business Scale up in fruits and vegetables” ▪ MINAGRI with the support from FAO is developing a National Strategy for Youth Employment in Agrifood System ▪ With the support from UNDP, 67 Youth projects were financed in Rulindo, Gakenke, Bugesera, Kayonza and Nyagatare districts.
9	The participants find that existing indicators do not give a clear picture of	Beyond the indicators including NST1 proposed by	Additional information will be shared beyond MINECOFIN Terms of

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
	how the agriculture sector is moving towards implementation of National, Continental and International Commitments (PSTA 4, SDGs, etc)	MINECOFIN, the DPs in collaboration with MINAGRI will identify and select additional indicators to enrich Sector Performance Indicator Matrix	reference in each JSR. Once additional indicators are identified, the presentation will include them.
10	The participants requested additional information on progress made to promote Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture	MINAGRI to continue informing the JSR Members on the implementation Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture (NSA) activities such as “ <i>Development of NSA Mainstreaming Guidelines</i> ” and “ <i>Preparation of Rwandan Food Composition Table</i> ”; and projects like the “ <i>Improving Nutrition through Agriculture Transformation</i> ”.	NSA guidelines already published. A training of trainers was finalized. RFCT study will start soon with the support of JICA.

3.7. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AUDITOR GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations from the report of the Auditor General of FY 2018/19 were at MINAGRI Central fully executed at 66.50% and partially implemented at 6.25%. For RAB, the recommendations were fully implemented at 55% and partially implemented at 9%. Regarding NAEB, the recommendations were fully implemented at 40% and partially implemented 20%. However, some recommendations have not yet implemented. Measures have been taken such as reinforcement of the internal audit teams and strong follow up of the implementation e-procurement.

Table 10: Overall status on Audit Recommendations

Description	No. of Audit recommendations	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented	Not applicable
MINAGRI Central					
Total	16	10	1	4	1
Percentage	100%	66.50%	6.25%	25%	6.25%
Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)					
Total	186	103	16	62	5
Percentage	100%	55%	9%	33%	3%
National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB)					
Total	15	6	3	4	2
Percentage	100%	40%	20%	27%	13%

3.8. PROGRESS AGAINST SDGs INDICATORS

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

Table 11: Progress against SDGs indicators

No	Indicators	Baseline	Progress
1	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	19.4 % of the total HHs in Rwanda-16.8% are moderately food insecure and 2.6 % are severely food insecure	All type 18.7 %: 17% of HHs are moderately food insecure and 1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure
2	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	38%	35%
3	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 = 2.2% weight for height <+2 =7.7	weight for height <-2 = 2% weight for height <+2 =2.4%
4	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	(1) 43 collected plant genetic resources were entered into computer for better management, (2) 48 accessions of different plant genetic resources (2 accessions of rice; 2 for maize; 2 for wheat; 2 for sorghum; 20 for beans and 10 for taro), were explored and collected. (3) 19 identified plant genetic resources were planted (4) 104 accessions of banana; 24 accessions of horticulture crops; 171 accessions of sweet potato and 201 of coffee were maintained as field genebanks, (5) 209 different plant genetic resources were respectively tested for moisture content and germination rate.	1,335 Plant genetic resources 173 Animal genetic resources conserved 58 Forest genetic resources

3.9. MONITORING ADDITIONAL SDGs INDICATORS

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

Table 12: Progress against SDGs indicators

SDG Goal	SDG Target	SDG indicators (not currently monitored)	Source of data
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	DHS 2019/2020
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.	AHS
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
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	Agriculture Public expenditure review

3.10. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE MEETING

During the meeting of BL JSR, the participants raised different issues and recommendations were proposed as summarized in the table 13.

Table 13: Remarks and Recommendations

No	Participants Remarks	Recommended Actions
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.
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	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.

No	Participants Remarks	Recommended Actions
	This may be the results of poor performing extension services in the agriculture sector.	
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.
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.
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.

CONCLUSION

The Co-chair closing remarks mentioned the concern for a good planning and monitoring system to effectively implement activities proposed in the priorities for fiscal year 2021/22. He called on Development partners (DPs) to work with ministry by providing complementary funding (budget) in order to achieve priority areas of PSTA 4 in this pandemic season of COVID-19.

The Chair thanked all participants to have been involved in the consultative work by providing their inputs in order to strengthen the priorities and activities to be undertaken in the agriculture sector in the upcoming fiscal year 2021/22. He reminded participants that MINAGRI is about to be engaged in the planning cycle and that DPs are welcome to weigh in the process in order to modernize it and make it more effective. A modernized planning will yield a reasonable amount of critical projects that have high impact values and which will lead to prompt funding.

SIGNATURES


Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA
 Permanent Secretary
 Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources




Winston DAWES
 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)	492,500,000	-	492,500,000	422,238,954	86
Agricultural Insurance Project (AIP)	159,303,746	-	159,303,746	184,348,724	116
Climate mainstreaming pilot for the coffee and tea sectors	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	100
National Strategic Grain Reserve Project	2,780,000,000	-	2,780,000,000	5,880,000,000	212
Buffet Project (Nasho Irrigation)	747,696,254	1,000,000,000	1,747,696,254	710,633,592	41
TOTAL	4,189,500,000	1,000,000,000	5,189,500,000	7,207,221,270	139

ANNEX 2: NAEB PROJECTS BUDGET EXECUTION

No	Projects	Revised domestic budget	Revised External Loan	Total	Executed Budget	%
1	Improving Coffee Production, Productivity And Quality	5,207,990,367	-	5,207,990,367	4,623,448,723	89
2	Tea Expansion Project	2,246,527,818	-	2,246,527,818	2,638,518,884	117
3	Export Logistics Development	679,958,609	-	679,958,609	617,918,974	91
4	Flower Park	1,400,000,000	-	1,400,000,000	1,600,000,000	114
5	Sericulture	102,007,294	-	102,007,294	80,592,355	79
6	Commodity Chain Development(Horticulture)	335,487,812	-	335,487,812	399,574,823	119
7	Kigali Wholesale Market	754,976,540	-	754,976,540	754,976,540	100
8	Development Of New Agriculture Export Chains	125,785,202	-	125,785,202	104,761,926	83
9	Export Commodity Profiling	20,117,286	-	20,117,286	-	-
10	Project for Rural Income through Exports (PRICE)	100,000,000	4,569,181,114	4,669,181,114	4,669,181,113	100
	Total	10,972,850,928	4,569,181,114	15,542,032,042	15,488,973,338	99.7

ANNEX 3: RAB PROJECTS BUDGET EXECUTION

N0	Projects	Revised domestic budget	Revised External Loan	Revised External Grant	Total	Executed Budget	%
1	Gako Integrated Beef Project	6,086,625,663	-	-	6,086,625,663	5,965,075,715	98
2	One Cow Per Family	120,000,000	-	-	120,000,000	114,999,000	96
3	Valorization of Rurambi Irrigation Scheme In Bugesera District.	1,000,000,000	-	-	1,000,000,000	1,201,729,859	120
4	Research infrastructure enhancement for improved service delivery	893,532,910	-	-	893,532,910	908,155,203	102
5	RAB Competitive Research Project	-	-	1,899,808,404	1,899,808,404	1,567,492,495	83
6	Third Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP3)	417,000,000	-	-	417,000,000	417,000,000	100
7	Climate Resilient Post-Harvest and Agribusiness Support Project (PASP)	200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	100
8	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH)	3,200,000,000	-	-	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	100
9	Rural Community Support Project (RCSP)	200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	100
10	Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP)	208,048,613	10,043,394,185	887,892,000	11,139,334,798	8,820,920,225	79
11	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Facilities in Rwamagana District	200,000,000	-	7,898,632,900	8,098,632,900	6,127,034,678	76
12	Export Targeted Modern Irrigation (ETI)	187,931,342	7,497,483,110	-	7,685,414,452	3,478,047,669	45
13	Development of Market Responsive plant varieties and seed systems to reduce	735,575,724	-	-	735,575,724	606,211,291	82
14	Government Funded Modern Irrigation (GFI)	2,199,250,561	-	-	2,199,250,561	2,363,346,236	107
15	SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY (SSIT)	150,218,539	-	-	150,218,539	122,213,249	81

N0	Projects	Revised domestic budget	Revised External Loan	Revised External Grant	Total	Executed Budget	%
16	GENEBANK	23,982,884	-	-	23,982,884	13,414,929	56
17	HORTICULTURE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE (HCoE)	504,322,944	-	-	504,322,944	423,684,704	84
18	Aquaculture and fisheries development	1,124,433,700	-	-	1,124,433,700	1,091,460,266	97
19	AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION PROJECT	247,590,600	-	-	247,590,600	204,675,622	83
20	Livestock Infrastructure Support Program (LISP)	200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000	101,182,705	51
21	Sustainable Agriculture Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP)	598,606,032	-	4,832,129,723	5,430,735,755	3,818,578,813	70
22	Livestock Intensification Program(LIP)	2,469,461,268	-	-	2,469,461,268	2,014,161,592	82
23	Priority Crop Intensification Project(Including fertilizer import)	13,031,543,120	-	-	13,031,543,120	11,829,803,291	91
24	Technology development for enhancement of food safety and Value addition in agriculture	1,491,197,128	-	-	1,491,197,128	1,201,729,859	81
25	W-Warufu, M-Mugesera, N-Nyamukana irrigation project	100,000,000	-	-	100,000,000	84,900,000	85
26	Kayonza Irrigation and Integrated Watershed management Project (KIIFWP)	-	750,680,320	-	750,680,320	22,382,849	3
27	Peri urban Agriculture	18,600,000	-	-	18,600,000	18,600,000	100
28	Gabiro Agri-Business Hub Project	8,334,552,394	-	-	8,334,552,394	8,205,552,394	98
	Total	43,942,473,422	18,291,557,615	15,518,463,027	77,752,494,064	64,322,352,644	83

ANNEX 4: BUDGET EXECUTION FOR EARMARKED TRANSFERS

Districts	Revised Budget	Committed Amount	%
4000 NGOMA DISTRICT	2,341,111,284	2,263,427,805	96.7
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	2,068,415,236	2,068,415,236	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	272,696,048	195,012,569	71.5
4100 BUGESERA DISTRICT	923,457,079	923,457,079	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	704,676,334	704,676,334	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	173,056,745	173,056,745	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	45,724,000	45,724,000	100
4200 GATSIBO DISTRICT	2,322,208,655	2,322,208,655	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	2,196,353,777	2,196,353,777	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	125,854,878	125,854,878	100
4300 KAYONZA DISTRICT	810,907,567	810,907,567	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	553,932,280	553,932,280	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	218,397,287	218,397,287	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	38,578,000	38,578,000	100
4400 KIREHE DISTRICT	2,453,888,614	2,453,888,613	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	2,296,734,782	2,296,734,782	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	107,011,008	107,011,008	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	50,142,824	50,142,823	100
4500 NYAGATARE DISTRICT	2,937,669,606	2,937,669,606	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,935,542,971	1,935,542,971	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	1,002,126,635	1,002,126,635	100
4600 RWAMAGANA DISTRICT	1,451,039,369	1,451,039,368	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,265,395,206	1,265,395,205	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	137,051,163	137,051,163	100

Districts	Revised Budget	Committed Amount	%
D503 Producer Professionalisation	48,593,000	48,593,000	100
4700 HUYE DISTRICT	1,172,483,481	1,172,483,481	100.0
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,074,285,807	1,074,285,807	100.0
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	98,197,674	98,197,674	100
4800 NYAMAGABE DISTRICT	1,899,460,089	1,899,460,089	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,478,008,465	1,478,008,465	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	421,451,624	421,451,624	100
4900 GISAGARA DISTRICT	2,646,023,329	2,646,023,329	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	2,305,253,432	2,305,253,432	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	340,769,897	340,769,897	100
5000 MUHANGA DISTRICT	653,240,509	641,240,509	98.2
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	549,449,562	537,449,562	97.8
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	103,790,947	103,790,947	100
5100 KAMONYI DISTRICT	743,610,030	743,610,030	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	260,648,704	260,648,704	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	168,801,972	168,801,972	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	314,159,354	314,159,354	100
5200 NYANZA DISTRICT	1,034,394,354	1,034,394,354	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	898,989,548	898,989,548	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	132,924,806	132,924,806	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	2,480,000	2,480,000	100
5300 NYARUGURU DISTRICT	2,133,049,606	2,128,998,720	99.8
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,538,827,884	1,534,776,998	99.7
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	553,594,722	553,594,722	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	40,627,000	40,627,000	100

Districts	Revised Budget	Committed Amount	%
5400 RUSIZI DISTRICT	1,602,556,044	1,602,556,044	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,387,285,003	1,387,285,003	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	179,200,553	179,200,553	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	36,070,488	36,070,488	100
5500 NYABIHU DISTRICT	1,760,106,304	1,760,106,304	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,338,123,252	1,338,123,252	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	388,496,052	388,496,052	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	33,487,000	33,487,000	100
5600 RUBAVU DISTRICT	954,900,866	954,900,866	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	872,849,703	872,849,703	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	82,051,163	82,051,163	100
5700 KARONGI DISTRICT	922,805,614	922,805,614	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	771,635,176	771,635,176	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	151,170,438	151,170,438	100
5800 NGORORERO DISTRICT	1,705,347,402	1,777,222,661	104
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,062,623,663	1,158,682,922	109
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	600,944,739	600,944,739	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	41,779,000	17,595,000	42
5900 NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT	1,864,831,135	1,864,831,134	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,608,112,725	1,608,112,724	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	219,595,410	219,595,410	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	37,123,000	37,123,000	100
6000 RUTSIRO DISTRICT	1,203,206,953	1,203,206,953	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,142,514,953	1,142,514,953	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	60,692,000	60,692,000	100

Districts	Revised Budget	Committed Amount	%
6100 BURERA DISTRICT	1,637,110,663	1,637,110,663	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,171,261,406	1,171,261,406	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	424,269,257	424,269,257	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	41,580,000	41,580,000	100
6200 GICUMBI DISTRICT	785,482,560	650,594,160	82.8
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	489,700,164	354,811,764	72.5
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	254,827,396	254,827,396	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	40,955,000	40,955,000	100
6300 MUSANZE DISTRICT	1,188,585,229	1,188,585,229	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,095,729,027	1,095,729,027	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	92,856,202	92,856,202	100
6400 RULINDO DISTRICT	877,536,017	877,536,017	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	707,150,527	707,150,527	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	165,305,490	165,305,490	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	5,080,000	5,080,000	100
6500 GAKENKE DISTRICT	1,647,084,681	1,647,084,681	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	852,107,332	852,107,332	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	185,097,939	185,097,939	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	609,879,410	609,879,410	100
6600 RUHANGO DISTRICT	859,437,824	859,437,824	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	690,946,498	690,946,498	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	124,452,326	124,452,326	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	44,039,000	44,039,000	100
6700 NYARUGENGE DISTRICT	56,297,822	56,297,822	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	33,835,142	33,835,142	100

Districts	Revised Budget	Committed Amount	%
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	22,462,680	22,462,680	100
6800 KICUKIRO DISTRICT	42,588,038	42,588,038	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	37,990,695	37,990,695	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	4,597,343	4,597,343	100
6900 GASABO DISTRICT	239,112,585	239,112,585	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	194,178,106	194,178,106	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	29,354,479	29,354,479	100
D503 Producer Professionalisation	15,580,000	15,580,000	100
Total	40,869,533,308	40,712,785,800	99.6