

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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Y'UBUHINZI
N'UBWOROZI



MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE
PERMANENT SECRETARY

10 NOV 2022
Kigali:
Ref: 2331/11-30/SP

Hon. Minister of State in Charge of Treasury
MINECOFIN
KIGALI

Subject: Submission of Backward-Looking Joint Sector Review Report (2021/2022 FY)

Dear Hon. Minister;

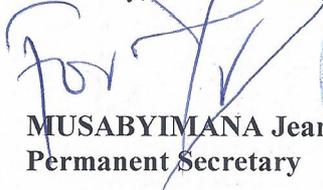
The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources would like to submit the report of the Backward-Looking Agriculture Joint Sector Review meeting held on **October 25, 2022**.

The report contains among other items:

- To assess progress in achieving sector objectives with focus on 2021/22 targets for: NST1 indicators), selected sector performance indicators and their corresponding policy actions;
- To present and discuss budget execution performance for FY2021/22;
- To highlight priority areas (maximum of five) for the 2023/24 fiscal year that will inform the planning and budgeting process;
- To review progress against implementation of recommendations from the last JSR meetings as well as summary of discussion on implementation of the 2021/22 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;
- To provide the latest status on the implementation of the Covid-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Plan.

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/MINAGRI

KIGALI

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

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

FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022

November 2022

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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 Strategy for Transformation (NST1) implementation and monitoring process.

The Backward-Looking Joint Sector Review for FY 2021/22 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 in the sector, performed during the implementation of NST1, PSTA 4 as well as the planned activities for 2021/22 FY. An in-person Joint Sector Review (JSR)_Backward Looking (BL) meeting was organized and held on October 25, 2022 at MINAGRI main boardroom. It had the following main objectives:

- To assess progress in achieving sector objectives with focus on 2021/22 targets for: NST1 indicators), selected sector performance indicators and their corresponding policy actions;
- To present and discuss budget execution performance for FY2021/22;
- To highlight priority areas (maximum of five) for the 2023/24 fiscal year that will inform the planning and budgeting process;
- To review progress against implementation of recommendations from the last JSR meetings as well as summary of discussion on implementation of the 2021/22 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;
- To provide the latest status on the implementation of the Covid-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Plan.

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 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 2021/2022 was the fourth year of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA 4). He therefore highlighted that: “We should look back on the sector performance especially in 2021/22, identify challenges met and think how we can strategically overcome those challenges in the next fiscal year”.

The Chair highlighted some of remarkable achievements from PSTA 4 Mid-Term Review since the 2018 when its implementation started. Among others are:

- Increased number of innovative start-ups/businesses which were attributed to collateral grants provided through the support from IFAD and WB-supported projects and local/international NGOs;
- Increased number of varieties developed and released with the partnerships between the Ministry and development partners;
- Increased productivity for some key priority crops through land use consolidation, use of improved seeds, lime, and organic and inorganic fertilizers. However, Soybean and beans registered low productivity due to use of farmers' saved seeds, limited use of improved fertilizers, and linked to climate shocks (drought, flood, pests & diseases);
- Increased livestock production in partnership with IFAD, ENABEL, USAID, Heifer International, etc.);
- Building resilience to climate change through construction of radical and progressive terraces, development of marshland, hillside and Small-scale irrigation technology (SSIT);
- Construction of post-harvest facilities (e.g. cold chain facilities & drying grounds);
- Promotion of Export crops (Coffee, Tea, horticulture & flower production).

He reminded the audience that despite the effects of Covid-19, the agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of the Rwanda economy with 23% as share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021/22 FY. The Ministry will continue to strengthen sector coordination, create an enabling environment, and support stakeholders dialogue by providing fora of exchange and strengthening Value Chain Platforms (VCP), Cluster Working Group (CWG), Agriculture Sector Working group (ASWG) and Joint-Sector Reviews (JSRs).

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 2023/24.

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 in-person after the Covid-19 pandemic.

She said that: “We are happy to see that so much progress has been made in this past year, especially given the challenging circumstances. We see particularly good performance on most of the “input” indicators, like irrigation development, sustainable land management – terracing, etc. Nevertheless, on behalf of the donor partners, there are a few areas that we would like you to pay extra attention to and that we would like to hear more about”.

The Co-Chair revealed that many of the questions noted by the donors could be mainly because they only have received the PowerPoint presentation and not the full report. She stated that they

therefore don't understand the reasons behind some of the numbers, especially those that are underperforming. This was mainly a concern on the stagnant or even reduced productivity for most crops. The Co-chair stated that this indicator might be worth reviewing especially in terms of how it is measured and to what extent it misses certain developments on the ground. She also highlighted that they noted that crucial areas for improving productivity seems less prioritized than other areas. These are for example:

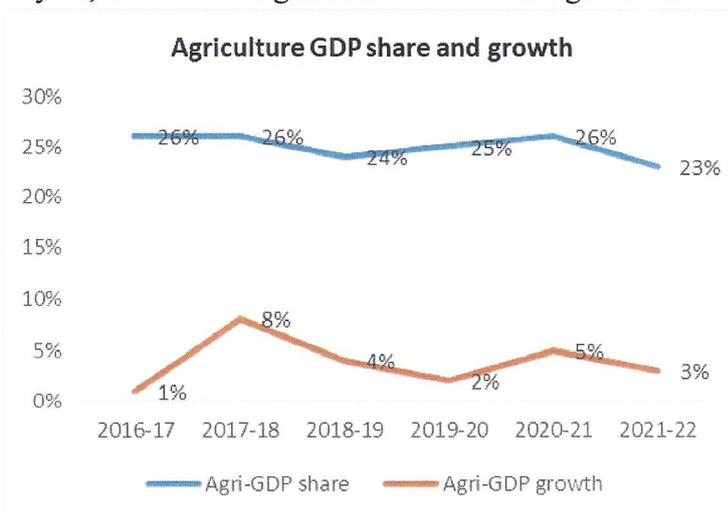
- Research and extension that was the program with the lowest budget execution, at just 61% while other programs had a rate of 90% and above while it is known that investments in R&D have the highest returns in agriculture.
- The impact assessments of CIP and LIP could have shed more light on challenges behind stagnating productivity levels, but these weren't implemented because of a lack of budget.

She also highlighted that reporting on agribusiness and private sector participation is largely lacking in the BL JSR. The exception is credit to agriculture, which according to the report fell below 5%. Thus, there is a hope that agriculture finance programs, including Commercialization and De-Risking for Agricultural Transformation Project (CDAT) will contribute to improving the credit to agriculture, and private investments in the agriculture sector in general.

The Co-Chair closed her remarks by requesting to hear more on the current shocks, inflation, and other challenges that the sector is experiencing and what should change and refocus priorities.

III. SECTOR PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW IN FY 2021/2022

The agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of the Rwanda economy. In 2021/22 fiscal year, the share of agriculture in Rwanda's gross domestic product was 23% 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 62.4% of the national employment

The 2021/2022 fiscal year was the fourth 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**”, the Ministry focused on the development of high yielding, diseases and pest resistant crop varieties, animal breeds and various technology coping with climate risk agriculture sector.

In that regard, research achievements include:

- Maize: 18 varieties released.
- Wheat: 5 barley varieties released.
- Soybean: 21 soybean lines are under evaluation composed of 5 on station, 7 on farm trails and 9 at National performance trails.
- Beans: 9 varieties are under evaluation of their wide adaptability across the country
- Cassava: 5 varieties are under evaluation for future release while 8 are under multi locational trails.
- Sweet potato: 8 sweet potatoes high yielding, nutritious and bio-fortified, and tolerant to Sweet Potato Virus Diseases have been selected for future release.
- Irish potato: 3 varieties were developed and submitted to RICA for the official variety release.

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 3,364 copies of booklets on best production practices for pig and poultry, which were printed and distributed to pig and poultry farmer promoters.

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.

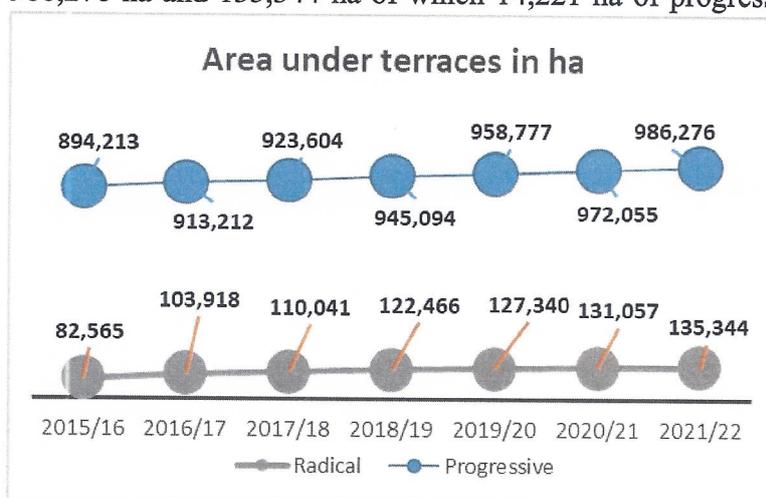
During this year of 2021/2022, the number of frontline extension agents trained were 37,076 for both seasons A =18,611 & B =18,465 while farmers grouped in Twigire muhinzi groups were 13,254 and 18,454 for season 22 A & B respectively and the number of farmers reached by advisory services and registered in Smart Nkunganire System (SNS) were 1,174,996 and 824,504 for A & B respectively. After the training of frontline extension agents, FPs are

supposed to establish a number of demonstration plots of each crop under CIP and 30,515 FPs demo plots were established in both Seasons 22A & B.

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 766,750 ha and 539,217 ha respectively.

The total area of land under conservation with radical and progressive terraces are respectively 986,276 ha and 135,344 ha of which 14,221 ha of progressive and 4,287 ha of radical terraces were developed in this financial year (2021/2022).



About irrigation development, the country has registered 68,126 ha under irrigation - including 37,273 ha of marshlands, 8,780 ha of hillsides and 22,073ha of small-scale irrigation.



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 are summarized in table1.

Table1: Local seeds produced

Crops	Basic Seeds (MT)		Certified Seeds (MT)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
Maize	50	54.16	5,000	5,371.20
Soybean	50	56.2	400	527.8
Beans	85	86.3	650	679.9
Potato	1,600	2,129.8	30,000	34,649.7
Rice	37	51.2	640	753.2
Wheat	60	76.36	950	1,281.9

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 427,576 cows have been distributed to poor households. During the 2021/22 fiscal year, the Ministry targeted the distribution of 23,469 cows to poor households and 20,800 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; 12,254 pigs, 17,631 goats, 7,153 sheep and 142,843 poultry were distributed to youth cooperatives from poor families.

In addition, different varieties of animal products were produced including 999,976 MT of Milk, 185,989 MT of Meat, 43,560 MT of Fish, 8,665 MT of Eggs and 6, 135 MT of Honey.

The Government also made significant efforts to continuously address national food and nutrition security during 2021/22 FY, especially as a response to the effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Considering the available resources, in the FY 2021/2022, the National Strategic Grain Reserves targeted to store 2,500 MT of maize, 2,000 MT of beans and 3,224 MT of rice. As a result, 6,000 MT of Maize, 2,718 MT of beans and 3,224 MT of rice have been purchased and stored as Strategic Grain Reserve, and this reflect the stock situation at the end of June 2022.

To respond to the needs of vulnerable and affected families, 3,490.483 MT of beans, 432.335 MT of maize, 3,878.435 MT of maize flour & 3,223.975 MT of rice have been distributed to the City of Kigali and respective districts: Muhanga, Ruhango, Huye, Kamonyi, Burera, Rubavu, Rutsiro, Musanze, Gicumbi, Nyagatare, Rwamagana, Bugesera, Kayonza, Kirehe, Rusizi & Gasabo to assist 737,498 Households affected by disaster and lockdown due to COVID 19. Thus, the stock position by end June 2022 was 13,805.013 MT of Maize and 3,299. 548 MT of Beans. To increase the capacity of storage facilities, Kicukiro warehouse has been extended with 1,500



MT capacity and private sector contributed to the increased number of storage and drying infrastructures construction.

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. It

plays a strategic role in improving Rwanda’s balance of trade and generate income for producers, processors and other actors in the agricultural sector.

In Fiscal year 2021-22, the agriculture exports generated USD \$ 640.9 Million against US \$444.8 M recorded in 2020/2021 that represents an increase of 45%.

Agricultural exports are categorized into two namely; Traditional and non-tradition/emerging commodities exports. Under traditional exports, there is Coffee, Tea, and Pyrethrum value chains while for emerging/non-traditional commodities exports there are fruits, vegetable, flowers, livestock products, cereals and grains, hides and skins among other diversified agricultural export products.

To reduce post-harvest losses and improve the quality of produces; various postharvest infrastructures were established namely 8 maize drying shelters and 3 storage facilities. Currently, the country counts 1,461 drying infrastructures composed of 894 maize drying shelters and 567 rice drying ground with a total capacity estimated at 44,665.MT; 523 storages having capacity of 316,420 MT; 40 drying machines have been purchased to contribute in grain losses reduction and 53 cold rooms to reduces losses in horticulture value chain.

Considering **Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions**, the Ministry continue to strengthen the implementation of 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 2021/2022 FY, different livestock and crops were insured including 163,124 chicken, 3,477 pigs and 35,517 Cattle. On the side of crops, a total of 27,937.81 ha of crops insured composed of 4,703 ha of Maize, 22,047 ha of Rice, 1027.6ha of Irish potatoe,151.8 ha of Chili and 9.01 ha of French beans. An amount equivalent to 652,630,160 Frw was compensated to farmers for the losses composed of 407,829,875 Frw paid for crops and 244,800,285 Frw paid for livestock. The

amount of agriculture loans unlocked under agriculture insurance requirements is 2,024,970,345 Frw considered as a collateral since the start of the program.

IV. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING SECTOR OBJECTIVES

a. Progress Towards NST 1 Indicators

The contribution of agriculture in Rwandan economy is very fundamental. The sector employs 62.4% of the working population and represents about 23% 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.

Table2: Progress against NST1 Indicators

NST 1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baselines 2018/19	NST 1 Mid-term		Target 2021/22	Current status 2021/22	Rank	Target 2023/2024
				2020/2021 Target	2020-21 Achievement				
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	A. Ha of irrigation developed within an Integrated Water Resources Management Framework	Ha	61,944	77,084	66,840.5	85,484	68,126		102,284
	B. Area of consolidated land	Ha	Season A: 744,739	877,703	Season A: 762,773	Season A: 776,651	Season A: 766,750		980,000
			Season B: 544,909		Season B: 523,236	Season B: 534,064	Season B: 514,858		
	C. Percentage of farm operations mechanized	Percent	26	37	30	41	36		50
	D. Area of Land under erosion control measures and used optimally	Ha							
	Radical		122,466	125,000	131,056.7	133,730	135,344		142,500
	Progressive		945,094	965,604	972,055	983,212	986,276		1,007,624
	E. Percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites	Percent	LSF: 42.8 SSF: 4.8	63	LSF: 88.8 SSF: 36	LSF: 89 SSF: 38	LSF: 81.7 SSF: 31.9		75
F. Quantity of fertilizer applied	Kg per ha per annum	43.5	60		60	65	61.3		75
G. Yield of major crops (MT/Ha for – Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes, Wheat and Soybeans) (SAS, Season A	MT/ha	Maize: 1.5	Maize: 2.34	Maize: 1.6	Maize: 2.76	Maize: 1.6		Maize: 2.94	
		Beans: 0.8	Beans: 1.69	Beans: 0.7	Beans: 1.86	Beans: 0.7		Beans: 2.22	
		Irish potatoes:	Irish potatoes:	Irish potatoes:	Irish potatoes:	Irish potatoes:		Irish	

2022)		9	11.6	8.9	13.5	8.6		potatoes: 14.00
		Wheat: 1.2	Wheat: 1.29	Wheat: 1.0	Wheat: 1.44	Wheat: 1.1		Wheat: 1.77
		Soy beans: 0.5	Soy beans: 0.84	Soybeans: 0.5	Soybeans: 0.97	Soybeans: 0.5		Soy beans: 1.28
H. Strategic reserves stored at district level	MT	Maize: 8,452.3	Maize: 131,684	Maize: 15,752	Maize: 134,712	Maize: 13,805		Maize: 140,980
		Beans: 3,436.2	Beans: 65,307	Beans: 5,550	Beans: 66,809	Beans: 3,299.5		Beans: 69,917
I. Quantity of meat and dairy products produced (Meat, Milk, Eggs)	MT	Milk: 847,178	Milk: 1,012,924	Milk: 891,326	Milk: 1,170,683	Milk: 999,976		Milk: 1,274,554
		Meat: 162,470	Meat: 128,091	Meat: 174,904	Meat: 179,061	Meat: 185,989		Meat: 215,058
		Eggs: 7,936	Eggs: 11,211	Eggs: 8,272	Eggs: 14,946	Eggs: 8,665		Eggs: 19,403
J. Credit to agriculture sector as percentage of total loans	Perce nt	5.8	8	5.06	9	4.81		10.4

The table 2 shows that the progress towards the achievement of the 2021/22 planned NST1 targets.

On one hand, we realize that the target for Ha of irrigation developed within an Integrated Water Resources Management Framework, target for area of land under erosion control through radical and progressive, and target of quantity of meat to be produced were achieved above 100%.

On the other hand, the target for land to be consolidated, target for percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites, target for quantity of fertilizer applied, target for farm operations to be mechanized; target for productivity of 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 maize and beans was achieved below 50% due to climate change that affected their productivity.

Regarding the Strategic food reserves stored, the stock position at the end of June 2022 was 13,805.013 MT of Maize and 3,299.548 MT of Beans. The ranking and the percentage progress were not mentioned due to the fact that the presented figures represent the stock situation at the end of June 2022, and they do not reflect the total food reserve purchased and distributed to the families in need.

b. 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 5).

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, the percentage of farm operations mechanized in 2021/22 was 36% from 30% in 2020/21.

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 2021/22, the Ministry managed to construct 8 maize drying shelters and 3 storage facilities across the country. Currently, the country counts: 461 drying infrastructures composed of 894 maize drying shelters and 567 rice drying ground with a total capacity estimated at 44,665.MT; 523 storages having capacity of 316,420 MT, 40 drying machines have been purchased to contribute in grain losses reduction and 53 cold rooms to reduces losses in horticulture value chain.

Concerning the performance of coffee, tea and horticulture, 15,184MT of coffee, 35,404 MT of tea and 42,559 MT of horticulture were exported, generating a revenue of USD 640.9 million.

c. Progress Against Policy Actions

Table three presents a brief assessment of progress in achieving FY 2021/22 policy actions

Table 3: Progress on FY 2021/22 policy actions

2021/22 Policy actions & Analytical studies	Brief progress
Mid-term review of PSTA 4	Mid-Term review of PST 4 in place for implementation
Postharvest Management Strategy (2021-2025)	The final version of the Postharvest Management Strategy in place to be validated
Development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT)	MINAGRI in collaboration with Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) managed to sample 32 food items as the first batch. The remaining food items will be

	sampled and analyzed in the 2022/2023 fiscal year.
Cattle identification and registration	In 2021/22, the Ministry planned to identify and register 950,000 cattle across the country. Currently, 1,417,328 cattle were identified and registered in the system.
Climate Risk mapping and develop mitigation measures to orient private investment opportunities in climate-resilient agriculture	The study was to assess the current level of agricultural risks associated with actual climatic conditions and future climatic projections across 11 selected Value chains including cassava, maize, rice, soybeans, beans, chili, banana, Irish potatoes, wheat, dairy, and poultry. As key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>The rainfall variability is crucial for the success of the agricultural season/crop calendar (Seasons A, B, and C).</i> – <i>More investments in irrigation-related interventions and agro-meteorological information.</i>
Resource mobilization strategy for agricultural climate-resilient projects	The study was to develop a resource mobilization strategy to raise funds for agricultural climate-resilient projects including adaptation and mitigation. As key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Establish strong coordination mechanisms</i> – <i>Sufficient financial investments in Agriculture Climate Resilient Projects</i> – <i>Address issues related to capacity skills gaps</i>
Analysis of climate investment and financial flows in agriculture sector	The study was to identify gaps in investments and financial flows for adaptation and mitigation interventions in the agriculture sector and propose recommendations for addressing them. As key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increase budget allocation in climate investment-related interventions to fill the Gap of 87.8% for both adaptation and mitigation interventions in 2020/2021 under NDC.</i> ▪ <i>The revised NDC (2020/21) proposes an average annual budget of USD 533.7 million for both adaptation and mitigation interventions.</i>
Capacity need assessment of professionals in Public and Private Sector to identify and design bankable agricultural climate resilient project	The study was to increase the capacity of Rwandan professionals in the Public and Private Sectors to be more competitive in designing climate-resilient agriculture and NDC-related projects and fund mobilization. As key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Need capacity building plan to address necessary knowledge and skills gaps related to climate change for both public and private sector.</i> ▪ <i>Need to establish strong information sharing on climate financing opportunities</i>
Situational Analysis of Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Action and Implementation Roadmap for the transition to Low Carbon and Climate	The study was to analyze low-carbon and climate-resilient actions and develop a roadmap to address the identified gaps and implement the proposed strategies. As key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Agriculture remains to be the largest source of national greenhouse</i>

Resilient Agriculture in Rwanda	<p><i>gas (GHG) emissions (55% of national emissions).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increase investments in the implementation of interventions leading to low carbon and climate resilient.</i> ▪ <i>Establish proper monitoring and reporting framework</i>
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V. BUDGET EXECUTION PERFORMANCE FOR 2021/2022 FY

The source of the 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 2021/22 FY was Frw 122,101,976,225 executed at 103%.

The over-expenditure was due to the fact that the Government provided an additional budget to the National Strategic Grain Reserve Project equivalent to 2,581,522,739 Frw to purchase food commodities to assist families affected by lockdown due to COVID-19 and disasters. In addition, 7,411,651,846 Frw was added to the Livestock Intensification Program for mass vaccination to deal with of Rift Valley fever epidemic among cows, sheep, and goats.

Table 4: Budget Execution per Agencies 2021/2022

Institutions	Budget types	Revised budget 2021/22	Executed budget	%
MINAGRI Central	Recurrent	1,440,889,889	1,312,973,916	91
	Development	6,400,254,103	8,847,316,574	138
	S/total	7,841,143,992	10,160,290,490	130
RAB	Recurrent	4,937,737,923	4,380,252,574	89
	Development	101,023,499,987	103,096,976,341	102
	S/total	105,961,237,910	107,477,228,915	101
NAEB	Recurrent	929,594,323	929,594,323	100
	Development	7,370,000,000	7,351,970,135	100
	S/total	8,299,594,323	8,281,564,458	100
Total		122,101,976,225	125,919,083,863	103

Source: MINECOFIN

From table 4, we find that the revised budget allocated to MINAGRI Central was executed at 130%, RAB at 101% and NAEB at 100%.

Regarding budget execution per type of budget (domestic, external & districts on agriculture programs) we realized that the revised total budget allocated to MINAGRI Central, RAB, NAEB and, Districts agriculture programs was **165,767,530,236** executed at 103%.

Table 5. Budget Execution per types of budget (domestic, external & earmarked transfers)

BUDGET TYPES	Revised Budget 2021/22	Executed Budget	%
Recurrent	7,308,222,135	6,622,820,813	91
Development (Internal)	55,371,249,661	67,105,834,063	121
Development (External)	59,422,504,429	52,190,428,987	88
Districts Budget Execution on Agriculture Programs (including Earmarked Transfers)	43,665,554,011	44,867,268,736	103
Total	165,767,530,236	170,786,352,599	103

Source: MINECOFIN

As shown in table 5, the recurrent budget was executed at 91%, the domestic development budget at 121%, external development (loan & grant) at 88% while the budget allocated to agriculture programs in districts was executed at 103%.

In general, the external funds registered low rate of budget execution (88%) due to low performance of some externally funded project such as RAB Competitive Research (54%) and the Development of efficient and inclusive market-systems for value chains of poultry and pig industries under ENABEL funds (56%).

Table 6: Domestic Budget Execution per Programs and Subprograms

No.	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Revised Budget 2021/22	Executed Budget	%
1	AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION		4,551,010,225	2,784,706,424	61
		1. Research and Innovation	4,263,976,865	2,578,191,076	60
		2. Extension Services and Technology Adaptation and Skills Development	287,033,360	206,515,348	72
2	SUSTAINABLE CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY		96,472,489,762	97,566,555,394	101

		1. Sustainable, Diversified and Climate Smart Crop Production and Productivity	60,385,902,512	59,417,627,587	98
		2. Sustainable Animal Resources Production and Productivity	23,260,607,012	26,064,146,757	112
		3. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and Resilience Mechanisms	12,825,980,238	12,084,781,050	94
3	VALUE ADDITION AND COMPETITIVENESS OF CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES		12,137,542,630	14,701,035,504	121
		1. Food Systems for domestic market supply	4,767,542,630	7,349,065,369	154
		2. Traditional Export Crop Development	3,763,500,000	3,761,108,794	100
		3. Export Diversification	3,606,500,000	3,590,861,341	100
4	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND RESPONSIVE INSTITUTIONS		1,685,711,473	1,258,796,864	75
		1. Agriculture Sector Planning, Coordination, Financing and Information Systems	45,000,000	44,196,570	98
		2. Animal Resources Policy, Strategies Development	394,904,664	388,673,851	98
		3. Crop Policy and Strategies Development	1,245,806,809	825,926,443	66
5	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES		7,255,222,135	7,087,935,322	98
		Administrative And Support Services	7,255,222,135	7,087,935,322	98
TOTAL			122,101,976,225	123,399,029,508	101

Considering the budget allocated to the Programs, the figures in table 5 reveal that the budget allocated under Agriculture Research and Extension was executed at 61%; Sustainable Crops and Animal Resources Production and Productivity was executed at 101%; Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources was executed at 121%; Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions executed at 75%; and Administrative and Support Services at 98%.

VI. SECTOR PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE FY 2023/2024

The identified sector priorities for 2023/2024 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 2023/2024 priorities were selected taking into consideration the current challenges highlighted which are hindering the performance of agriculture sector.

Table 7: Sector Priority Areas for 2023/2024 FY

PRIORITIES	JUSTIFICATIONS	PROPOSED KEY ACTIONS
<p>1. Strengthen the use of agriculture inputs, research, and extension services to boost productivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only 31.9 % of small-scale farmers used improved seeds in season 2022 A (SSF:31.9 %; LSF:81.7%) ▪ Only 37.6% of small-scale farmers applied inorganic fertilizer in season 2022 A (SSF:37.6%; LSF:83.5%) ▪ Percentage of farmers who applied organic fertilizer: SSF: 69.7%; LSF: 73.8% (SAS: Season A 2022) ▪ Only 18.6% of small-scale farmers applied pesticides (SSF:18.6%; LSF: 72.3%) ▪ Only 65% of farmers benefit of extension services (AHS 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support farmers to access improved seeds, fertilizers, lime, and pesticides ▪ Promotion of production and use of organic fertilizers ▪ Strengthen local seed production to ensure self-sufficiency in quality seeds ▪ Increasing animal feeds and livestock water availability ▪ Mainstream the use of animal breeds that are more productive ▪ Reduce the incidence of major endemic animal diseases ▪ Strengthen the organization of animal product value chain ▪ Strengthen the capacity of extensionists
<p>2. Build resilience to climate change effects and other disasters for smart agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only 8.2% of farmers practiced irrigation, where 7%of small-scale farmers and 59.8% of large-scale farmers (SAS,2022) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalization of the irrigation strategy ▪ Construction of Radical and Progressive terraces ▪ Construction of Marshland, Hillside, and Small-scale irrigation ▪ Plantation of Agro-forestry and fruits trees ▪ Train farmers on integrated farming practices, climate-smart and green production technologies. ▪ Strengthening the farmers' use of climate information in taking agricultural decisions
<p>3. Reinforce post-harvest management of crop and animal products for Food quality and safety</p>	<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) ▪ Farmer are still having difficulties to access post-harvest facilities which causes big losses, affect the quality of produce and revenues of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invest in post-harvest handling facilities for both crops and animal products ▪ Set up a Post-Harvest Loss Monitoring and Evaluation system ▪ Capacity building on post-harvest handling and management. ▪ Ensure quality and food safety standards of agricultural produce.

PRIORITIES	JUSTIFICATIONS	PROPOSED KEY ACTIONS
4. Enhance the commercial of agriculture products to increase revenues earned from local, regional 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 intervention. ▪ Strengthen Agriculture Public-Private Dialogues and Value Chain Platforms ▪ Improve the marketing of agri-export products
5. Increase access to agriculture finance and risk-sharing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only 38.7% of agricultural households had at least one member who requested an agricultural loan (AHS, 2020) ▪ Only 4.81% of the credit to the agriculture sector as a percentage of total loans 	<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. ▪ Conduct a holistic agriculture financing situation analysis and needs assessment for both supply and demand sides of informal and formal lending in Agriculture [A strategy development is ongoing].

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

During a Backward-Looking Joint Sector Review meeting held on October 28, 2021 participants raised different issues and recommendations were taken. Thus, the table 8 highlights the current status of the implementation of the recommendations.

Table 8: Status of the implementation of the recommendations of the last JSR

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
1	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. Coordination mechanisms:	As feedback, MINAGRI informed the participants that climate adaptation is well reflected among priorities of 2022/23 FY especially in priority number two: “Increase resilience to climate change and other disasters for smart agriculture”. In addition, the Ministry will continue to work closely with MoE in the	Through this project, 5 studies have been developed to incorporate climate adaptation-related interventions into Ministry’s plans. MINAGRI jointly with the MoE is developing a proposal to be submitted for funding. MINAGRI is expecting to have Technical Assistant and budget

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
	Interested to know how MINAGRI will coordinate with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) on adaptation targets.	implementation of NDC. Currently, in SPIU/ MINAGRI there is a project which is implementing NDC implementation plan called “Deeping Efforts to accelerate Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation project”. It is UNDP funded project which has the objective to enhance the capacity of the agriculture sector for accelerating the implementation of NDC	support from the EU to implement climate related interventions.
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>	As reaction, MINAGRI informed the participants that every fiscal year, the Ministry elaborates a Capacity Building Plan (CBP) . Thus, the CBP for 2022/23 shall capture “ Capacity Building in Data Collection and Analysis ”.	The staff in charge of Agriculture data, M&E and Planning were trained by IFPRI in Data collection and analysis.
5	<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>	MINAGRI informed the participants that the numbers of food insecurity and malnutrition will be updated once the CFSVA report is finalized and validated	The CFSVA report is completed, and remaining is its launching.
6	<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>	Participants were informed that due to Covid-19 effects, may people have shifted from other sectors for the interested of agriculture sector	The Agricultural labor force decreased from 66% in 2020/21 to 62.4% in May 2022(Q2).
	<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>	The participants were informed that the productivity of beans was affected by the heavy rainfall in Season A 2021 across the country.	The current status is still 0.7 MT/ha. The issue of low productivity is still in place and need further study to identify the root cause.

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
	<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 the 2020/2021 FY.</p>	<p>To issue was addressed in the report.</p>
	<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 an incomplete Board of Directors. Another recommendation was in line with land title payment, equivalent to 5%, NAEB is waiting for cabinet decision as all required documents were submitted to MoE.</p>	<p>1)There is still an issue of an incomplete Board of Directors (ii)The land title payment was accomplished</p>
	<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>	<p>The analysis conducted on the implementation of CAES in 2021/22 and 2022/23 revealed that CAES is under implementation through the existing framework. Around 6.4 billion was allocated out of 10.2 billion, incurring a gap of 3.8 billion to fully implement CAES interventions.</p>
	<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>	<p>3 Staff namely System Administration; Database Administration and Database Administration specialists got training in digital skills</p>
	<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>	<p>The budget constraint prevented the implementation of this activity. We are still looking for the resources.</p>

No	Issues identified	Recommendations/ Clarifications	Current Status
	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.	The control of quality standards of agriculture produce is not only under the MINAGRI mandate but 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).	This is a continuous activity
	Agriculture Bank: Participants in the meeting were interested to know the progress of the implementation of an idea of putting in place “Agriculture Bank”.	MINAGRI informed the participants that the focus will be to establish a “Cooperative Bank” which will support and help farmers across the country, especially in rural areas.	The Cooperative Bank was not yet established. However, there have been an advocacy to commercial banks for more farmers to access financial services at an affordable cost.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF OAG AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The implementation of Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) Audit recommendations which were audited during the period of 2020-2021 (30 June 2021) were at MINAGRI Central fully implemented at 62.5% and partially implemented at 25%. For RAB, the recommendations were fully implemented at 51.4% and partially implemented at 34.7%. Regarding NAEB, the recommendations were fully implemented at 32% and partially implemented at 45.5%. However, some recommendations have not yet been implemented and not applicable as highlighted in table 9.

Table 9: Overall status on Audit Recommendations

Description	No. of Audit recommendations	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented	Not applicable
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MINAGRI Central					
Total	8	5	2	1	0
Percentage	100%	62.5%	25%	12.5%	-
Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)					
Total	72	37	25	4	6
Percentage	100%	51.4%	34.7%	5.6%	8.3%
National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB)					
Total	22	7	10	4	1
Percentage	100%	32%	45.5%	18%	4.5%

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 internal audit team composed by 4 staff is in place within 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 10: Progress toward SDGs indicators

No	SDGs Indicators	Baseline	Status
1	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)-Proxy (CARI Method) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderately food insecure - Severely food insecure 	19.4 % of the total HHs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16.8% are moderately food insecure ▪ 2.6 % are severely food insecure <i>Source: CFSVA,2015</i>	20.6 % of the total HHs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18.8% of HHs are moderately food insecure ▪ 1.8% of HHs are severely food insecure. <i>Source: CFSVA,2021</i>

2	<p>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Plant Genetic Resources</i> - <i>Forest Genetic Resources</i> - <i>Animal Genetic Resources</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>646 Plant genetic resources</i> ▪ <i>40 Animal genetic resources conserved</i> ▪ <i>11 Forest genetic resources</i> <p><i>Source: MINAGRI Report, 2018/19</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>1,335 Plant genetic resources</i> ▪ <i>306 Animal genetic resources conserved</i> ▪ <i>48 Forest genetic resources</i> <p><i>Source: MINAGRI Report, 2021/22</i></p>
3	<p>(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure - % of agriculture land ownership by gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Only Women owns agriculture</i> - <i>Only Men owns agriculture</i> - <i>Both male and female (married couples)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>79.2% Only Women owns agriculture</i> ▪ <i>86.2% Only Men owns agriculture</i> <p><i>Source: EICV 5</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Only Women owns agriculture:88.3%</i> ▪ <i>Only Men owns agriculture: 87.4%</i> <p><i>Source: NISR, AHS 2020</i></p>

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 11: 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	To discuss with NISR to be captured under existing surveys
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	Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry	To discuss with NISR to be captured under existing surveys

	producers.	enterprise size.	
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	To discuss with NISR to be captured under existing surveys
Goal 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Target 2.a. Increase Investments to agriculture	Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	This indicator will be reported on once the Agriculture Public expenditure review is finalized

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE MEETING

During a Joint Sector Review (JSR)_Backward Looking (BL) meeting held on October 25, 2022, the participants in the meeting raised different issues and recommendations as well as clarifications were provided as summarized in the table 12.

Table 12: Remarks and Recommendations

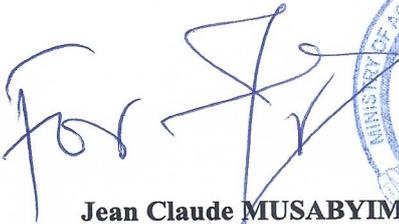
No	Issues identified	Recommended Actions/Explanations
1	Participants requested to know the reasons behind over-expenditure on different programs	As feedback, MINAGRI informed the participants that Budget execution went above 100% due to the crisis response of Covid-19 the and Rift Valley fever epidemic effects.
3	Participants mentioned that since one of the main objectives in the PSTA4 is a more active private sector in agriculture, and which we also know is crucial to reach Rwanda's income objectives, it would be good for the JSR reports to give much more details regarding the performance in this area	MINAGRI informed the participants that the private sector is much more involved in the agriculture sector and its contribution is well captured under PSTA 4 MTR.
4	Members were interested to know the reasons behind the low numbers of strategic reserves for maize and beans.	Participants were informed that the presented figures under strategic reserve represent the stock situation at the end of June 2022, and they do not reflect the total food reserve purchased and distributed to the families in need.
5	The members requested to know why the Ministry is still using food security numbers from the CFSVA 2018. Our understanding is that the 2021 CFSVA was printed.	The participants were informed that the CFSVA is already validated and published on the WFP website. The Ministry is planning for the next one now to improve the methodology and approach for data collection and

	It's important to have a more regular mechanism for monitoring the food security situation to guide interventions that respond to shocks.	validation.
6	The members wanted to know the status of the irrigation management strategy and the post-harvest management strategy	MINAGRI mentioned that the irrigation management strategy is under development and the post-harvest management strategy was finalized for implementation. The former is at the inception report level while the latter is waiting for editing and final approval.
7	The members were interested to know when the cattle registration will be completed.	As feedback, MINAGRI informed the participants that cattle registration is a continuous activity that cannot be ended as we always have new cows born which need to be registered.
8	The participants in the meeting were interested to know the status of the digital Common Data Warehouse (CDW) which was developed through the PforR, but is no longer publicly available online.	As a response, MINAGRI informed the participants that the Common Data Warehouse (CDW) is working and available online, however the audience was informed of a plan to upgrade this system.
9	The members were interested to know if the Ministry will get more budget allocated to the agricultural sector, given inflation and the increasing food prices.	MINAGRI informed them that considering the increasing efforts being invested by the Government of Rwanda, there is high chance that the efforts will continue even in the upcoming fiscal year 2023/24 FY to cope with inflation and increasing food prices as well as agriculture inputs.
10	The participants were interested to know more on the current shocks, inflation, and other challenges that the sector is experiencing. What should change and refocus priorities?	As reaction, the Ministry informed the participants that the Government carrying out different interventions to deal with current shocks and inflation including increasing budget to manage the food prices through the distribution of free or highly subsidized inputs to the farmers and providing water to cattle in the East in response to the droughts.
12	On coordination mechanism, the members approved the proposed organizational chart of the sector stakeholders' coordination. The audience also approved the roadmap for ASWG for the next four months. The members recommended having Technical Working Groups instead of clusters, to harmonize with other Ministries.	MINAGRI welcomed the recommendation and informed the participants that the question of naming is going to re-considered to make sure no confusions are made vis-à-vis other existing platforms. In the meantime, the members are advised to continue working on the structure for proper coordination of all stakeholders working in the agriculture sector.

XII. CONCLUSION

The Chair thanked all the participants for having been actively involved in the meeting. He requested them for continuing supporting the implementation of the approved priorities for 2023/2024 FY.

XIII. SIGNATURES



Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources



Åsa 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)	32,000,000	223,282,824	255,282,824	248,340,401	97
Agricultural Insurance Project (AIP)	434,277,530	-	434,277,530	434,185,710	100
National Strategic Grain Reserve Project	4,767,542,630	-	4,767,542,630	7,349,065,369	154
Buffet Project (Nasho Irrigation)	73,604,112	-	73,604,112	73,604,111	100
Deeping Efforts to accelerate Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation project	-	452,522,314	452,522,314	325,096,290	72
Climate mainstreaming pilot for the coffee and tea sectors	417,024,693		417,024,693	417,024,693	100
TOTAL	5,724,448,965	675,805,138	6,400,254,103	8,847,316,574	138

ANNEX 2: NAEB PROJECTS BUDGET EXECUTION

Projects	Revised Domestic Budget	Executed Budget	%
Improving Coffee Production, Productivity and Quality	2,190,200,000	2,188,400,787	100
Tea Expansion Project	1,573,300,000	1,572,708,007	100
Sericulture Project	412,635,000	410,197,439	99
Export Logistics Development	65,000,000	63,722,049	98
Flower Park Construction	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	100
Commodity Chain Development (Horticulture Intensification and Quality Management)	128,365,000	116,461,853	91
Kigali Wholesale Market	500,000	480,000	96
TOTAL	7,370,000,000	7,351,970,135	100

ANNEX 3: RAB PROJECTS BUDGET EXECUTION

Projects	Revised Budget	Domestic	Revised Loan	External	Revised Grant	External	Total	Executed Budget	%
One Cow Per Family Valorization of Rurambi Irrigation Scheme In Bugesera District	5,000,000 1,070,232,086	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000,000 1,070,232,086	5,000,000 1,283,916,632	100 120
RAB Competitive Research					3,065,967,701		3,065,967,701	1,660,620,941	54
Rural Community Support Project (RCSP)	200,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	100
Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP)	150,000,000	9,866,244,000	14,556,380,696	-	-	-	10,016,244,000	9,898,514,623	99
Export Targeted Irrigation (ETI)	150,000,000						14,706,380,696	14,587,330,616	99
Development of Market Responsive plant varieties and seed systems to reduce Rwanda's dependency on seed importation	1,298,000,000						1,298,000,000	1,018,002,561	78
Government Funded Modern Irrigation (GFI)	5,924,211,236						5,924,211,236	5,535,063,874	93
Small Scale Irrigation Technology (SSIT)	156,330,360						156,330,360	151,049,281	97
Horticulture Center of Excellence (HCoE)	188,050,360						188,050,360	162,577,562	86
Aquaculture and fisheries development	799,551,045						799,551,045	536,489,756	67
Agriculture Mechanization	200,000,000						200,000,000	185,632,255	93

Sustainable Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP)	Agriculture Intensification	531,863,736	-	9,653,667,165	10,185,530,901	9,346,681,448	92
Livestock Program(LIP)	Intensification	3,004,680,212	-	-	3,004,680,212	10,416,332,058	347
Crop Project(Including fertilizer import)	Intensification	2,848,881,661	-	-	2,848,881,661	2,493,566,835	88
Development of efficient and inclusive market-systems for value chains of poultry and pig industries under ENABEL funds		-	-	2,692,490,185	2,692,490,185	1,503,817,093	56
Technology development for enhancement of food safety and Value addition in Agriculture		200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	100
Kayonza Irrigation and Integrated Watershed management Project (KIWP)		150,000,000	11,622,806,138	-	11,772,806,138	9,711,397,115	82
Gabiro Agri-Business Hub Project		25,000,000,000	-	-	25,000,000,000	27,880,349,127	112
Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Market linkage Project (SAPMP)		100,000,000	-	723,765,512	823,765,512	691,823,357	84
Rehabilitation of Bugesera Irrigation Schemes (166 Ha)		150,000,000	-	-	150,000,000	148,943,798	99
Rural Poor Stimulus Facility project		-	-	890,699,828	890,699,828	1,081,497,420	121
Partnership for Resilient and Inclusive Small Livestock Markets (PRISM)		150,000,000	5,674,678,066	-	5,824,678,066	4,398,369,989	76
Total		42,276,800,696	41,720,108,900	17,026,590,391	101,023,499,987	103,096,976,341	102

ANNEX 4: BUDGET EXECUTION FOR EARMARKED TRANSFERS

Districts	Revised Budget 2021/22	Executed Budget	%
4000 NGOMA DISTRICT	1,466,382,856	1,640,564,998	112
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,297,129,993	1,460,912,136	113
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	167,245,569	177,645,568	106
D503 Producer Professionalization	2,007,294	2,007,294	100
4100 BUGESERA DISTRICT	1,610,115,337	1,791,384,730	111
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,427,443,623	1,607,593,017	113
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	131,060,001	132,180,000	101
D503 Producer Professionalization	51,611,713	51,611,713	100
4200 GATSIBO DISTRICT	1,669,702,293	1,745,063,612	105
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,527,302,504	1,602,663,823	105
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	142,399,789	142,399,789	100
4300 KAYONZA DISTRICT	1,423,060,937	1,861,862,851	131
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,290,581,800	1,724,483,715	134
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	130,397,307	135,297,306	104
D503 Producer Professionalization	2,081,830	2,081,830	100
4400 KIREHE DISTRICT	1,446,362,631	1,714,184,129	119
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,251,469,756	1,506,751,255	120
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	146,768,100	159,308,099	109
D503 Producer Professionalization	48,124,775	48,124,775	100
4500 NYAGATARE DISTRICT	4,214,188,492	4,287,154,873	102
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	4,076,923,349	4,149,889,730	102
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	137,265,143	137,265,143	100
4600 RWAMAGANA DISTRICT	1,399,387,531	1,403,787,531	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,236,385,419	1,236,385,419	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	127,563,399	131,963,399	103
D503 Producer Professionalization	35,438,713	35,438,713	100
4700 HUYE DISTRICT	840,182,010	840,182,010	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	695,483,445	695,483,445	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	144,698,565	144,698,565	100
4800 NYAMAGABE DISTRICT	1,987,445,258	1,991,765,258	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,854,399,909	1,854,399,909	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	133,045,349	137,365,349	103
4900 GISAGARA DISTRICT	1,533,811,280	1,536,151,280	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,410,480,818	1,410,480,818	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	123,330,462	125,670,462	102

5000 MUHANGA DISTRICT	687,716,171	693,668,171	101
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	563,138,470	563,138,470	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	124,577,701	130,529,701	105
5100 KAMONYI DISTRICT	418,474,963	421,354,963	101
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	391,642,532	391,642,532	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	24,406,235	27,286,235	112
D503 Producer Professionalization	2,426,196	2,426,196	100
5200 NYANZA DISTRICT	769,854,658	775,684,658	101
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	488,589,867	488,589,867	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	278,838,595	284,668,595	102
D503 Producer Professionalization	2,426,196	2,426,196	100
5300 NYARUGURU DISTRICT	2,517,720,332	2,455,308,609	98
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	2,216,744,992	2,149,983,269	97
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	290,102,046	294,452,046	101
D503 Producer Professionalization	10,873,294	10,873,294	100
5400 RUSIZI DISTRICT	1,448,308,939	1,451,908,938	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,123,449,165	1,123,449,165	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	316,958,480	320,558,479	101
D503 Producer Professionalization	7,901,294	7,901,294	100
5500 NYABIHU DISTRICT	1,712,252,527	1,712,252,527	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,556,869,662	1,556,869,662	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	118,348,252	118,348,252	100
D503 Producer Professionalization	37,034,613	37,034,613	100
5600 RUBAVU DISTRICT	1,747,172,446	1,748,812,445	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,582,328,333	1,582,328,333	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	99,412,270	101,052,269	102
D503 Producer Professionalization	65,431,843	65,431,843	100
5700 KARONGI DISTRICT	1,507,228,661	1,507,228,661	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,239,457,369	1,239,457,369	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	267,771,292	267,771,292	100
5800 NGORORERO DISTRICT	1,801,492,258	1,806,974,064	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,648,342,925	1,648,342,925	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	115,124,320	120,606,126	105
D503 Producer Professionalization	38,025,013	38,025,013	100
5900 NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT	1,674,918,793	1,677,888,792	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,564,512,001	1,564,512,001	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	110,406,792	113,376,791	103
6000 RUTSIRO DISTRICT	1,094,407,864	1,100,107,863	101
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	944,252,352	944,252,352	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	150,155,512	155,855,511	104

6100 BURERA DISTRICT	2,299,908,776	2,307,678,775	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	2,170,950,347	2,170,950,347	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	128,958,429	136,728,428	106
6200 GICUMBI DISTRICT	1,247,851,560	1,247,851,560	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,062,627,483	1,062,627,483	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	137,354,864	137,354,864	100
D503 Producer Professionalization	47,869,213	47,869,213	100
6300 MUSANZE DISTRICT	3,108,723,980	3,108,723,980	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	2,961,903,526	2,961,903,526	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	115,898,854	115,898,854	100
D503 Producer Professionalization	30,921,600	30,921,600	100
6400 RULINDO DISTRICT	1,196,444,723	1,197,284,723	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,021,661,689	1,021,661,689	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	123,136,893	123,976,893	101
D503 Producer Professionalization	51,646,141	51,646,141	100
6500 GAKENKE DISTRICT	1,606,257,690	1,606,257,690	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	1,408,202,426	1,408,202,426	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	143,806,623	143,806,623	100
D503 Producer Professionalization	54,248,641	54,248,641	100
6600 RUHANGO DISTRICT	519,497,188	519,497,188	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	370,685,575	370,685,575	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	108,460,000	108,460,000	100
D503 Producer Professionalization	40,351,613	40,351,613	100
7000 KIGALI CITY	716,683,857	716,683,857	100
D501 Sustainable Crop Production	558,657,752	558,657,752	100
D502 Sustainable Livestock Production	158,026,105	158,026,105	100
Total	43,665,554,011	44,867,268,736	103

ANNEX 5: SECTOR INDICATORS MATRIX (For the selected 10 sector indicators)

NST /SECTOR OUTCOME	INDICATOR	UNIT	BASELINE (2018/19)	2020/21 Targets	2020/21 Achievement	Target 2021/22	Actual Performance	
Economic Transformation Pillar								
Priority 6: Modernize and increase the productivity of Agriculture and livestock								
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	MT of yield/ha (key crops)	MT	Maize: 1.5	Maize: 2.34	Maize: 1.6	Maize: 2.76	Maize: 1.6	
			Beans: 0.8	Beans: 1.69	Beans: 0.7	Beans: 1.86	Beans: 0.7	
			Irish potatoes: 9	Irish potatoes: 11.6	Irish potato: 8.9	Irish potatoes: 13.5	Irish potatoes: 8.6	
			Wheat: 1.2	Wheat: 1.29	Wheat: 1.0	Wheat: 1.44	Wheat: 1.1	
			Soy beans: 0.5	Soybean: 0.84	Soybeans: 0.5	Soybeans: 0.97	Soybeans: 0.5	
			61,944	77,084	66,840.50	67,570.5	68,126	
Ha of land under irrigation (Marshland, Hillside and Small scale)								
Percentage of farm operations mechanized		%	26	37	30	41	36	
Ha of land consolidated under priority crops	Ha	Season A:	Season B:	Season A:	Season B:	Season A:	Season B:	
		Rice: 14,107	Rice: 14,601	Rice: 13,949	Rice: 14,553	Rice: 253,253	Rice: 14,448	Rice: 15,102
		Wheat: 5,834	Wheat: 28,259	Wheat: 6,944	Wheat: 42,145	Wheat: 14,226	Wheat: 5,784	Wheat: 34,999

	Maize: 241,257 Irish Potatoes: 61,418 Cassava: 49,234 Beans: 361,583 Soybean: 6,213 Vegetables: 5,093 Total: 744,739	Maize: 62,038 Irish Potatoes: 51,026 Cassava: 27,781 Beans: 350,115 Soybean: 7,164 Vegetables: 3,925 Total: 544,909	Maize: 260,300 Irish Potatoes: 65,700 Cassava: 44,238 Beans: 330,670 Soybean: 4,815 Vegetables: 7,500 Total: 732,623	Maize: 45,808 Irish Potatoes: 49,339 Cassava: 36,064 Beans: 369,525 Soybean: 2,430 Vegetables: 8,837 Total: 568,701	Maize: 253,253 Irish Potatoes: 62,652 Cassava: 55,278 Beans: 358,696 Soybean: 4,553 Vegetables: 7,448 Total: 762,773	Maize: 56,685 Irish Potatoes: 49,732 Cassava: 20,380 Beans: 340,188 Soybean: 3,036 Vegetables: 6,746 Total: 523,236	Maize: 365,565 Irish Potatoes: 64,479 Cassava: 8700 Beans: 4,613 Soybean: 57,815 Vegetables: 8,000 Total: 776,651	Maize: 345,082 Irish Potatoes: 52,426 Cassava: 36,561 Beans: 2,786 Soybean: 22,024 Vegetables: 9,166 Total: 536,473	Maize: 252,271 Irish Potatoes: 60,203 Cassava: 51,968 Beans: 371,277 Soybean: 4,691 Vegetables: 6,108 Total: 766,750	Maize: 57,593 Irish Potatoes: 50,607 Cassava: 29,567 Beans: 342,075 Soybean: 4,867 Vegetables: 4,407 Total: 539,216.9
Ha of radical terraces constructed: Radical (R) Progressive (P)	R: 122465.5 P: 945094	R: 125,000 P: 965,604	R: 131,056.7 P: 972,055	R: 133,729.84 P: 983,212	R: 135,344 P: 986,276					
Improved post-harvest management	Number	370	267	8	8					8
Increased revenue from coffee, tea and horticulture	Number	160	2	3	3					3
	MT of green coffee produced	22,385	20,958	23,241	18,564					
	MT of made tea produced	30,443	34,736	34,983	36,129.60					

	MT of fruit and vegetables exported	MT	37,343	33,500	15,803	23,314	42,559
Social Transformation Pillar							
Priority Area 2: Eradicating Malnutrition: By promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture and food security							
Enhanced food security and nutrition	MT of food commodities stored as strategic food reserve	MT	Maize: 8,452.3	Maize: 131,684	Maize: 15,752	Maize: 134,712	Maize: 13,805
			Beans: 3,436.2	Beans: 65,307	Beans: 5,550	Beans: 66,809	Beans: 3,299.5

ANNEX 6: COVID-19 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN EVALUATION

Sector	Socio-Economic recovery priorities	Proposed interventions/indicators under the ERP	Flagship Project/Program Name Implementing the ERP under related interventions	Targets in Economic Recovery Plan (From 2020-2022)	Budget Allocated (2020/21)	Budget Execution	Budget Allocated (2021/22)	Budget Execution	Progress/Achievements and Innovations Implemented (2021/2022)
AGRICULTURE	Ensure Food Self-Sufficiency by increasing Agriculture production	Number of Ha planted with crops resilient to drought (sweet potatoes and cassava)	CIP	80,947 ha of Cassava	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	79,839 ha Cassava
			CIP	UREA: 11,479 DAP: 18,387 NPK: 19,902.9 KCL+Blends: 3,804.8 Tot: 53,573.7 MT	9,682,047,203	9,682,047,203	15,967,205,706	15,967,205,706	DAP: 24,590.2 UREA: 17,873.4 NPK: 21,657.7 KCL+Blends: 5,949.9 Total: 70,071.2
			CIP	Maize: 5,435 Soybean: 185.2 Wheat: 955.8 Tot: 6,576 MT	7,617,952,797	7,617,952,797	13,632,631,174	13,632,631,174	Maize: 4,123.4 Soybean: 311.7 Wheat : 1,477.1 Tot: 5,912.2
		MT of lime applied on acidic soils	CIP	22,436.20	1,679,791,334	1,679,791,334	1,825,664,833	1,825,664,833	15,857.60

