



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL
RESOURCES**

**FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW
FY 2015 – 2016
REPORT**

JUNE, 2015

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES
FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 2015-2016
REPORT

I. Introduction

The Joint Sector Review is a forum for stakeholders in the agricultural sector to engage in policy dialogue and to ensure ownership, accountability and transparency in the implementation and monitoring of the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II), operationalized through the third phase of the Strategic Programme for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA III).

The 2015/16 forward looking Agricultural Joint Sector Review had four (4) main objectives:

1. To discuss and validate the 2015/16 sectorial targets and related policy actions
2. To present the sector's priorities as discussed during the planning and budgeting consultations
3. To briefly assess progress towards the implementation of the 2014/15 policy actions and assess relevance of a PSTA III mid-term review
4. To prioritize policy related studies in the sector to be conducted in 2015/16 fiscal year

The Ministry of Agriculture & Animal Resources organized its Joint Sector Review Meeting on the 19th and 20th May, 2015. The first day comprised of field visits in order to inform the deliberations of the Joint Sector Review. Sites visited included¹ Kayonza-Rwamagana, Bugesera-Gashora and Muhanga. The subsequent day comprised of the Joint Sector Review meeting, which was held at the Lemigo Hotel in Kigali. The meeting was chaired by the **Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Animal Resources**, and jointly co-chaired by the **Permanent Secretary, MINAGRI** and the **European Union** (respectively, the Chairs & Co-Chairs of the Agricultural Sector Working Group).

II. Observations from the Field Trips (19th May, 2015)

Observations from LWH Marshland Irrigation Site in Muhanga (JICA):

The average yield from rice cultivation in the LWH project was reported to be approximately 4.3 MT/Ha. While this is indicative of room for future improvement, there has been considerable progress made in this Project over a couple of years. Improvements include access to water through dam construction, effective Water User Associations (WUAs), provision of extension services and soil development under LWH/RSSP. This Project is a good example of developing both hard and soft (WUAs) infrastructure.

The water stored in reservoirs in the area are used for irrigating rice cultivation, fish farming and supplying water in the area (WASAC). The Water User Associations recommended that WASAC join their organization in order to ensure better coordination between various stakeholders involved. Some challenges highlighted in the brief included the lack of access to storage facilities by

¹ Kayonza-Rwamagana: Kigabiro Milk Collection Centre & LWH/RSSP hillside terracing sites; Bugesera-Gashora: AfDB Marshland development project and the Kanzenze Ntarama private dairy processing plant; Muhanga: LWH/RSSP marshland irrigation project to develop rice cultivation in Rugeramigozi.

cooperatives, especially for rice seeds. The farmer cooperatives also have limited access to mechanization services, especially for weeding, threshing and winnowing.

Observations from Gashora Marshland AfDB Irrigation Project & Kazenze Ntarama dairy processing plant in Bugesera (RTDA):

This is a regional project encompassing Burundi and Rwanda and is financed by the African Development Bank. The total command area of the project (gross) is 750 Ha and it commenced on 21st June 2014. The Contractor Companies include: Joint Venture SINOHYDRO (China) & HORIZON (Rwanda); The Supervision Company is SCET-Tunisi. The Project is scheduled, as per the contract, to be completed on 20th Oct 2015. As per 18th May 2015 however, the time consumed for the project duration was 68% whereas the completion of works was at 37%. Factors to explain the project delay include the late mobilization of key personnel and equipment by the contractor as well as bad weather conditions. The Project is likely to end in the first quarter of 2016. A key challenge noted by partners who visited the site was that of training Water User Associations to productively operate and maintain the Project after completion, and getting them to contribute toward the electricity costs of the Project. The team also visited a dairy processing plant run by the Crystal Bottling Co. This plant will commence operations shortly and will produce pasteurized milk, fortified milk fortified milk to enhance nutritional outcomes, sour milk and other dairy products such as cheese, butter, and cream. The present core business of the firm is the production of bottles, cups, straws and soft drinks. Challenges faced by the firm include- inconsistent power and water supply; stakeholder partnership required for the commercialization of products; and the lack of expertise in milk processing.

Observations from Kigabiro Milk Collection Center in Rwamagana & RSSP/LWH Hillside Irrigation Project in Kayonza (MINAGRI)

The team that visited the Kigabiro MCC and Kayonza Hillside Irrigation Project identified certain key questions and recommendations for each of these sites. The key questions raised with reference to the MCC included: How can cooperatives be trained/equipped to estimate the cost of production and what is an appropriate & efficient feeding strategy that can be implemented to raise productivity. Since members of the cooperatives are unaware of the cost of production, this poses a challenge for setting the price and making informed production and sale decisions. For the Kayonza hillside irrigation and land husbandry activities, the team identified the following set of questions: What is the selection criteria for crops to be cultivated? How cost effective are the irrigation schemes? Key recommendations formulated by the group for this site comprised of encouraging private sector engagement and helping/training farmers to compute the cost of their production activities.

III. Sectorial Priorities & Budgetary Allocations for FY 2015/16

The budget execution for FY 2014/15, sectorial priorities for the fiscal year 2015/16 and the consequent budgetary allocations to realize the sector's plans were presented to the forum by the **Permanent Secretary, MINAGRI**. The presentation can be found as **Annex 1** to this report. The following is a summary of the discussion centered on this presentation:

EU: What is the proportion of the FY 2015/16 MINAGRI budget funded by internal and external financing?

Response: This is presented in the budget presentation made by the Permanent Secretary, MINAGRI at the Forward **Looking** Joint Sector Review meeting, and will be shared with all stakeholders after the meeting.

EU: Given the current budgetary allocation for RAB & MINALOC in FY 2015/16 are there enough funds to implement Twigire Muhizi extension model as per MINAGRI's plans and expectations?

Response: A costed action plan for Twigire Muhizi was validated by the Agricultural Sector Working Group in March. As per the funding requirements for all activities detailed therein, the sectorial budget for Twigire Muhizi in FY 2015/16 is not adequate. The current budgetary provisions will only cover capacity building aspects of the programme (under RAB) and the development of extension material (in partnership with the One Acre Fund/Tubura). Funds will be required to accomplish other activities under the programme such as the provision of appropriate incentives to Farmer Promoters at the village level.

RAB: Some important projects to be undertaken in the forthcoming FY were not presented in the budget presentation including the Livestock Intensification Programme (LIP), which has components of animal disease control and management, animal feeding and beekeeping among others; as well as the Aquaculture and Fisheries development project.

USAID: What is the proportion of the national budget being spent on agriculture in FY 2015/16 and in the coming years?

Response: It is difficult to present an exact figure at the moment as the national budget for the forthcoming FY is yet to be finalized. However, the budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector (including MINAGRI and agriculture-related activities under the mandate of other line ministries such as MINEDUC, MINIRENA, etc.) is typically between 11-12%.

DfID: The proportion of the budget allocated to development of agricultural productivity vis-à-vis other sector outcomes appears much higher than the provisions of the Agricultural Sector Investment Plan-2 (ASIP-2). Are the budgetary allocations consistent with ASIP-2?

Response: The largest contributor to agricultural sectorial growth are increases in agricultural productivity. Increased agricultural productivity, in turn, require large capital intensive investments in land husbandry, irrigation, etc. that are considerably more expensive than activities pertaining to other sector outcomes. Thus, there are two factors that explain the large spending on increasing agricultural productivity- the contribution to sectorial growth & the capital intensive nature of investments required to realize the outcome.

EU: Could we have data on which is the budget for districts and other decentralized entities? Could these amounts be included in the narrative and or table of Budget planned?

Note: This will be included as annex 1.3 to the JSR Report

USAID: Based on the sectorial targets pertaining to the strategic reserve for maize (10,000 MT) and beans (5,000 MT), and assuming a cost of 400 RwF/Kg for beans and 50 RwF/Kg for maize, the required budgetary allocation to accomplish the target is equal to 2.5 billion RwF. The actual budgetary allocation to the National Strategic Grain Reserve however is 2.2 billion RwF- How were the targets and/or budgetary allocations decided upon?

Response: Rwanda is not a country in a permanent state of crisis. Therefore, every year the strategic reserve silos have to be emptied and replenished. The strategic reserve has in-built revolving funds that are used to top up internally generated funds.

EU: Request for improvement on budget figures in the working documents- Can we show budgetary allocations for future years, and actual budget figures for FY 2014/15 against the outcomes?

Note: The working documents were prepared in accordance with the format stipulated by MINECOFIN. As additional information it will be possible to present budgetary allocations toward sector outcomes for the ongoing FY (presented in the forward looking Joint Sector Review report for FY 2014/15), and future budgetary allocations as per the classifications available in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. It is too early, at this time of year, to assess the outcomes on (mostly annual) indicators of progress for FY 2014/15- these will be presented in the Backward Looking Joint Sector Review for FY 2014/15 which will be held later in the year.

IV. FY 2015/16 Sectorial Targets and Policy Actions

In the 2013/14 Joint Sector Review Meetings a maximum of ten indicators were identified for regular sector monitoring. The agriculture sector monitoring matrix includes 7 sector outcomes and associated indicators (10 sector indicators and 2 core EDPRS 2 indicators) - some of these indicators have undergone modification in order to ensure alignment with the agricultural sector Results Framework for PSTA III, and indicators being monitored under the sector's Programme for Results Framework. The indicators, targets and associated policy actions (a maximum of 2 per indicator) were presented in the working documents to sector stakeholders. The discussion in the Sector Review Meeting following a presentation by the **Director General of Planning, MINAGRI** focused on the proposed policy actions for the forthcoming fiscal year- this is summarized below.

MINEAC: Propose to include implementation of the Food Balance Sheet for Rwanda as a policy action associated with the sector outcome of institutional development. The operationalization of the Food Balance Sheet could begin with priority food commodities such as maize, wheat, rice, sugar and beans, and later be expanded to a total of 12 commodities.

RAB: This forum could help to formulate policy actions pertaining to the development of an enabling environment for agri-business promotion, as requested in the presentation. More specifically, it would be useful to focus on policy actions to promote agricultural insurance and the commodities exchange in Rwanda. With reference to the sector outcome of increasing animal resource productivity, we propose a policy action to draft and validate (at the ASWG level) the National Animal Breeding Policy.

Response: A study on agricultural insurance is already in the pipeline. The commodities exchange is primarily a private sector led initiative; the Government will essentially play a facilitative role.

EU: In the presentation and subsequent discussion thus far we have only focused on the policy actions for the sector and not the targets for sector outcome indicators. Can we discuss this as well? For instance, the target for the strategic reserve of maize and beans seems a little ambitious...

Response: The targets for the sector outcome indicators can be discussed in the Agricultural Sector Working Group (these were circulated in the working documents for the JSR). The target for the strategic grain reserve is always a contentious issue. It could be useful to carefully examine the rationale for increasing or decreasing the quantity stored in this reserve.

Agri-Pro Focus Hub: One of the main constraints to the increase of animal resource productivity is the availability and access to animal feeds. We therefore propose that a policy on animal feeds be developed.

World Bank: The number of indicators and policy actions that we commit to should be restricted to a realistic and/or achievable number. We should have not more than 10 policy actions- can we prioritize the policy actions accordingly in this or another session?

Response: Let us build a Sector Working Group priority list of policy actions and studies to be discussed and validated by the ASWG.

EU: For improvements in agricultural productivity it is important to emphasize capacity building of extension workers and agricultural practitioners through university degree training, vocational training and/or polytechnics. Moreover, the importance of designing appropriate and sustainable incentive mechanisms for Farmer Promoters (under Twigire Muhinzi) should not be undermined.

Response: The projects to be funded by the Howard G. Buffett foundation are still under a planning stage. However, at this point it is clear that the Project will include two components- a productivity improvement component and a capacity building component. Under the capacity building component it is proposed to build a technical institution that will impart various levels of training (technical certification, extension services, post-graduate level, etc.) from the farmer to the practitioner level. This is still under discussion but it is certain that the training of farmers will be a big part of the Project.

The structuring of a performance-based incentive mechanism for Farmer Promoters is tricky, especially concerns of ensuring the sustainability of such a package. Discussions to arrive at a suitable model are underway. It is unlikely that this will take the form of a monthly payment.

Following a Sector Wide Approach Group meeting on 28th May, 2015 the following set of policy actions for FY 2015/16 was validated:

Table 1: Policy Actions for FY 2015/16

Focus Area	Proposed Policy Action
Soil Conservation and Land Husbandry	1. Validate the Policy and Strategy on National Soil Conservation & Land Husbandry
Irrigation	2. Review the Ministerial order (no 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013) to incorporate protection of private lands developed with public investment, equitable distribution of public investment and improve participation of the private sector in irrigation development
Food & Nutritional Security	3. Validate guidelines to mainstream nutrition in agricultural activities
Extension	4. Validate the National Agricultural Extension Policy & revised Strategy
Seeds	5. Finalize the review of the existing regulatory framework on seeds (i.e. the policy, law, and regulations) and develop actionable recommendations for increasing quality seeds availability and private sector participation in Rwanda's seed market.
Fertilizers	6. Establishment of farmer database and linking it to agriculture services using IT solutions
Agribusiness Development	7. Finalize and validate the National Tea & Coffee Policies and Regulations 8. Validate the revised Rural and Agricultural Financial Services Strategy
Feeder Roads	9. Validate the National Feeder Roads Policy, Strategy & Master Plan

Institutional Development	10. Validate a collaboration framework between MINAGRI and MINALOC for the implementation of agriculture and livestock programmes
Environment	11. Validate an Action Plan to mainstream climate & environment in agriculture and livestock programmes

V. Policy-Related Analytical Studies

The list of proposed policy-related analytical studies was presented to stakeholders in the working documents circulated prior to the Joint Sector Review Meeting. The following recommendations were made for studies

RAB: Propose to conduct a study on the contribution of livestock to the growth of the agricultural sector and national GDP.

Hon. Minister: Propose a study on reviewing the research strategy of the Rwandan agricultural sector to make research results more 'real world' or applicable to the sector's requirements.

Permanent Secretary, MINAGRI: A study will be conducted on how to reorient the sectorial focus strategically by focusing on specific food & export crops and sequencing interventions in order to maximize the impact of policy interventions on agricultural sector growth.

Following a Sector Wide Approach Group meeting on 28th May 2015 the following set of policy related analytical studies for FY 2015/16 was validated:

Table 2: Planned Analytical Studies for FY 2015/16

Study	Responsible Agency	Funding Source
1. Agricultural Productivity: Assessment of the Impact and Perception of the Crop Intensification Programme in Rwanda	RAB	MINAGRI
2. Post-Harvest: Review of the post-harvest, storage and handling strategy and recommendations for its improvement	MINAGRI	WFP
3. Agricultural Inputs: A study on exit strategies from input subsidies and its implications for growth and development*	MINAGRI	MINECOFIN
4. Private Sector Development: Study on the policy and enabling environment for private sector engagement in agricultural commodity value chains*	MINAGRI/PSDAG (USAID Project)	USAID
5. Livestock: Study on livestock assessment	MINAGRI/USAID	USAID
6. Institutional Development: Study on the corporatization of the National Agricultural Export Board (NAEB)	NAEB	MINAGRI
7. Export Promotion: The business case for stevia production in Rwanda	NAEB	MINAGRI

8. Research: A study on reviewing the research strategy of the Rwandan agricultural sector to make research results more 'real world' or applicable to the sector's requirements.	RAB	MINAGRI
9. Sector Strategy: A study on how to reorient the sectorial focus strategically by focusing on specific food & export crops and sequencing interventions in order to maximize the impact of policy interventions on agricultural sector growth.	MINAGRI/IFPRI	IFPRI
10. Institutional Development: Capacity Building Needs Assessment Study: A review of the recommendations from the 2013 report in light of decentralization and restructuring across GoR	DFID/EU/MINAGRI	DFID/EU

*Carried over from FY 2014/15.

VI. Recommendations to improve stakeholder participation in the Sector Working Group

The Co-Chair of the Agricultural Sector Working Group made a presentation with recommendations to improve stakeholder participation in the ASWG. These suggestions were welcomed by members of the ASWG who then made further proposals to build upon this presentation. This is captured in the discussion summarized below:

MINAGRI: It is important to have representation from the Central Bank (BNR) in the SWG. Their work on making GDP projections relies heavily on forecasting the growth of the agricultural sector given the structural composition of the Rwandan economy. It is therefore important that the team at BNR are involved in the agricultural sector policy dialogue.

Gardens for Health International: Under the plans for the Buffett Foundation Project, are there any policy interventions proposed to complement conservation agriculture?

Response: While there is no doubt that this is good agronomic practice, a movement to agriculture in Rwanda will require a paradigm shift in terms of mindset and adaptation of practices. The capacity building components of the Project will include demonstration aspects which will help to raise awareness about this methodology and its benefits.

World Bank: It is imperative to have representation from farmer groups within the ASWG. The presentation also proposed a brief by MINICOM on SME clusters in this forum. There could actually be room for dialogue with MINICOM on other pressing issues that require inter-ministerial coordination e.g. the supply of primary produce as raw materials for agro-processing plants.

DfID: It would be useful to review the composition of the Sub Sector Working Groups along with the Co-Chairs. The presentation proposed annual engagement of various stakeholders (through briefings)- we could actually encourage more frequent participation by making the Sub Sector Working Groups relevant to them.

Response: The ASWG could take on the assignment of assessing the performance and composition of the various Sub Sector Working Groups.

MINECOFIN: We should aim to increase the participation of NGOs in this forum.

Hon. Minister: There are a lot of annual briefings to the ASWG proposed in the presentation which may not be practicable- maybe some of these can be accommodated in the relevant Sub Sector Working Groups.

VII. Update on MINAGRI Restructuring Process

The Permanent Secretary, MINAGRI and the Director Generals of the Rwanda Agricultural Board and National Agricultural Export Boards presented updates on the restructuring process in their respective agencies to the forum. Participants were informed that more detailed information could be found in a Gazette from 15th February on the website of the Office of the Prime Minister. It was also agreed that MINAGRI would circulate documents on the restructuring process to provide further information. This section of the report paraphrases the questions raised by sector stakeholders, and the Ministry's subsequent responses, motivated by these presentations.

World Bank: The first question pertains to the statistical capacity for agriculture under the new structure. Are there still statistical experts within MINAGRI, and if so, what is their mandate vis-à-vis that of the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)? The provision of agricultural statistics regularly is essential for our work. The second question refers to the new inspectorate authority RICA- where will this be housed? In most countries this authority is placed under the line Ministry in-charge of agriculture. And finally, it was mentioned by RAB that the restructuring process aimed to strengthen the District offices- what is the number of people who will be in-charge of monitoring implementation at the district and sector levels?

Response: There was a high-level decision on the national strategy for statistics which decided that the mandate for statistics across all sectors would rest with NISR. The institute has accordingly been equipped to expand its operations. There will however still be an agricultural statistical expert within the Planning Directorate in MINAGRI central under the new structure.

RICA has departments from 3 line Ministries. It is currently housed under MINICOM, but every line Ministry still holds responsibility for its department & inter-ministerial coordination.

IFAD: Has a coordination mechanism been put in RAB & NAEB place to monitor the activities at the District level?

Response: In response to both the World Bank & IFAD's questions regarding monitoring of District activities: MINAGRI is to define the roles and responsibilities of District Officers (including technical profiling and job descriptions). There are 2 officials in the agricultural sector offices (for each of 416 sectors) and 7 officials at the district agricultural offices (for each of 30 districts).

DFID: Have the new roles incorporated in the MINAGRI structure been filled and budgeted for in the FY 2015/16 budget? Given the significant restructuring and decentralization taking place there is a need to undertake a Capacity Needs Assessment Study.

Response: There was previously a recruitment ban, which has now been lifted. We have obtained written authorization from MIFOTRA to recruit persons to fill the new positions- this process is underway and the positions were budgeted for under the FY 2015/16 budget. The SPIUs under MINAGRI, RAB and NAEB will have flexible & dynamic structures which will enable the Ministry to meet its capacity needs over time.

VIII. Relevance of Mid Term Review of PSTA III

The forum discussed that a mid-term review of PSTA III would be necessary to ensure alignment with the revised EDPRS 2 at the national level and the Malabo declaration at the continental level. Moreover, the validation of the Agricultural Sector Investment Plan-2 in FY 2014/15 and the

publication of EICV IV results pointed to a need for reviewing where the sector stands with reference to its targets for FY 2017/18. The methodology and timing for this review would be discussed by the Agricultural Sector Working Group contingent on the findings and timing of the EDPRS 2 mid-term review (to ensure alignment of the sector strategic plans with the national framework).

IX. List of Annexes

1. Presentations from the Joint Sector Review Meeting on 20th May, 2015
2. Updated Working Documents for the Forward Looking Joint Sector Review FY 2015/16:
 - a. Report
 - b. Annexes (1-6)

X. Meeting Closing

The Chair concluded the half day meeting and thanked all the participants for attending and providing their useful contributions to the policy dialogue.

XI. Signatures



Chair Geraldine MUKESHIMANA
Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources



Co-Chair Achim Tillesen
E.U Head of Cooperation

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES
FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 2015-2016
REVISED WORKING DOCUMENT

I. Introduction

The Joint Sector Review is a forum for stakeholders in the agricultural sector to engage in policy dialogue and to ensure ownership, accountability and transparency in the implementation and monitoring of the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II), operationalized through the third phase of the Strategic Programme for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA III). The 2015/16 forward looking Agricultural Joint Sector Review will have four (4) main objectives:

1. To discuss and validate the 2015/16 sectorial targets and related policy actions
2. To present the sector's priorities as discussed during the planning and budgeting consultations
3. To briefly assess progress towards the implementation of the 2014/15 policy actions and assess relevance of a PSTA III mid-term review
4. To prioritize policy related studies in the sector to be conducted in 2015/16 fiscal year

This working document, supplemented by the appended annexes, will elaborate upon each of the points outlined above based on the Terms of Reference provided by the Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning.

II. Sectorial Priorities for FY 2015/16

MINAGRI's priority areas are derived from PSTA III and aim to facilitate achievement of EDPRS II goals. To accomplish the EDPRS II targets of 11.5% GDP growth and 28% export growth and the reduction of rural poverty to below 30% will require the agricultural sector to grow by 8.5%. The determination of these targets, their feasibility and the action plan (milestones) necessary for their achievement are detailed in the Results Framework.

The following priority areas guided the Ministry's planning and budget consultations for FY 2015/16:

1. Increase Agricultural & Animal Resources Productivity to enhance Income, Food & Nutrition Security
2. Strengthening Research & Extension
3. Development of Agri-business and Export Promotion
4. Enhancing Post-harvest Management and Agro-Processing
5. Increasing Private Sector Investment in Agricultural Production & Service Delivery

The sectorial priorities for the forthcoming fiscal year outlined above are closely linked with the pillars of the Sector Strategic Plans (PSTA III). The financial justification for public investment in activities to realize these outcomes (e.g. irrigation on marshland & hillside land, post-harvest

infrastructure) has been exhibited by employing the Economic Rate of Return (ERR) methodology in the Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (ASIP 2). In addition to their economic rationale, the sector's plans are mindful of the important foundational issues that cut across the sector, including food and nutrition security, capacity building, gender and youth, environmental sustainability and climate change.

In the Backward Looking Joint Sector Review for FY 2013/14 (held in October 2014) broad priority areas to be considered in the planning and budgeting processes for FY 2015/16 had been identified. Table 1 demonstrates the linkages between this set of priorities with that from the planning & budget consultations.

Table 1: FY 2015/16 Priorities-Linking Planning & Budget Consultations with October 2014 Joint Sector Review

Planning & Budget Consultations: Priorities	Backward Looking JSR (Oct 2014): Priorities
Increase agricultural & animal resources productivity to enhance income, food & nutrition security	1. Increased Agricultural Productivity (Farm Production and Productivity for agriculture export crop) 2. Improved quality Inputs access for sustainable agriculture 3. Increase Animal Resource Productivity 4. Create Inclusive and Sustainable Growth
Strengthening research & extension	5. Enhanced training and research
Development of agri-business and export promotion	6. Integrate Commercialization and Private Investment
Enhancing post-harvest management and agro-processing	7. Upgrade and Expand Infrastructure for postharvest management
Increasing private sector investment in agricultural production & service delivery	8. Improve business operating environment through providing effective trade support services

The budgetary allocation for FY 2015/16 are detailed by sector outcomes, programmes and sub-programmes in Annex 1.1 to this document. Annex 1.2 presents the actual and planned budgetary allocations disaggregated by PSTA III programmes for the period FY 2014/15-FY 2017/18. Annex 1.3 demonstrates the earmarked transfers to Districts in FY 2015/16. The following table (Table 2) summarizes the allocations as per sector outcomes identified in the JSR Sector Indicators Matrix and the Ministry's Single Action Plan for FY 2015/16, reflecting the sector's priority areas for the forthcoming fiscal year.

Table 2: FY 2015/16 Budgetary Allocations classified by Sectorial Outcomes

Sector Outcome FY 2015/2016	Budget (RwF)
Increased productivity and sustainability of agriculture	59,243,699,705
Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources	5,400,000,000
Enhanced food security and nutrition	2,130,000,000
Transformed agriculture through research and extension services.	6,869,419,046
Increased export promotion and Enhanced agribusiness environment	

for agricultural enterprises	15,341,502,454
Improved post-harvest management and agro processing promotion	6 830 859 561
Developed institutional capacity and mainstreamed Crosscutting issues	589,395,767

III. FY 2015/16 Sectorial Targets and Policy Actions

In the 2013/14 Joint Sector Review Meetings a maximum of ten indicators were identified for regular sector monitoring. The agriculture sector monitoring matrix includes 7 sector outcomes and associated indicators (10 sector indicators and 2 core EDPRS 2 indicators) - some of these indicators have undergone modification in order to ensure alignment with the agricultural sector Results Framework for PSTA III, and indicators being monitored under the sector's Programme for Results Framework. More specifically, under the sector outcome 'enhanced agribusiness environment for agricultural enterprises' we propose to monitor the increase in agricultural finance lending for the agricultural sector (production and agro-processing) as a % of total lending in the economy, instead of the increased percentage of agriculture output sold or commercialized. Moreover, under the sector outcome 'Transformed agriculture through research and extension services' the indicator 'Proportion of Farmer Households adopting new introduced seed varieties for crop protection and disease resistant' had been replaced by a broader indicator 'Proportion of Farmer Households adopting new introduced technologies' (in the October 2014 JSR meeting), which captured an average of the adoption of improved seeds, inorganic fertilizers and mechanization of farm operations. However, in order to ensure alignment with the Programme for Results Framework, it is proposed to replace this indicator with the 'No. of innovation technologies introduced and released, and adopted by farmers'. This indicator captures both the number of incremental technologies introduced and the level of their adoption among farmers (% adoption rates are to be disaggregated by gender when possible). Enhanced technologies introduced, transferred and adopted from global, regional and domestic markets have the potential to be key drivers of growth in the agricultural sector, making it imperative to monitor the sector's progress on this indicator. The forthcoming Joint Sector Review Meeting on the 20th of May, 2015 can be a useful forum to discuss and validate the proposed indicators in the sector monitoring matrix. Annex 2 and 3 to this document lay out the FY 2015/16 targets associated with the 10 sector outcome indicators and the 2 core EDPRS-2 indicators pertaining to the agricultural sector. A list of the proposed policy actions (to be narrowed down to at most 10 policy actions) for the fiscal year associated with these indicators is also included.

IV. Planned Analytical Studies

As the agricultural sector is pivotal to the Rwandan economy, and also a dynamic sector which must embrace modern technology to remain regionally and internationally competitive, there is a constant flow of analysis and review across programme areas. Development partners often provide essential financial and technical support to conduct these studies.

The policy-related studies planned for FY 2015/16 can be classified according to the EDPRS-2 thematic areas of rural development and economic transformation. Under 'rural development' the

sector intends to conduct an impact and perception assessment of the Crop Intensification Programme, and a review of the post-harvest, storage and handling strategy (the latter with support from the World Food Programme). The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is assisting with the conduct of a study on realistic exit strategies from input subsidies, along with an assessment of the implications of the same. Under 'Economic Transformation' the Ministry intends to conduct studies on strategies for the corporatization of the National Agricultural Export Board (NAEB) and for the development of a business case for stevia production in Rwanda. Development partners have also offered technical and financial support to the sector by proposing to conduct studies on the policy and enabling environment for the private sector in Rwandan agriculture and on the assessment of the livestock sub-sector in the country, among others. These studies, along with their proposed sources of financing and responsible agencies are outlined in Annex 4. The progress against policy related studies that were proposed for FY 2014/15 can be found in Annex 5.

V. FY 2014/15: Progress on Implementation of Policy Actions

In FY 2014/15 the Agricultural Sector Working Group, along with its ten technical sub sector working groups worked actively toward the accomplishment of policy actions for the fiscal year. The policy actions pertaining to irrigation (to develop an implementation strategy for small-scale irrigation including a costed action plan), and extension (to develop a costed action plan for Twigire) have already been accomplished. The following table (Table 3) indicates the progress against all 10 policy actions and indicative dates for their accomplishment.

Table 3: Progress against FY 2014/15 Policy Actions

Focus Area	Policy Actions 2014-2015	Status Report	ASWG Report Date
Fertilisers (P4R)	Finalise the draft policy paper on Fertilisers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultant is working on incorporating recommendations from the fertilizers policy validation workshop- the policy will be ready for presentation to the ASWG by its June meeting. Policy actions are being implemented to encourage private sector participation in fertiliser markets and providing for balanced fertilizers (blending). An expression of interest has been advertised for private entities to import compound and straight fertilizers as well as entities that shall partner with MINAGRI to establish fertilizer blending capacity in the country. 	Tentatively June 25th
Seeds (P4R)	Finalise the draft policy paper on Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presently the Seeds Law is under discussion in the Agricultural Parliamentary Commission-the Seed Policy will be updated within 20 business days of the 2015 Seed Law finalization (a draft of the amended policy exists but needs to be aligned with the finalized Law). It is estimated that the Law may be approved in Parliament by June. The team has drafts of the Ministerial Orders for Plant Breeders rights, Seed Certification, and Plant Variety testing and release. These three will consolidate the over 13 ministerial orders that were there earlier. 	Tentatively June 25th

Agri-Finance (P4R)	Review and Finalise the policy paper on Agri-Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToRs for a review and redesign of the strategy (from 2011) are being developed by the group and will be presented to ASWG in its May meeting. A master list of issues to be incorporated in the policy review/redesign has been drawn up by the group 	Tentatively 28th May
Irrigation	Develop an implementation strategy for small-scale irrigation including a costed action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete: An implementation strategy for small scale irrigation technology including a costed action plan was validated by the ASWG. 	17th Dec 2014
Agribusiness Development	Validate the National Horticulture Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horticulture Policy & Strategy presented to the ASWG on 17th Dec 2014. A draft Horticulture Action Plan exists but needs to be costed. This will be presented to the ASWG after validation by the SSWG on Agribusiness Development. 	Tentatively 28th May or 25th June- contingent on SSWG member inputs on the Action Plan
Agribusiness Development	Develop the National Agribusiness Strategy to engage private investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not realistic to develop the National Agribusiness Strategy by June 2015. A draft ToR for the strategy has been developed by PSDAG- this will be discussed and validated by the SSWG on agri-business development before presentation to the ASWG. 	Tentatively 28th May or 25th June- contingent on SSWG member inputs on the ToRs
Soil Erosion	Update National Soil Conservation and Land Husbandry Strategy and review with ASWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The former (1982) and modified law (2004/05) on soil erosion control are available. The group is working toward outlining the contents of a National Soil Conservation and Land Husbandry Strategy. Once this is validated by ASWG members, a consultant will be engaged to develop the contents of the strategy. 	Tentatively 25th June or 30th July
Nutrition	Review and report on implementation of MINAGRI Nutrition Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Operational & M&E Plan for the MINAGRI Nutrition Action Plan was validated by the ASWG 	30th April 2015
Extension	Develop a costed action plan for Twigire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete: The costed action plan for Twigire was validated by the ASWG 	19th March 2015

Environment	Conduct joint assessment of progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2011 Strategic Environmental Assessment; identify agriculture contribution to mitigation and adaptation for climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy action needs revision since the SSWG has been working toward the development and implementation of a Sustainability and Climate Resilience Impact Assessment (SCRIA) Screening Tool. The progress is as follows: ToRs for the refinement of the SCRIA tool and its testing on ASIP were developed. A new consultant has been engaged for this phase, and the testing of the tool on ASIP is on-going. 	
Rural Feeder Roads	Deliver a consolidated feeder roads rehabilitation and maintenance progress report with budget execution and achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Progress Report is under preparation and will be completed only after the FY (July-Aug 2015) and in each quarter thereafter. A Progress Assessment Framework (PAF) was developed for preparing the report; The Excel reporting format (used in 7 EU Districts) has been replaced by a new MS Access Database-This will be tested in all EU districts & rolled out to all 30 districts by end of FY 2014/15; Issues still to be explored are: (i) whether the database can be integrated into the MIS of MINAGRI; and, (ii) whether to prepare a web based version of the database allowing easy data entry by the district engineers into the central database. 	FY 2015/16

VI. Sector Strategic Plans- Mid-term Review of PSTA III

Two years into the implementation of EDPRS 2 and the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA III), the agricultural sector has undergone significant changes from the period whence the strategic plans were first drafted. The Agricultural Sector Investment Plan was validated in FY 2014/15, making it important to review the investments undertaken in the intervening period and their alignment with the objectives of the sector's strategic plans. The metadata of indicators of the sector's results monitoring & evaluation framework along with their baselines and targets will be reviewed starting in mid-May 2015. It will also be useful to ensure the alignment of sectorial plans with updated continental frameworks (Malabo Declaration, 2014). With due consideration of these developments, and the present standing of the sector vis-à-vis its targets for FY 2017/18 (which will become more apparent following the expected publication of EICV IV data), the Joint Sector Review forum agreed that a mid-term review of PSTA III would be conducted. The date and Terms of Reference for undertaking this review are yet to be determined, and will be contingent on the timing and recommendations of the EDPRS-2 mid-term review.

VII. Additional Information

Implementation of the 2012/13 OAG recommendations:

The recommendations from the 2012/13 OAG have been fully (100%) implemented within the budget and accounting processes in MINAGRI. Details of the incorporation of these recommendations in the working of the Ministry can be found in the report for FY 2013/14.

Targets for the Feeder Roads Programme (FY 2015/16):

Feeder road construction by the DPs (EU, NL and WB): 450 km
 Feeder road under routine maintenance funded by the DPs 700 km.

Annex 1: Linking Sector Outcomes Budget programme and sub-programmes				
Sector Outcome 1: Increased sustainably agriculture productivity				
No.	EDPRS OUTCOME	Sub-programme	Budget allocated	
1	Increased productivity	Programme 1. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCE INTENSIFICATION	SP 1.1 Soil Conservation and Land Husbandry	10 535 000 000
2	sustainability of agriculture		SP 1.2 Irrigation and Water Management	36 368 149 869
3			SP 1.3 Agricultural Mechanization	943 485 836
4			SP 1.4 Agrochemical Use and Markets	11 397 064 000
TOTAL BUDGET OUTCOME 1				59 243 699 705
Sector Outcome 2: Increased sustainably animal resources productivity				
No.	EDPRS OUTCOME	Sub-programme	Budget allocated	
1	Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources	Programme 1. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCE INTENSIFICATION	SP 1.6 Livestock Development	5 400 000 000
TOTAL BUDGET OUTCOME 2				5 400 000 000
Sector Outcome 3: Ensured household Food Security and Nutrition				
No.	EDPRS OUTCOME	Sub-programme	Budget allocated	
1	Enhanced food security and nutrition	Programme 1. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCE INTENSIFICATION	SP 1.7 Nutrition and Household Vulnerability	2 130 000 000
TOTAL BUDGET OUTCOME 3				2 130 000 000
Sector Outcome 4: Transformed agriculture through research and extension services				
No.	EDPRS OUTCOME	Sub-programme	Budget allocated	
1	Transformed agriculture through	Programme 2 RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER, ADVISORY SERVICES AND PROFESSIONALIZATION OF FARMERS	SP 2.1 Research and Technology Transfer	3 342 443 465

3	Issues		SP 4.4 Agricultural Statistical Systems MIS, M&E and Knowledge Management SP 4.5 Cross Cutting Issues in Agriculture	537 399 917
4				17 495 850
TOTAL BUDGET OUTCOME 7				589 395 767

Annex.2) Targets and Policy Actions for the Sector Indicators Matrix (For the selected 10 sector indicators)

EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EDPRS2 Core indicators)	Baseline (2012)	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION Enhanced agribusiness environment for agricultural enterprises.	Increased cash crops commodities revenues (%): Pyrethrum: 16% (2012)	Coffee: 5% (2012) Tea: 7% (2012) Pyrethrum: 16% (2012)	Coffee: 14%/year Tea: 15%/year Pyrethrum: 20%/year Horticulture: 60%/year; (NAEB)	Finalize and validate the National Tea & Coffee Policies and Regulations
		0.036	0.070 (PforR)	Validate the revised Rural and Agricultural Financial Services Strategy
Improved post harvest management and agro processing promotion	% of post harvest losses reduced	22% for maize (2012) 15% for rice (2012) 26.03% for wheat (2013 A)	8% for maize(2015) 7% for rice (2015) 17% for wheat (2016 A) (TF PHHS)	Validate the National Feeder Roads Policy, Strategy & Master Plan
Increased productivity and sustainability of agriculture	Area under irrigation (Marshland & Hillside): (EDPRS II)	27,796 Ha as per June 2013	36,196 ha (6,075 ha hillside, 30,121 ha marshlands; PforR)	Review the Ministerial order (no 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013) to incorporate protection of private lands developed with public investment, equitable distribution of public investment and improve participation of the private sector in irrigation development
		Yield (MT/ha/year) of priority crops: Maize: 2.45 Wheat: 1.8 Rice: 4.85 Bush Beans: 0.65 Climbing beans: 1.7 Irish Potato: 14 Soybeans: 0.63 Cassava: 12.3 Milk production per cow(in liters/day): 4 Coffee yield(Kg of cherry/tree/year): 2.2	Maize: 4.7 (RAB) Wheat: 2.8 (RAB) Rice: 5.9 (RAB) Bush Beans: 1.5 (RAB) Climbing beans: 2.8 (RAB) Irish Potato: 28.7 (RAB) Soybeans: 1.8 (RAB) Cassava: 23.0 (RAB) Milk production per cow(in liters/day): 5.5 (PforR) Coffee yield(Kg of cherry/tree/year): 2.7 (PforR)	

Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources	Proportion of animal protein production in total of recommended "safe" protein consumption	14.2	18 (ASIP-2 RF)	
Transformed agriculture through research and extension services:	Ratio of extension workers per farmer household	1/839	1/500	Validate the National Agricultural Extension Policy & revised Strategy
	No. of innovation technologies introduced and released, and adopted by farmers. Figures refer to incremental technologies and % to adoption rate. (Adoption rates to be shown by gender)	5 (25%)	4 (50%)	Finalize the review of the existing regulatory framework on seeds (i.e. the policy, law, and regulations) and develop actionable recommendations for increasing quality seeds availability and private sector participation in Rwanda's seed market.
				Establishment of farmer database and linking it to agriculture services using IT solutions
EPHS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EPHS2 Core indicators)	Baseline (2012)	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
Enhanced food security and nutrition	Maize and beans stored as a strategic food reserve (EDPRS II)	15,909 MT	10,000 MT of maize and 5,000 MT of beans purchased as National Food Reserves	Validate guidelines to mainstream nutrition in agricultural activities
	Percentage of households that reach acceptable food consumption standards (FCS)	79	82 (ASIP-2 RF)	
Developed institutional capacity and mainstreamed Crosscutting issues	Increased equal access to agriculture inputs (agri finance, capacity building) for male and female farmers	N/A	N/A	

Increased effectiveness of agricultural & livestock programme implementation			Validate a collaboration framework between MINAGRI and MINALOC for the implementation of agriculture and livestock programmes
Mainstreaming of climate and environment in agricultural and livestock programmes			Validate an Action Plan to mainstream climate & environment in agriculture and livestock programmes

Annex 1.2 MINAGRI BUDGET BY PROGRAM			
PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
MINAGRI TOTAL	102 870 277 395	112 661 504 073	130 308 488 053
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6 465 400 862	6 612 956 661	7 129 398 589
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES:NAEB	1 086 807 700	1 144 398 963	1 231 655 361
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES:RAB	4 135 087 362	4 068 680 473	4 377 782 863
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES:MINAGRI	1 243 505 800	1 399 877 225	1 519 960 365
AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCE INTENSIFICATION	66 773 699 705	85 289 677 864	92 926 518 643
SOIL CONSERVATION AND LAND HUSBANDRY	10 535 000 000	455 500 000	512 000 000
IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT	36 368 149 869	60 719 052 207	65 977 231 983
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION	943 485 836	852 485 836	1 022 485 836
AGROCHEMICAL USE AND MARKETS	11 397 064 000	14 703 219 044	15 119 382 784
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	5 400 000 000	8 525 785 277	10 258 097 756
NUTRITION AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY	2 130 000 000	33 635 500	37 320 284
RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER, ADVISORY SERVICES AND F	6 869 419 046	7 891 081 001	8 630 930 914
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3 342 443 465	3 328 105 420	4 067 955 333
FARMER COOPERATIVES AND ORGANIZATIONS	3 526 975 581	4 562 975 581	4 562 975 581
VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT	22 172 362 015	12 205 054 550	20 921 834 369
CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT TO ATTRACT PRIVATE SECTOR INVEST	397 800 000	437 580 000	481 338 000
DEVELOPMENT OF PRIORITY VALUE CHAINS: EXPORT CROPS	14 943 702 454	4 640 670 112	10 911 655 023
MARKET-ORIENTED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR POST-HARVESTMANAGE	6 830 859 561	7 126 804 438	9 528 841 346
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL CROSS-CUTTI	589 395 767	662 733 997	699 805 538
DECENTRALIZATION	12 500 000	15 100 000	17 500 000
LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	22 000 000	22 000 000	22 000 000
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS MIS M and E AND KNOWLEDI	537 399 917	598 138 147	642 809 688
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN AGRICULTURE	17 495 850	27 495 850	17 495 850

N.B. All budget figures in RwF

Annex 1.2 MINAGRI BUDGET BY AGENCY

BUDGET AGENCY	REVISED BUDGET FY 2014/15	INDICATIVE BUDGET CEILING FY 2015/16	PROJECTIONS FOR FY 2016/17	PROJECTIONS FOR FY 2017/18
TOTAL MINAGRI	93 848 091 005	102 870 277 395	112 661 504 072	130 308 488 054
0900 MINAGRI CENTRAL	74 853 994 032	54 861 574 234	86 557 945 284	101 136 863 199
1. Recurrent Wages	480 450 078	389 495 086	594 064 305	639 247 445
2. Recurrent Non Wages	1 466 521 054	1 443 406 481	1 468 546 917	1 580 518 458
3. Domestic Development	19 226 671 366	10 478 906 161	32 376 804 438	35 978 841 346
4. External Development	53 680 351 534	42 549 766 506	52 118 529 624	62 938 255 950
0901 RWANDA AGRICULTURAL BOARD (RAB)	13 885 015 395	38 314 011 227	21 424 925 713	24 012 539 021
2. Recurrent	4 676 561 368	4 174 087 362	4 102 315 973	4 415 103 147
3. Domestic Development	6 546 599 281	25 636 953 400	13 714 497 321	15 240 284 883
4. External Development	2 661 854 746	8 502 970 465	3 608 112 420	4 357 150 990
0902 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NAEB)	5 109 081 578	9 694 691 934	4 678 633 074	5 159 085 835
2. Recurrent	1 291 275 255	1 086 807 700	1 144 398 963	1 231 655 361
3. Domestic Development	3 817 806 323	8 607 884 234	3 534 234 112	3 927 430 473

N.B. All budget figures in Rwf

Annex 1.3 MINAGRI FARMARKED FUNDS 2015/2016

DISTRICT	Irrigation and water management	Agrochemical Use and Markets (Lime)	Livestock	Veterinary services support	Farmer cooperatives and organisations	Market oriented infrastructure for Post H.M.	TOTAL MINAGRI ACTIVITIES	FEEDER ROADS PROJECTS	TOTAL
Ngoma		Purchase							
		Follow-up							
Bugesera	33 194 867		35 161 388	21 055 944	13 410 682	48 828 824	151 651 706	1 307 006 143	1 458 657 849
Gatsibo	31 212 020		33 061 074	22 559 940	12 609 615	45 111 859	144 554 508	866 334 143	1 010 888 651
Kayanza	38 392 027		40 666 436	21 055 944	15 510 328	50 588 623	421 213 357		421 213 357
Kiruhura	29 469 409		31 215 227	18 047 952	11 905 602	48 251 334	138 889 525		138 889 525
Nyagatale	34 875 784		36 941 885	18 047 952	14 089 771	41 170 227	145 125 619		145 125 619
Rwamangana	39 144 032		41 462 991	21 055 944	15 814 137	82 854 476	200 331 581		200 331 581
Huye	30 624 548		32 438 798	21 055 944	12 372 277	36 764 789	133 256 356		133 256 356
Nyamagabe	29 632 045		31 367 497	21 055 944	11 971 307	-	94 046 793	1 314 515 643	1 408 562 436
Gisagara	31 958 478		33 881 753	25 567 932	12 911 183	-	472 477 947		472 477 947
Muhanga	29 614 106		31 368 497	19 551 948	11 964 060	23 015 965	115 514 576		115 514 576
Katungwe	30 289 622		32 084 031	18 047 952	12 236 667	23 540 973	116 199 545	1 289 352 143	1 405 551 688
Nyanza	31 141 561		32 986 440	18 047 952	12 581 150	24 203 097	118 960 200		118 960 200
Nyaruguru	26 832 358		28 421 953	15 039 960	10 840 237	-	81 134 508		81 134 508
Rusizi	26 704 703		28 286 735	21 055 944	10 788 665	20 754 788	475 779 436		475 779 436
Nyabihu	35 889 769		38 015 940	27 071 928	14 489 419	27 893 385	143 370 442	600 000 000	1 43 370 442
Rubavu	32 614 459		34 546 595	18 047 952	13 176 198	-	98 385 205		98 385 205
Katongi	37 992 213		39 607 391	18 047 952	15 106 404	29 061 078	139 215 038	1 480 966 643	1 620 181 681
Ngororo	33 929 059		35 939 075	21 055 944	13 707 295	26 369 529	289 621 902		289 621 902
Nyamistshike	36 477 284		38 638 560	19 551 948	14 736 774	28 549 999	137 754 266	2 136 192 143	2 273 946 409
Rufeshe	35 504 416		37 607 758	22 559 940	14 343 737	-	268 636 851		268 636 851
Butera	33 222 040		35 190 171	19 551 948	13 421 660	25 820 037	127 205 856		127 205 856
Butera	36 635 935		38 806 310	25 567 932	14 800 869	28 473 302	144 284 348		144 284 348

DISTRICT	Irrigation and water management	Agrochemical Use and Markets (Lime)	Livestock	Veterinary services support	Farmer cooperatives and organisations	Market oriented infrastructure for Post-H.M.	TOTAL MINAGRI ACTIVITIES	FEEDER ROADS PROJECTS	TOTAL
Gicumbi	38 419 194		40 695 213	31 583 916	15 521 304	29 859 244	156 078 871		156 078 871
Musanze	33 801 392		35 803 844	22 559 940	13 655 718	26 270 307	132 091 200		132 091 200
Ruhondo	29 647 769		31 404 154	25 567 932	11 977 660	23 042 128	121 639 643	2 016 792 142	2 138 431 785
Gakenke	35 862 652		37 987 216	28 575 924	14 488 464	27 872 309	144 786 565		144 786 565
Ruhango	29 571 666		31 323 542	13 535 964	11 946 914	22 982 981	109 361 067		109 361 067
Nyaturunge	16 679 850		17 667 993	13 535 964	6 738 638	-	54 622 445		54 622 445
Kicukiro	18 095 989		19 169 085	15 039 960	7 311 159	-	59 617 193		59 617 193
Gashaho	26 699 178		28 280 882	22 559 940	10 786 432	-	88 326 432		88 326 432
TOTAL	953 529 127	973 619 203	1 010 018 134	625 662 316	585 224 627	741 079 253	5 024 132 989	11 011 539 000	16 035 231 989

1 053 619 203

Annex.2) Targets and Policy Actions for the Sector Indicators Matrix (For the selected 10 sector indicators)

EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EDPRS2 Core indicators)	Baseline (2012)	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
Enhanced agribusiness environment for agricultural enterprises;	Increased cash crops commodities revenues (%):	Coffee: 5% (2012) Tea: 7% (2012) Pyrethrum: 16% (2012)	Coffee: 14%/year Tea: 15%/year Pyrethrum: 20%/year Horticulture: 60%/year (NAEB)	Finalize and validate the National Tea & Coffee Policies and Regulations
Improved post harvest management and agro processing promotion	Increase in agricultural finance lending for agriculture sector (production and agroprocessing) (% of total)	0.036	0.070 (PforR)	Validate the revised Rural and Agricultural Financial Services Strategy
Increased productivity and sustainability of agriculture	% of post harvest losses reduced	22% for maize (2012) 15% for rice (2012) 26.03% for wheat (2013 A)	8% for maize(2015) 7% for rice (2015) 17% for wheat (2016 A) (TF PHHS)	Validate the National Feeder Roads Policy, Strategy & Master Plan
Area under irrigation (Marshland & Hillside). (EDPRS II)	Area under irrigation (Marshland & Hillside). (EDPRS II)	27,796 Ha as per June 2013	36,196 ha (6,075 ha hillsides, 30,121 ha marshlands, PforR)	Review the Ministerial order (no 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013) to incorporate protection of private lands developed with public investment, equitable distribution of public investment and improve participation of the private sector in irrigation development
Yield (MT/ha/year) of priority crops.	Maize: 2.45 Wheat: 1.8 Rice: 4.85 Bush Beans: 0.65 Climbing beans: 1.7 Irish Potato: 14 Soybeans: 0.63 Cassava: 12.3 Milk production per cow(in liters/day): 4 Coffee yield(Kg of cherry/tree/year): 2.2	Maize: 4.7 (RAB) Wheat: 2.8 (RAB) Rice: 5.9 (RAB) Bush Beans: 1.5 (RAB) Climbing beans: 2.8 (RAB) Irish Potato: 28.7 (RAB) Soybeans: 1.8 (RAB) Cassava: 23.0 (RAB) Milk production per cow(in liters/day): 5.5 (PforR) Coffee yield(Kg of cherry/tree/year): 2.7 (PforR)		

Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources	Proportion of animal protein production in total of recommended "safe" protein consumption	14.2	18 (ASIP-2 RF)	
Transformed agriculture through research and extension services	Ratio of extension workers per farmer household	1/839	1/500	Validate the National Agricultural Extension Policy & revised Strategy
	No. of innovation technologies introduced and released, and adopted by farmers. Figures refer to incremental technologies and % to adoption rate. (Adoption rates to be shown by gender)	5 (25%)	4 (50%)	Finalize the review of the existing regulatory framework on seeds (i.e. the policy, law, and regulations) and develop actionable recommendations for increasing quality seeds availability and private sector participation in Rwanda's seed market.
				Establishment of farmer database and linking it to agriculture services using IT solutions
EPFRS1/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EPFRS2 Core indicators)	Baseline (2012)	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ISSUES				
Enhanced food security and nutrition	Maize and beans stored as a strategic food reserve (EDPRS II)	15,909 MT	10,000 MT of maize and 5,000 MT of beans purchased as National Food Reserves	Validate guidelines to mainstream nutrition in agricultural activities
	Percentage of households that reach acceptable food consumption standards (FCS)	79	82 (ASIP-2 RF)	
Developed institutional capacity and mainstreamed Crosscutting issues	Increased equal access to agriculture inputs (agri finance, capacity building) for male and female farmers	N/A	N/A	Validate a collaboration framework between MINAGRI and MINALOC for the implementation of agriculture and livestock programmes
	Increased effectiveness of agricultural & livestock programme implementation			

Annex 3) Targets and Policy Actions for the EDPRS 2 Core Indicators Matrix

No	EDPRS OUTCOME	INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE (2012) VALUE	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions	Responsibility for Reporting
ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION							
1	Increased electricity generation capacity	1. Electricity generated	Mega Watts	110			Energy
2	Accelerated growth exports	2. Exports to GDP (Value of exports goods and services)	Percent (Value MSUSD)	14.9 (1029.9)			Private Sector and Youth Employment
3	Increased private sector investment and financing	3. FDI/ GDP	Percent (Value MSUS)	2.3 (160)			Private Sector and Youth
		4. Private investment/ GDP	Percent (Value MSUS)	10 (693.5)			Private Sector and Youth Employment
		5. Credit to the private sector/ GDP	Percent	15.6			Financial Sector
4	Managed increase in urbanization through development of secondary cities and Kigali City	6. Population living in urban areas (Secondary cities, Kigali City).	Percent	To be covered by census			Urbanization and rural settlements
		7. National Road (paved and unpaved) in Good condition	Percent	63.20%			
RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
5	Increased graduation from extreme poverty	8. Category 1 or 2 beneficiary households who move to Category 3 to 6	Percent	9.8			Social Protection

No	EDPRS OUTCOME	INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE (2012) VALUE	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions	Responsibility for Reporting
6	Increased productivity and sustainability of agriculture	9. Area under irrigation(Marshland & Hillside)	Ha	27,796 being baseline as per June 2013	36,196 ha (6,075 ha hillside, 30,121 ha marshlands; PforR)	Review the Ministerial order (no 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013) to incorporate protection of private lands developed with public investment, equitable distribution of public investment and improve participation of the private sector in irrigation development	Agriculture
7	Enhanced rural settlements that facilitate access to basic services	10. Rural households living in planned (integrated & economically viable) settlements	Percent	37.5			Urbanization and Rural Settlement
8	Increased access to basic infrastructure for households and enterprises	11. Households with access to electricity	Percent	18 (17 on grid, 1 Off-grid)			Energy
		12. Households with access to safe and clean drinking water	Percent	74			Watsan
		13. Households with access to improved sanitation facilities	Percent	74.5			Watsan
		14. District earth road Class 2 (Feeder road) upgraded to gravel road	Km	71.6			Transport

No	EDPRS OUTCOME	INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE (2012) VALUE	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions	Responsibility for Reporting
PRODUCTIVITY AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT							
9	Availability of critical skills for service and industrial sectors	15. Employers satisfied with university graduates	Percent	75.1 (2011)			Education
10	Increased entrepreneurship and business development	16. New SMEs registered annually	No.	9 000			Private Sector and Youth Employment
11	Increased employment in off-farm sector	17. Off-farm jobs created	No.	1.4m (2010/11)			Private Sector and Youth Employment
ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
12	Increased citizen satisfaction in participation in planning processes and solving their own problems	18. Citizens satisfied with decentralization and participation	Percent	76.7			Governance and Decentralization Sector
13	Improved public service delivery	19. Citizens satisfied with (timeliness and quality of) service delivery at the local level	Percent	70.4			Governance and Decentralization Sector & Districts
FOUNDATIONAL AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES							
14	Enhanced food security and nutrition	20. Maize and beans existing as food reserve	Metric Tons	15 909	10,000 MT of maize and 5,000 MT of beans purchased as National Food Reserves	Validate guidelines to mainstream gender in agriculture and livestock programmes	Agriculture

No	EDPRS OUTCOME	INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE (2012) VALUE	2015/16 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions	Responsibility for Reporting
15	Improved education quality and learning outcomes across all levels of education	21. Pupil: qualified teacher (Primary) 22. Pupil: qualified teacher (Secondary)	Ratio Ratio	*62:1 *32:1			Education Education
16	Reduced Maternal Mortality	23. Births taking place in health facilities (HC+DH)	%	66 (2012)			Health
17	Increased use of modern contraceptives	24. Contraceptive prevalence among married women 15-49 years	Percent	45 (2011)			Health
18	Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitiveness environment	25. Adult population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability	Percent	77.1 (2012)			JRLOS
19	Increased use of modern payment systems	26. Payment transactions done electronically	Percent	41.5			Financial
20	Improved resource base	27. Tax revenue/GDP (Revenue collected)	Percent (Rwf)	13.6/ Rwf641.2 bn			PFM
21	Increased effectiveness of delivery of District Development Targets	28. Districts achieving a minimum of 80 % of their service delivery and sustainable local development targets	Percent	75			Governance and Decentralization
22	Reduction of capacity gaps across sectors in line with national development priorities	29. Skill requirement levels available within priority sectors to deliver EDPRS 2	Percent	25			NCBS

Annex 4: Sector Priority Analytical Studies for 2015/16

EDPRS2/sector outcome	Planned Analytical Work & Duration	2015/16 Budget	Responsible Agency	Funding Source (GoR, if otherwise, specify, also state the status i.e. Secured/ Still under mobilization)
Rural Development Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources	Assessment of the Perception of the Crop Intensification Programme in Rwanda (by farmers, local government authorities and decentralized agriculture extensionists) and an Impact Assessment of the programme	TBD	RAB	MINAGRI
Economic Transformation % of post harvest losses reduced	Review of the post-harvest, storage and handling strategy and recommendations for its improvement	TBD	MINAGRI	WFP
Economic Transformation	A study on exit strategies from input subsidies and its implications for growth and development	TBD	MINAGRI	MINECOFIN
Economic Transformation Increased volume of traditional and emerging export crops (JSR June 2014 classification)	Study on the policy and enabling environment for private sector engagement in agricultural commodity value chains	TBD	MINAGRI/ PSDAG (USAID Project)	USAID
Rural Development Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources	Study on livestock assessment	TBD	MINAGRI/USAID	USAID
Economic Transformation Increased volume of traditional and emerging export crops (JSR June 2014 classification)	Study on the corporatization of the National Agricultural Export Board (NAEB)	TBD	NAEB	MINAGRI

EDPRS2/sector outcome	Planned Analytical Work & Duration	2015/16 Budget	Responsible Agency	Funding Source (GoR, if otherwise, specify, also state the status i.e. Secured/ Still under mobilization)
Economic Transformation Increased volume of traditional and emerging export crops (USR June 2014 classification)	The business case for stevia production in Rwanda	TBD	NAEB	MINAGRI
Rural Development/T transformed agriculture through research and extension services.	A study on reviewing the research strategy of the Rwandan agricultural sector to make research results more 'real world' or applicable to the sector's requirements.	TBD	RAB	MINAGRI
Foundational & Cross Cutting Issues/ Developed institutional capacity and mainstreamed Crosscutting issues	A study on how to reorient the sectorial focus strategically by focusing on specific food & export crops and sequencing interventions in order to maximize the impact of policy interventions on agricultural sector growth.	TBD	IFPRI/ MINAGRI	IFPRI
Foundational & Cross Cutting Issues/ Developed institutional capacity and mainstreamed Crosscutting issues	Capacity Building Needs Assessment Study: A review of the recommendations from the 2013 report in light of decentralization and restructuring across GoR	TBD	DHID/EU/ MINAGRI	DHID/EU

Annex.5: Progress against 2014/15 Sector Analytical Studies

EDPRS2/sector outcome	2014/15 Planned Analytical Work	Brief progress, challenges and actions to be taken if any
<p>Rural Development/Increased productivity and sustainability of agriculture</p>	<p>Analysis of private sector engagement, potential for subsidies and information management for irrigation schemes</p>	<p>Investment profiling of 20 top irrigation schemes conducted- a first draft of the study has been received by the Ministry. One site has been identified for complete privatisation, 9 with potential for partial privatisation and the remaining ten have been deemed unsuitable for privatisation. The report proposes a management model to efficiently manage the 19 sites that have not been judged as suitable for complete privatization. An investors package has been prepared for the former 10 sites that can be used by MINAGRI for discussions with potential investors and a database for centrally holding irrigation site data was developed. The study was funded by USAID.</p>
<p>Rural Development/Increased productivity and sustainability of agriculture</p>	<p>Assessment of current fertilizer subsidy scheme and identify innovative approaches for implementation of further fertilizer subsidies, with a realistic exit strategy</p>	<p>The ToRs for a study on strategies for exit from inputs subsidies, and its implications have been released by MINECOFIN, and a consultant is presently being recruited to conduct the study. It is proposed to carry on this study under planned analytical works for FY 2015/16.</p>
<p>Rural Development/Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources</p>	<p>Study on the impact of dairy development (RD/CP II) on reducing stunting.</p>	<p>Not done- Inadequate follow up to the recommendations of June 2014 Joint Sector Review. Carry over to next year. Land O Lakes has agreed to conduct this study</p>
<p>Economic Transformation/ Increased volume of traditional and emerging export crops (JSR June 2014 classification)</p>	<p>Policy and private sector enabling environment analysis for value chains, and analysis of constraints affecting emerging export commodities including meat, milk, hides and skins, grains and flours.</p>	<p>Not done. However PSDAG is commissioning two studies for the following FY. One study (to be conducted by JPAR) will be on the policies and enabling environment for the private sector engagement in agricultural commodity value chains. The second study will be on the competitiveness of the livestock sub-sector.</p>

<p>Foundational and Cross-cutting issues Cross-cutting issues mainstreamed across programme areas (JSR June 2014 classification)</p>	<p>Identify the contribution of agriculture to reduction and adaptation to climate change to increase production resilience</p>	<p>Agriculture's biggest contribution to greenhouse gas emissions comes from the livestock sub-sector. A study on the management of animal feed resources and its likely impact on greenhouse gas emissions in Rwanda is underway and will be ready by end June. The recommendations from this study will help to identify the contribution of agriculture to reduction and adaptation to climate change</p>
---	---	--

Annex.6) Progress against 2014/15 Policy actions (for the selected 10 sector indicators)

EDPRS2/ sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EDPRS2 Core indicators)	Baseline (2012)	2014/15 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2014/15 Policy actions
Enhanced agribusiness environment for agricultural enterprises.	Increased cash crops commodities revenues (%):	Coffee: 5% (2012) Tea: 7% (2012) Peppercorn: 16% (2012)	Validate the National Horticulture Action Plan Develop the National Agri-business Strategy to engage private investors	The National Horticultural Policy & Strategy was validated by the ASWG on 17th Dec 2014. A draft Horticulture Action Plan is being developed. This will be presented to the ASWG after validation by SSWG members. Tentative ASWG Report Date: 28th May It is not realistic to develop the National Agribusiness Strategy by June 2015. A draft TOR for the strategy has been developed by PSDAG- this will be discussed and subsequently validated by the SSWG on 26th May. Tentative ASWG Report Date: 28th May
	Increase in agricultural finance lending for agriculture sector (production and agroprocessing) (% of total)	0.036	Review and finalise the policy paper on Agri-Finance	TORs for a review and redesign of the strategy (from 2011) are being developed by the SSWG and will be presented to ASWG in its May meeting- A consultant will subsequently be engaged to perform these tasks. A master list of issues to be incorporated in the policy review/redesign has been drawn up by the group; Tentative Date for ASWG Report: 28th May
Improved post harvest management and agro processing promotion	% of post harvest losses reduced	22% for maize (2012) 15% for rice (2012) 26.03% for wheat (2013 A)	Deliver a consolidated feeder roads rehabilitation and maintenance progress report with budget execution and achievements	The Progress Report is under preparation and will be completed only after the FY (July-Aug 2015) and in each quarter thereafter. A Progress Assessment Framework (PAF) has been developed for preparing the report. The Excel reporting format (used in 7 EU Districts) has been replaced by a new MSAccess Database-This will be tested in all EU districts & rolled out to all 30 districts by end of FY 2014/15; Issues still to be explored are: (i) whether the database can be integrated into the MIS of MINAGRI; and, (ii) whether to prepare a web based version of the database allowing easy data entry by the district engineers into the central database. Tentative ASWG Report Date: (i) Approval of updated TORs on 28th May; (ii) Presentation of Report FY 2015/16 July-August

REPORT DEVELOPMENT

EDPRS2/ sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EDPRS2 Core Indicators)	Baseline (2012)	2014/15 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against Implementation of 2014/15 Policy actions
Increased productivity and sustainability of agriculture	Area under irrigation (Marshland & Hillside); (EDPRS II)	27,796 Ha as per June 2013	Develop an implementation strategy for small-scale irrigation including a costed- action plan (EDPRS II)	The costed action plan has been developed and validated by the ASWG on 17th Dec, 2014 (Complete)
	Yield (MT/ha/year) of priority crops.	Maize: 2.45 Wheat: 1.8 Rice: 4.85 Bush Beans: 0.65 Climbing beans: 1.7 Irish Potato: 14 Soybeans: 0.63 Cassava: 12.3 Milk production per cow/in liters) Coffee yield(Kg of cherry/tree/year)	Update National Soil Conservation and Land Husbandry Strategy and review with ASWG	The former (1982) and modified law (2004/05) on soil erosion control are available. The group is working toward outlining the contents of a National Soil Conservation and Land Husbandry Strategy. Once this is validated by ASWG members, a consultant will be engaged to develop the contents of the strategy. Tentative ASWG Report Date: 25th June
Increased productivity and sustainability of animal resources	Proportion of animal protein production in total of recommended "safe" protein consumption	14.2		
Transformed agriculture through research and extension services.	Ratio of extension workers per farmer household	1/839	Develop a costed action plan for Twigire Extension Model	The costed action plan has been developed and was validated by the ASWG on 19th March 2015. (Complete)
	Proportion of Farmer Households adopting new introduced technologies	0.2		

EDPRS2/sector/outcome

Sector outcome indicators

Baseline (2012)

2014/15 Policy Actions

Brief Description of Progress against Implementation of 2014/15 Policy actions

EDPRS2/sector/outcome

Sector outcome indicators

Baseline (2012)

2014/15 Policy Actions

Brief Description of Progress against Implementation of 2014/15 Policy actions

EDPRS2/ sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EDPRS2 Core indicators)	Baseline (2012)	2014/15 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against Implementation of 2014/15 Policy actions
Enhanced food security and nutrition	Maize and beans stored as a strategic food reserve (EDPRS II)	15,909 MT	Progress report on implementation (budget, budget execution, achievements) of MINAGRI Nutrition Action Plan. Review with ASWG (EDPRS II)	An Operational and M&E Plan for the MINAGRI Nutrition Action Plan has been developed by a consultant- this was presented to the ASWG on 30th April 2015 and will be considered as validated once stakeholder inputs are incorporated.
Developed institutional capacity and mainstreamed Crosscutting Issues	Percentage of households that reach acceptable food consumption standards (FCS)	79	Updated gender sensitive MIS Framework	A consultancy has been engaged to develop the MIS Framework. They submitted the first prototype to the Ministry. Comments were subsequently submitted to the consultants, who are currently working on modifying the prototype to incorporate these recommendations. The system, once complete, will have to be tested and users will undergo training. As per the contract, the implementation of the MIS will begin on 1st October 2015.
	Agricultural policy reforms: Approval of seeds, fertilizer policies and agrifinance strategy	Seeds None exists. Fertiliser initial draft exists and Agri- Finance none exist	Finalise the draft policy paper on Fertilisers	A consultant is working on incorporating recommendations from the fertilizer policy validation workshop. The policy will be ready for presentation to the ASWG by its June meeting. Policy actions are being implemented to encourage private sector participation in fertilizer markets and providing for balanced fertilizers (blending). An expression of interest has been advertised for private entities to import compound and straight fertilizers as well as entities that shall partner with MINAGRI to establish fertilizer blending capacity in the country. Tentative date for ASWG Report: 25th June.

	Finalise the draft policy paper on seeds	<p>Presently the Seeds Law is under discussion in the Agricultural Parliamentary Commission and we hope that this should be done by end of May. It is estimated that the Law may be approved in Parliament by June. The team has drafts of the Ministerial Orders for Plant Breeders rights, Seed Certification, and Plant Variety testing and release. These three will consolidate the over 13 ministerial orders that were there earlier. There is a draft of the amended seed policy which will be finalized immediately, we have the agreed/finalized seed law from the commission by end of May. Tentative date for ASWG Report: 25th June.</p>
	<p>Conduct joint assessment of progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2011 Strategic Environmental Assessment; identify agriculture contribution to mitigation and adaptation for climate change.</p>	<p>This policy action needs revision since the SSWG has been working toward the development and implementation of a Sustainability and Climate Resilience Impact Assessment (SCRIA) Screening Tool. The progress is as follows: ToRs for the refinement of the SCRIA tool and its testing on ASIP were developed. A new consultant has been engaged for this phase, and the testing of the tool on ASIP is on-going.</p>

MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL RESOURCES

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTÈRE DE
L'AGRICULTURE ET DES
RESSOURCES ANIMALES

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT
SECRETARY

Kigali 11 6 JUN 2015
N° 1347/M.30

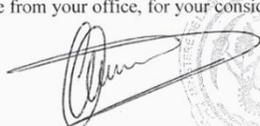
The Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Kigali

Dear PS,

Subject: Submission of the MINAGRI Joint Sector Review Report FY 2015- 2016

This is to officially submit the report of Forward Looking Joint Sector Review FY 2015-2016, the meeting that held last May 2015.

Please find the full report herewith attached and the annexes requested in the terms of reference from your office, for your consideration.


Innocent MUSABYIMANA
Permanent Secretary / MINAGRI

C.C:

- Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources
- Hon. Minister of State in Charge of Agriculture
- Hon. Minister of Finance and Economic Planning