



Kigali... 10 JUL 2020
Ref... 1031/11.30/SP

Honourable State Minister in Charge of Treasury
MINECOFIN
KIGALI

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

Dear Hon. State Minister;

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

The report contains among other items:

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

I thank you for your usual fruitful collaboration.

Sincerely,

MUSABYIMANA Jean Claude
Permanent Secretary

CC:

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

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

REPORT FOR

FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW

Fiscal Year 2020-2021

June 2020

INTRODUCTION

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

The Agricultural Joint Sector Review Meeting (JSR), Forward Looking (FL) was organized and held on June 23, 2020 virtually through Webex. It was chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA on behalf of MINAGRI and co-chaired by Mr. Winston Dawes, on behalf of the Development Partners.

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

The 2020/21 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review has five (5) main objectives:

- To present and discuss areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process;
- To discuss and validate the 2020/21 sector targets and related policy actions;
- To select policy related studies to be conducted in 2020/21 fiscal year;
- To assess progress towards implementation of the fiscal year 2019/20 policy actions;
- To present plans and strategies for monitoring additional SDG indicators.

OPENING REMARKS

The **Chair** thanked the broader community of Development Partners (DPS), NGOs, Civil Societies, Private Sector and line Ministries for their participation to the virtual meeting and support to the development of Agriculture Sector in Rwanda.

In his speech, he mentioned that the upcoming FY 2020/21 is a unique year as it marks the 3rd year of implementation of the 6 year-plan of PSTA 4. It also concludes the current Vision 2020 and ushers in the vision 2050. This new fiscal year will equally require from all stakeholders to embrace strategic and innovative ways to address the socio-economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

He reminded the audience the significant progress achieved by the Ministry in partnership with the DPs including (a) Digitalization of the sector where the ministry developed a Common Data Warehouse (CDWH) which host different agriculture related systems. This Common Data Warehouse will prove useful in the monitoring of the sector, the accessibility of reliable data and the facilitation in decision making for both Public and Private actors. The system currently contains the ALIS system, MIS system, Agri-insurance system, e-SOKO system and the Data Bank (statistical data). Soon to be added is the farmer database which is still in the process of being loaded into this system; (b) Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture (NSA) where the Rwanda Food Composition Table is being to be designed and should be completed in the upcoming fiscal year; (c) Climate-Smart agriculture which will continues the effort on enhancing Crop yield, through sustainable land husbandry and crop production intensification programs and (d) Private sector

involvement which is at the heart of the PSTA 4 strategy with programs attracting private actors such as agri-insurance, and professionalization of youth in agriculture business.

The Permanent Secretary concluded his speech by requesting all stakeholders to join and support the Ministry in implementing effectively the recovery plan of COVID-19 produced by the Government of Rwanda and to continuously monitor and provide any assistance necessary to mitigate and combat the negative impact of the pandemic across all Sectors.

The **Co-Chair (World Bank)** in his remarks, on behalf of the Development Partners (DPs), thanked the Ministry for organizing the Forward Looking JSR which happened virtually for the first time because of the covid-19 pandemic.

He said that: “With this meeting, the World Bank is taking over the co-leadership of the Ag-SWG from the EU. We are grateful to EU for ably co-leading the SWG for the past years. On behalf of the DP colleagues, we would like to thank Arnaud and the EU for excellent achievements. We thank to the Government for giving the opportunity to World Bank to replace the EU. We hope to continue working together to achieve the objectives set in the NST1 and PSTA4. We commend the GoR for preparing a detailed Economic Recovery Plan, and thank the Ministry for having given us the opportunity to provide our inputs on the agriculture response plan in the ERP, which is incorporated in the next fiscal year’s budget that we are reviewing in today’s FL-JSR”.

He mentioned that the agriculture sector budget has significantly decreased: the current level is far from the CAADP objective of 10% of the total budget. This is obviously because of the COVID-19 pandemic, but it is still an area of concern, given that the Government’s overall budget has increased, and also given to the important role that the sector has in ensuring food security.

The Co-chair commended MINAGRI for monitoring food security, nutrition and gender indicators. However, some areas will require more efforts to reach targeted objectives. For example:

- Increasing subsidies on inputs which will contribute to the increase of crops productivity but; strengthen extension services will be very important including operationalizing the recently completed Customized Extension System.
- Irrigation targets will be very ambitious this year. Huge efforts will be needed to complete Gabiro irrigation infrastructures, targeted areas for small scale irrigation and other planned marshlands.
- The completion of the mechanization center of excellence will be very critical, as it will drive the mechanization agenda going forward.

In his conclusion, the Co-chair reiterated the importance of regular monitoring of food security situation. He called DPs to be ready to support MINAGRI and NISR in the preparation of the reports on Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) which should be conducted every three years as well as FNMS.

AREAS PRIORITIZED DURING THE PLANNING AND BUDGETING PROCESS

The 2018/19 JSR backward looking held in October 23, 2019 identified broad priority areas for the 2020/21 FY planning and budgeting processes as follows:

- Carry out localized research and extension to increase land productivity
- Carry out localized research and extension to increase animal resources productivity
- Promote integrated water management techniques through the use of soil conservation practices and sustainable irrigation techniques.
- Supply local, regional and International markets with high quality products
- Implement activities aiming at attracting and retaining the private sector.

As highlighted in the **Annex1**, the Programs to be implemented in 2020/2021 FY include Agriculture Research and Extension with Rfw 5,531,032,126; Sustainable Crops and Animal Resources Production and Productivity with Rfw 75,527,795,498; Value Addition and Competitiveness of Crops and Animal Resources with Rfw 7,123,269,877; Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions with Rfw 2,231,681,048 and Administrative and Support Services with Rfw 6,629,927,907 as well as Earmarked Transfers to Districts with Rfw 23,341,586,320 making a total of **Rfw 120,385,292,776**.

2020/21 SECTOR TARGETS AND RELATED POLICY ACTIONS

Considering **Annexes 2 and 3** of this summary report, during 2020/21 fiscal year, the Ministry will continue to monitor and report on following key sector indicators:

- Productivity of Priority crops (MT/ha) i.e. Rice, Wheat, Maize, Irish potatoes, Cassava, Beans, Soybean and Banana
- Using quality seeds and fertilizers
- Irrigation (hillside, marshland, SSIT)
- Mechanization
- Land consolidation
- Animal resources production: meat, milk and eggs
- Soil protection against erosion through terracing
- Food security and nutrition through National Strategic Grain Reserve (maize and beans)
- Cash Crop production (Coffee, tea and horticulture).

SECTOR ANALYTICAL STUDIES FOR 2020/21

During 2020/2021 fiscal year, MINAGRI will conduct the following analytical studies as mentioned in **annex 4** of this summary report. The studies to be conducted are the following:

✓ **Development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT):**

Part of the Rwandan population face some nutritional challenges such as high rate of stunting, anemia, underweight and wasting. The degree of malnutrition is critical compared to the global standard and the Government of Rwanda has taken the nutrition issue as one of the top priorities to tackle in its policy strategies such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) and the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation phase 4 (PSTA 4). To overcome malnutrition issue, the Government of Rwanda has tried to promote the production, appropriate preparation and consumption of nutrient-rich food that can fill the nutrient gaps in the diet of nutrition insecure population.

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

- ✓ **Establish Livestock Registration System:** this will be a system designed to be used to identify and register all animal resources countrywide.

✓ **Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy Development**

The Ministry intends to update the 2011 post-harvest strategy in order to have a comprehensive strategy that takes into consideration all agricultural value chains, including livestock, horticulture, among others. The existing post-harvest strategy is limited to staple crops, mainly maize, beans, rice, cassava and Irish potato. Consequently, there's need to update this strategy taking into consideration all value chains, both crop, staple, cash crops and animal products:

- Need of a strong post-harvest mechanism for animal products: The livestock sector contributes to farm income, resilience, and enhanced nutritional status of farming families. This sector has become increasingly productive over the past years and the aim is to sustain this growth.
- Efforts to address post-harvest, markets and values addition are needed to increase livestock productivity. Currently, there are new emerging export commodities that also need to be considered, especially in post-harvest management and linkages to the market, including Kigali whole sale market.
- Ensuring increased farmers' profits through a better coordinated post-harvest system. In a competitive agriculture sector, ensuring profits made by farmers is essential to sustain agriculture production. Low profitability discourage production; conversely, high returns boost production. The updated strategy would capture interventions aimed at insuring

better prices for farmers through produce aggregation, market linkages to agro processors and other organized traders through contract farming. This will allow farmers to benefit from the scale and be able to bargain for better prices.

- Climate shocks are key challenges in the sector. Currently the country experiences periodic droughts and slides. Future climate change could exacerbate the impact of climate variability in Rwanda and lead to new risks. These changes could have potentially large impacts on agriculture in Rwanda, from the combination of rising temperatures and changing rainfall, shifting agro-climatic zones, increased variability and shocks as well as indirect effects from fostering the development of pest and other diseases.
- Increasing the resilience of Rwanda's productive system, including to climatic risks, is a key determinant for sustainable production, productivity increases and greater food and nutrition security. Updating the strategy is a key platform to rethink on better ways of having strategic reserves and their management.
- Digital aspects also need to be considered in the new strategy, as one of the components that would contribute to improved post-harvest management and linking farmers to markets. For instance, the use of digital technologies will be key in the availability and sharing of data and information about the status and condition of storage and warehouse facilities, a key information for decision makers to take action where required.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2019/20 SECTOR ANALYTICAL STUDIES

In the FY 2019/20, as highlighted in the **annex 5** of this report, 4 Analytical Works were planned to be implemented. They include the following:

- ❖ District-based map of landscape and land use for agriculture development at 50,000 scale: The ToR for the piloting for the district-based map was produced. MINAGRI team is in the process of hiring a soil scientist to produce the total costing of the project. Piloting will be completed in the next fiscal year 2020/21.
- ❖ Updating the post-harvest handling strategy: RAB is working on the ToR on PHH Strategy. Fieldwork being planned for the month of June 2020 to aggregate preliminary data to guide the strategy development. The strategy will be finalized in the next fiscal year 2020/21.
- ❖ Piloting the Customized Agriculture Extension project: currently called "Customized Agriculture Extension System in Rwanda (CAES)" was presented during FL JSR meeting of June 23, 2020 for endorsement. As way forward, different consultative meetings with stakeholders will be organized to discuss on the implementation framework, budget and the identification of specific stakeholders' roles, responsibilities and areas for funding.
- ❖ Profiling of agriculture cooperatives: The draft document on the assessment and profiling of Agricultural Cooperatives (Coffee Case) was produced by TECAN and shared with the ASWG members for review.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2019/20 POLICY ACTIONS

As described in the **Annex 6**, the progress against policy actions is as follow:

- Increasing famers' access to improved inputs through Smart Nkunganire:
For 2019/20 FY, the farmers registered in Smart Nkunganire for accessing to improved inputs are as following:
 - In 2020 A Season: 974,444 Farmers
 - In 2020 B Season (in progress): 727,575 Farmers
- Increasing the coverage of Extension services: So far 1,403,867 farmers were trained on good agricultural practices through extension agent and 21,342 extension materials were produced and distributed to extension agents (FFs facilitators and farmer promoters).
- Finalize Irrigation Master Plan (IMP): The Irrigation Master Plan was completed.
- Complete Mechanization Centre of Excellence: Mechanization Centre of Excellence establishment is at 61% towards completion.
- Farmers are mobilized on season preparation (land use consolidation and inputs use): 765,110 Ha of Land prepared and planted in Season A and 518,772.9 Ha of Land prepared and Planted in Season B
- Strengthen the collaboration between MINAGRI, LODA and Districts in the construction of terraces through community approach: 125,175.5 Ha of Radical Terraces constructed
- Introduce modern post-harvest infrastructures: 370 drying shelters, 160 Storage facilities and 14 Mobile dryers have been completed.
- Purchase and distribute 7,500 MT of mineral fertilizers and 8,500 liters of pesticides: 7,500 MT of fertilizer were purchased through Development Budget and 16,750 MT of which 8,000 lts purchased through Development budget and 8,750 lts by coffee fertilizer fund under CEPAR.
- Resettle 88 families in Rugabano: 80 houses are under construction in Rugabano in form of model villages (8 in one). They are now at roofing level equivalent to 51% of completion.
- Support acquisition of pack house materials (tables) and upgrading its park yard: The park year was upgraded and 22 Tables were purchased
- Strengthen partnership with Private Sector: The Ministry continues to work closely with Private Sector to identify and collect grains stored.

PLANS AND STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING SDG INDICATORS

The SDG Indicators related to the Agriculture sector include the following:

- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
- Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
- Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
- Global food loss index
- Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.

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

SDGs Indicators	Status 2019/2020	Target 20/21
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Percentage of Food insecure households: 18.7 % (17% of HHs are moderately food insecure and 1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure).	16%
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	60% (2018/2019)	68%
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	34.9%	CFSVA
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of Wasting: 2% Prevalence of Overweight: 2.4%	CFSVA
Global food loss index	Not available	Maize: 19.3%; Rice: 12.9%; Irish Potatoes: 33.2%, Beans: 10.9%
Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction		Study on Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

ISSUES RAISED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE MEETING

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

No	Issues identified	Recommended Actions/Explanations
1	Error reported on the productivity of cassava and banana in the FL JSR Presentation	The error was noted and corrected in the FL-JSR report
2	Need to know the reasons for budget cut and the activities cancelled	The budget was reduced due to COVID-19 pandemic. In 2019/20, more than Frw 13.5 Billion was allocated to the construction of postharvest infrastructures in the Districts. Due to the fact that this activity was not completed, in 2020/21 it was not prioritized, hence cancelled.
3	Participants find that irrigation targets are very high and difficult to be achieved. They suggested that huge efforts will be needed to complete the Gabiro irrigation infrastructures, targeted areas for small scale irrigation and other planned marshlands.	The projects of Gabiro Irrigation Infrastructures under Gabiro Agri Hub Project (5,000 ha) and Infield Irrigation for Gako beef project (1700 Ha) received additional funds of Frw 25.1 Billion hoping that the planned targets under those projects will be achieved. The targets under small scale irrigation will also be achieved because this project received Frw1.01 Billion for irrigation of 3,020 ha. For other planned marshlands, their targets will also be achieved. They include: Rehabilitation of Marshland irrigation: Kamiranzovu (465ha), Cyabayaga Dam (475 ha), Bugarama (100 ha); Completion of hillside irrigation of Mpanga Irrigation scheme (659 ha): 100%; Mahama 1(1,750 ha): 5%; Mahama 2 (2,500 ha):5%; Completion of Karangazi Feasibility Study (11,000 Ha); And Valorization of Rurambi Irrigation Scheme: Raising the dyke up to 3.2 km
4	Need to know how Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) be reported given that CFSVA does not measure this indicator	The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability and Nutrition Analysis Survey (CFSVA) will be conducted using CARI methodology (as usual), because the proposed FIES is classified under Tier 3 (meaning no methodology)
5	Need to know if the economic recovering plan developed due to COVID-19 be integrated in the budget	The economic recovery plan was considered during budget allocation across different projects under the Ministry. However, Stakeholders were requested to join and support the Ministry in implementing effectively the recovery plan of COVID -19

No	Issues identified	Recommended Actions/Explanations
6	Participants need to know if the budget taken in account the development of public-private portfolio, by financing the Common Data Warehouse (CDWH), and Leveraging Strategy implementation to engage private actors.	<p>The Common data warehouse will be catered for by using all necessary means as required to complete the online platform providing relevant information and statistics and to staff a dedicated team to follow it up closely.</p> <p>The same effort will be deployed to sustain the implementation of the Private Sector Leveraging Strategy.</p>
7	Participants were interested to see new additional SDG indicators being captured under the list of SDG indicators to be monitored and reported by the Ministry.	The New SDG indicators will be followed up and monitored by MINAGRI in partnership with MINECOFIN and NISR.
8	Need to know if there was budget planned to support the private sector in the trade-export	<p>All budget allocated to NAEB is available to support the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is budget allocated to fertilizers, production of seedlings and pesticides to support production process - There is budget allocated for marketing to avail information to consumers and support them to participate in exhibition - There is also budget allocated for capacity building of farmers where exporters are trained in good agronomical practices and supported in receiving certifications in order to be competitive in international market.
9	Members were interested to know if there is adequate budget to support RAB research in developing of Seed system	Every fiscal year, MINECOFIN allocates budget to support Research and Extension. During 2020/21 FY RAB received 3.7 Billion to support in local production as an exit mechanism from import dependency and extension. RAB also has Research Competitive projects grants to support its researches.
10	Need to know if the budget of Rwanda Agriculture De-Risking and Financing Facility (RWADEFF) is included in MINAGRI budget.	The budget of RWADEFF project is not captured under MINAGRI budget as the project is still under negotiation

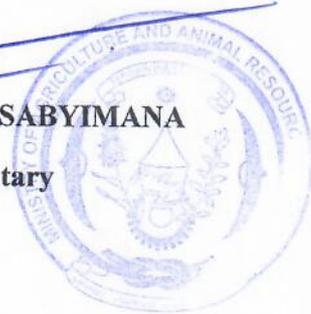
CONCLUSION

The Permanent Secretary of MINAGRI closed the meeting by thanking the participants for their participation and their contribution to the sector development. He invited participants to a continuous collaboration with MINAGRI and regular progress tracking in implementation of PSTA 4.

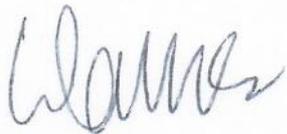
SIGNATURES

CHAIR


Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA
Permanent Secretary
MINAGRI



CO-CHAIR


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

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

Sector Outcome 1: Farmers and rural value chain actors are engaged in innovative agricultural practices and improved business management		
Programmes	Sub-programmes	2020/21 Budget allocated
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	1. Research and Innovation	3,711,493,736
	2. Extension Services and Technology Adaptation and Skills Development	1,819,538,390
Sector Outcome 2: Increased productivity, nutritional value and resilience through sustainable, diversified, and integrated crop, livestock, and fish production systems		
SUSTAINABLE CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY	1. Sustainable, Diversified and Climate Smart Crop Production and Productivity	49,900,550,304
	2. Sustainable Animal Resources Production and Productivity	17,134,325,762
	3. Nutrition sensitive agriculture and Resilience Mechanisms	8,492,919,432
Sector Outcome 3: Increased competitiveness and value addition of diversified agricultural commodities for more inclusive domestic and international markets		
VALUE ADDITION AND COMPETITIVENESS OF CROPS AND ANIMAL RESOURCES	1. Food Systems for domestic market supply	2,745,964,113
	2. Traditional Export Crop Development	3,780,544,535
	3. Export Diversification	596,761,229
Sector Outcome 4: Effective and efficient public and private sector services delivery in the agriculture sector		
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND RESPONSIVE INSTITUTIONS	1. Agriculture Sector Planning, Coordination, Financing and Information Systems	1,889,500,000
	2. Animal Resources Policy, Strategies Development	34,475,000
	3. Crop Policy and Strategies Development	307,706,048
Administrative And Support Services	Administrative And Support Services	6,629,927,907
Total		97,043,706,456
Earmarked Transfers		23,341,586,320
Grand Total		120,385,292,776

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

Sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including NST1 indicators)	Achievement 2018/19	2020/21 Targets	2020/21 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
NST 1_Economic Transformation Pillar				
Priority 6: Modernize and increase productivity of Agriculture and livestock				
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	MT of yield/ha (key crops)	Rice: 4	Rice: 4.2	1. Increasing famers' access to improved inputs through Smart Nkunganire. 2. Increasing the coverage of Extension services
		Wheat: 1.2	Wheat: 1.29	
		Maize: 1.5	Maize: 1.6	
		Irish potatoes: 9	Irish potatoes: 11.6	
		Cassava: 14.5	Cassava: 15	
		Beans: 0.8	Beans: 1.69	
		Soybean: 0.5	Soybean: 0.84	
		Banana: 11.8	Banana: 12	
Area under irrigation (Marshland, hillside and small scale) (ha)	61,944	77,084	Implementation of irrigation master plan	
Ha of land under mechanization	6,050	6,100	Complete Mechanization Centre of excellence	
Land consolidated under priority crops (ha)	Season A: 744,739 Season B: 544,909	877,703	Farmers are mobilized on season preparation (land use consolidation and inputs use)	
Ha of radical terraces constructed	122,466	125,000	Strengthen the collaboration between MINAGRI, LODA and Districts in the construction of terraces through community approach	
Improved post-harvest management	Number of Drying shelters constructed	370	-	Mobilize farmers to use modern post-harvest infrastructures established
	Number of Storage facilities constructed	160	-	
	Number of Mobile dryers constructed	14	-	
Increased revenue from coffee, tea and horticulture	MT of green coffee produced	22,385	27,000	Application of coffee fertilizers 1,500 MT and 9,600 liters of Pesticides
	MT of made tea produced	30,443	37,566	Application of tea fertilizers 25 MT

Sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including NST1 indicators)	Achievement 2018/19	2020/21 Targets	2020/21 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
	MT of fruit and vegetables produced	30,116	33,500	Support Horticulture farmers with clean vegetable seeds for 600Ha and to plant 400Ha of avocado
NST1_Social Transformation Pillar				
Priority Area 2: Eradicating Malnutrition: By promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture and food security				
Enhanced food security and nutrition	MT of food commodities stored as strategic food reserve	Maize: 8,452.3	Maize: 10,000	Strengthen partnership with Private Sector in production of Nutrient rich food and storage
		Beans: 3,436.2	Beans: 5,000	

Annex 3: NST 1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

NST 1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Achievement	Targets	Responsibility for reporting	Data Sources
			2018/19	2020/2021		
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	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	B. Area of consolidated land	Ha	Season A: 744,739 Season B: 544,909	877,703	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	C. Percentage of farm operations mechanized	Percent	26	37	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	D. Area of Land under erosion control measures and used optimally	Ha			MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	Radical		122,465.50	125,000		
	Progressive		945,094	965,604		
	E. Percentage of farmers using quality seeds on consolidated sites: - Large Scale Farmers (LSF) - Small Scale Farmers (SSF)	Percent	LSF: 42.8 SSF: 4.8	63	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	F. Quantity of fertilizer applied	Kg per ha	43.5	60	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
	G. Yield of major crops (MT/Ha for – Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes, Wheat and Soybeans)	MT/ha	Rice: 4	Rice: 4.2	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports
Wheat: 1.2	Wheat: 1.29					
Maize: 1.5	Maize: 1.6					
Irish potatoes: 9	Irish potatoes: 11.6					
Cassava: 14.5	Cassava: 15					
Beans: 0.8	Beans: 1.69					
Soybean: 0.5	Soybean: 0.84					
Banana: 11.8	Banana: 12					
H. Strategic reserves stored at	MT	Maize: 8,452.3	Maize: 10,000	MINAGRI, Agriculture	MINAGRI Reports	

NST 1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Achievement 2018/19	Targets 2020/2021	Responsibility for reporting	Data Sources
			district level			
I. Quantity of meat and dairy products produced (Meat, Milk, Eggs)	MT	Milk: 847,178	Milk:1,012,924	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	MINAGRI Reports	
		Meat: 162,470	Meat: 128,091			
		Eggs: 7,936	Eggs: 11,211			
J. Credit to agriculture sector as percentage of total loans	Percent	5.97	6	MINAGRI, Agriculture Sector	BNR	

Annex.4: Sector Priority Analytical Studies for 2020/21

Sector outcome	Planned Analytical Work & Duration	2020/21 Budget	Funding Source
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	Development of the Rwandan Food Composition Table (RFCT)	300,000,000	GoR
	Establish Livestock Registration System	100,000,000	RDDP
	Postharvest and Agro Processing Strategy Development	71,000,000	TECAN & FAO

Annex.5: Progress against 2019/20 Sector Analytical Studies

NST 1 sector outcome	2019/20 Planned Analytical Work	Brief progress	Responsible
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	1. District-based map of landscape and land use for agriculture development at 50,000 scale	The ToR for the piloting for the district-based map was produced. MINAGRI team is in the process of hiring a soil scientist to produce the total costing of the project. Piloting will be completed in this calendar year 2020.	TECAN
	2. Updating the Post-Harvest Handling (PHH) Strategy	The ToR on PHH Strategy under development. Field work being planned for the month of June 2020 to aggregate preliminary data to guide the strategy development.	EU
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	3. Piloting the Customized Agriculture Extension project	Customized Agriculture Extension System draft report available.	Agriculture Development Directorate/MINAGRI
	4. Profiling of agriculture cooperatives	The draft document on the assessment and profiling of Agricultural Cooperatives (Coffee Case) was produced by TECAN and shared with the ASWG members for review.	TECAN

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

NST 1 sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including NST 1 indicators)	Achievement 2018/19	2019/20 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2019/20 Policy actions (This should be brief with focus on fast tracking progress since a detailed assessment will be captured in the Backward Looking JSRs)
NST1_ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION				
Increased productivity, quality and sustainability of crop production	MT of yield/ha (key crops)	Rice: 4	1. Increasing famers' access to improved inputs through Smart Nkunganire. 2. Increasing the coverage of Extension services	1. For 2019/20 FY, the farmers registered in Smart Nkunganire for accessing to improved inputs as following: - In 2020 A Season : 974,444 Farmers, - In 2020 B Season (in progress): 727,575 Farmers 2. So far 1,403,867 farmers were trained on good agricultural practices through extension agent and 21,342 extension materials were produced and distributed to extension agents (FFs facilitators and farmer promoters)
		Wheat: 1.2		
		Maize: 1.5		
		Irish potatoes: 9		
		Cassava: 14.5		
		Beans: 0.8		
		Soybean: 0.5		
Banana: 11.8				
Area under irrigation (Marshland, hillside and small scale) (ha)	61,944	Finalize irrigation master plan	The Irrigation Master Plan has completed	
Ha of land under mechanization	6,050	Complete Mechanization Centre of excellence	Mechanization Centre of Excellence establishment is at 61% towards completion	
Land consolidated under priority crops (ha)	Season A: 744,739 Season B: 544,909	Farmers are mobilized on season preparation (land use consolidation and inputs use)	765,110 Ha of Land prepared and planted in Season A 518,772.9 Ha of Land prepared and Planted in Season B	
Ha of radical terraces constructed	122,465.50	Strengthen the collaboration between MINAGRI, LODA and Districts in the construction	125,175.5 Ha of Radical Terraces constructed	

NST 1 sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including NST 1 indicators)	Achievement 2018/19	2019/20 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2019/20 Policy actions (This should be brief with focus on fast tracking progress since a detailed assessment will be captured in the Backward Looking JSRs)
			of terraces through community approach	
Improved post-harvest management	Number of Drying shelters constructed	370	Introduce modern post-harvest infrastructures	370 drying shelters, 160 Storage facilities and 14 Mobile dryers have been completed
	Number of Storage facilities constructed	160		
	Number of Mobile dryers constructed	14		
Increased revenue from coffee, tea and horticulture	MT of green coffee produced	22,385	Purchase and distribute 7,500 MT of mineral fertilizers and 8,500 liters of pesticides	7,500 MT of fertilizer were purchased through Development Budget and 16750 Mt of which 8,000lts purchased through Development budget and 8750 lts by coffee fertilizer fund under CEPAR
	MT of made tea produced	30,443	Resettle 88 families in Rugabano	80 HH housed are under construction in rugabano in form of model villages 8 in one. They are now at roofing level equivalent to 51%.
	MT of fruit and vegetables produced	37,343	Support acquisition of pack house materials (tables) and upgrading its park yard	The park year was upgraded and 22 Tables were purchased
NST1- SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION				
Enhanced food security and nutrition	MT of food commodities stored as strategic food reserve	Maize: 8,452.3	Strengthen partnership with Private Sector	The Ministry continue to work closely with Private Sector to identify and collect grains stored
		Beans: 3,436.2		

Annex.7: Plans or strategies for monitoring SDG indicators

SDGI official code (2017)	Indicator	Status 2019/2020	Target 20/21 as per the PSTA 4	Reporting Institution	Sources of the data	Definition	Assumptions	Plan/Comments
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Percentage of Food insecure households: 18.7 % (17% of HHs are moderately food insecure and 1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure).	16%	MINAGRI	Under the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), jointly done by NISR, WFP and MINAGRI.	Severity of food insecurity is defined as the extent to which people have difficulties in accessing food of adequate quality and/or quantity due to lack of money or other resources.	The CFSVA will be conducted, provided the budget is available.	Conduct the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	34.90%	TBC	MINAGRI	Under the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), jointly done by NISR, WFP and MINAGRI.	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the reference population (children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population.)	The CFSVA will be conducted, provided the budget is available.	Conduct the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of Wasting: 2% Prevalence of Overweight: 2.4%	TBC	MINAGRI	Under the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), jointly done by NISR, WFP and MINAGRI.	weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	The CFSVA will be conducted, provided the budget is available.	Conduct the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)

SDGI official code (2017)	Indicator	Status 2019/2020	Target 20/21 as per the PSTA 4	Reporting Institution	Sources of the data	Definition	Assumptions	Plan/Comments
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	New	TBC	NISR, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), MOH	NISR/ DHS	The Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) is defined as the probability that a randomly selected individual from the reference population is found to consume less than his/her calorie requirement for an active and healthy life.	The Indicator will be reported on once the DHS has been conducted.	During the SDG workshop (July 2019) between NISR, MINAGRI, NAEB, RAB and FAO, indicator 2.1.1. was discussed, and it was agreed that it will be put in DHS/2020.
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	New	New	NISR; MINAGRI	NISR	The indicator refers to the value of production per labour unit operated by small scale producers in the farming, pastoral and forestry sectors. Data will be produced by classes of enterprise size.	AHS completed and including this indicator.	The indicator will be reported by NISR, through the Agriculture Household Survey (AHS). The data collection for the AHS will done in July and August 2020, report expected in December 2020.
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	New	+ 3.7%	NISR; MINAGRI	NISR	no metadata	If the indicator is captured under the EICV	The SDG workshop recommended this indicator to be captured under the EICV. Average income of small scale famers goes beyond income from agricultural activities (it involves all sources of income, including

SDGI official code (2017)	Indicator	Status 2019/2020	Target 20/21 as per the PSTA 4	Reporting Institution	Sources of the data	Definition	Assumptions	Plan/Comments
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	60% (2018/2019)	68%	MINAGRI (Imihigo report)	MINAGRI	The indicator is defined by the following formula: Percentage of land under productive and sustainable agriculture are under productive and sustainable agriculture divided by agriculture area.	Budget for Irrigation and Terraces allocated.	<p>non-agricultural activities). Meanwhile, the Ministry intends to calculate the "average income from agricultural production", for small scale farmers; as a proxy of this indicator.</p> <p>The term sustainable agriculture is a very broad term, which includes both environmental, economic and socio aspects. The proposed methodology to compute this isn't practical, besides, the metadata concludes that FAO, WB and IFAD are developing a clear methodology that will guide countries on this indicator. This have not yet been done. However, MINAGRI reports a proxy of this indicator, by</p>

SDGI official code (2017)	Indicator	Status 2019/2020	Target 20/21 as per the PSTA 4	Reporting Institution	Sources of the data	Definition	Assumptions	Plan/Comments
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1335 Plant genetic resources; PGRs; • 173 Animal genetic resources conserved; • 58 Forest genetic resources; FGRs (Status at end of 2018/2019FY) 	<p>(1) at least 1,800 accessions of PGRs will be conserved of which at least 200 will be molecularly characterized,</p> <p>(2) at least 70 FGRs will be conserved of at least 10 will be molecularly characterized,</p> <p>(3) at least 210 AnGRs will be conserved of which at least 100 will be molecularly characterized,</p> <p>4) at least two community seed banks will be functioning</p>	MINAGRI	RAB	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Budget allocation.	considering land under irrigation, and land under terraces as a sustainable technique.

SDGI official code (2017)	Indicator	Status 2019/2020	Target 20/21 as per the PSTA 4	Reporting Institution	Sources of the data	Definition	Assumptions	Plan/Comments
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	New	to recovery genetic diversity and neglected and under-utilized crops, (5) at least 120 accessions of PGRs will be duplicated in regional and international Genebanks for safety Study on Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	MINAGRI	RAB	This indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or of unknown risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for those percentages.	Budget allocation for this study.	A study to value Rwanda Genetic resources as well as the ones classified as threatened of extinction was planned to be done in 2020/2021 FY, by the Gene Bank team, under RAB. Another study is also planned for 2021/2022 FY: A study to assess status of Neglected and underutilized Genetic Resources will be carried out and solutions suggested. Their contribution to a

SDG I official code (2017)	Indicator	Status 2019/2020	Target 20/21 as per the PSTA 4	Reporting Institution	Sources of the data	Definition	Assumptions	Plan/Comments
								better climate-smart agriculture and to nutrition-oriented agriculture will be documented. Challenge: No budget allocates for this.
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	New	New	MINAGRI	MINECOFIN/ NISR	The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector.	Public Expenditure Review Finalized.	This indicator will be reported on once the Public expenditure review is finalized (ongoing).
12.3.1	Food loss index (Proxy measure: post-harvest losses)	New	Maize: 19.3%; Rice: 12.9%; Irish Potatoes: 33.2%, Beans: 10.9%	MINAGRI	MINAGRI	The indicator measures the totality of losses occurring from the time at which production of an agricultural product is recorded until it reaches the final consumer as food.	Budget allocated for this activity.	A study to analyze and estimate food losses for different commodities (policy action).
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	NA	NA	The assessment is not at country	NA	The concept of "within biologically sustainable levels" means that abundance	NA	As indicated in the SDG metadata, this indicator cannot be done at Country