



Ministry of Agriculture & Animal Resources

Annual Report FY 2010/2011

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Republic of Rwanda

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## Acronyms & Abbreviations

<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>ASWG</b>	Agriculture Sector Working Group
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
<b>DfID</b>	Department for International Development (UK)
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EDPRS</b>	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>FY</b>	Financial Year
<b>GAfsp</b>	The Global Agricultural & Food Security Program
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GFI</b>	Immediate Action Irrigation
<b>GoR</b>	Government of Rwanda
<b>GWLM</b>	Gishwati Land and Water Management
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>LWH</b>	Land Husbandry and Water Harvesting Project
<b>MCC</b>	Milk Collection Center
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MINAGRI</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
<b>MINECOFIN</b>	Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance
<b>MINICOM</b>	Ministry of Trade and Industry
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NAEB</b>	National Agricultural Export Board
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NISR</b>	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
<b>PADAB</b>	Projet d'Appui au Developpment Agricole de Bugesera
<b>PADEBL</b>	Projet d'Appui au Developpment d'Elevage Bovin Laitier
<b>PAIGELAC</b>	Projet d'Appui a l'Aménagement Integre et la Gestion des Lacs Interieurs
<b>PDCRE</b>	Projet de Developpement des Cultures de Rente et d'Exportation
<b>PHHS</b>	Post Harvest Handling and Storage
<b>PSTA</b>	Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture
<b>RAB</b>	Rwanda Agriculture Board
<b>RSSP</b>	Rural Sector Support Project
<b>RwF</b>	Rwandan Francs
<b>SWAp</b>	Sector-Wide Approach
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollars

## Foreword by the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources



I am pleased to present the MINAGRI Annual Report for 2010/2011 to the people of Rwanda and our development partners. The publishing of the Ministry's achievements is paramount in that it provides all stakeholders and interested parties with up-to-date information of the agriculture sector and this increases transparency, accountability and participation of stakeholders.

The year has seen much progress in the sector. MINAGRI has implemented various programmes to tackle the constraints of agricultural modernisation – limited land available, soil erosion and high population density. Though these present difficult challenges, there have been great achievements due to the hard work of MINAGRI, supporting agencies, private sector and a willingness of farmers to improve their livelihoods.

The Ministry has sought to develop an integrated approach to food security by intervening along the value-chains, particular in improving post-harvest infrastructure at the farm, community and national level. The Ministry also is now supporting a vast network of irrigation schemes which will increase productivity and marketability of the farmers produce. Private sector investment continues to increase as there are an increasing number of marketable opportunities.

As the Annual Report will attest, MINAGRI faces many challenges going forward, but the achievements are numerous and the Ministry is determined to continue the hard work.

I wish everyone a rewarding year,

Dr Agnes Kalibata,  
Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources, MINAGRI

## Foreword by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources



This report details the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources' achievements and progress made in the last year. The report is a chance to condense the vast amount of activity in the sector and we summarize the key achievements in less than eighty pages.

As the report shows, there have been important successes this year in the agriculture sector. Crop and livestock production has improved despite volatile weather conditions in Season B. Irrigation in both marshland and hillside has developed rapidly this year to set MINAGRI on the path to mobilise the nation's goal of 100,000 hectares by 2017. Post-harvest development is an important priority of the Ministry as we want to ensure that the farmer can take more income from their hard work in the field.

The task of the ministry is challenging given the centrality of agriculture to the nation's attainment of Vision 2020. MINAGRI's staff, in all capacities have worked hard to implement this vision. While there is much expectation, we are confident we can deliver.

I would like to thank all who have contributed to MINAGRI's successes. While we have challenges that lie ahead, MINAGRI will continue to have the ability to fight these head-on.

Best regards for the coming year.

Ernest Ruzindaza,  
Permanent Secretary, MINAGRI



**Picture 1: Newly terraced hillside in Karongi under the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)**

## **Section 1: Introduction and Summary of Sector Performance**

## 1.1 The Agriculture Sector

Globally, food security is becoming ever challenging, constrained by decreasing availability of arable land, rising fuel prices, increasing populations and a changing climate. Rwanda's challenges are a microcosm of these global problems:

- Around 80 percent of the population depending on agriculture for their livelihoods,
- Land availability is scarce with high population density,
- Smallholder farmers dominate production,
- Borders are landlocked entailing high energy prices
- Farm activity depends on a diverse range geographical landscapes, topography and microclimates.

MINAGRI seeks to turn these constraints into opportunities with integrated and sustainable approaches to food security and income generation. This is evident from the PSTA II and the respective budgetary priorities. In this section we will detail the various successes and challenges that the sector has faced over the past financial year.

## 1.2 Progress towards MDGs, Vision 2020 and EDPRS Goals

The agriculture sector continues to be a key catalyst for growth and poverty reduction. Firstly, it provides a solid base for economic expansion in Rwanda - with agricultural growth 3.2% in the FY 2010-2011 (NISR). As a share of GDP, the agriculture sector makes up 31%. The MDG 1c goal is to 'halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger'. While hunger is multi-faceted, MINAGRI's contribution to poverty reduction has been paramount – not simply making food available but creating employment opportunities and creating risk-mitigation infrastructures in irrigation and land husbandry. Unfortunately, up-to-date data on the agricultural-related MDGs in Rwanda is not yet available. The results of the ECIV III survey, to be released early 2013, will likely illustrate the contribution of the agriculture sector in reducing poverty.

<b>Selected Vision 2020 Indicators</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>FY 2010/2011</b>	<b>2020</b>
Agricultural GDP growth (%)	9	8	3.2%	6
Agriculture as % of GDP	45	47	31%	33
Land under "modernised" agric (%)	3	20	20%	50
Fertilizer application (kg/ha/annum)	0.5	8	30 kg	15
Soil erosion protection (% total land)	20	80	87.3%	90

Table 1: Selected Vision 2020 Targets

The main driver for meeting these targets has been MINAGRI's integrated approach to food security and income generation - agricultural development through irrigation and land husbandry, crop intensification drive, post harvest handling and storage improvements, integrated livestock management and export and value-addition promotion. We below highlight the results and achievements of these interventions.

### 1.2a Crop Production

The Crop Intensification Program<sup>1</sup> continues to be the driver of crop production for the sector. Crop production has continued to follow an upward trend in 2010-2011, with Season B improvements supplementing the Season A shortfall due to weather shocks. In Season A, low rains observed in November

<sup>1</sup> In terms of fertilizer, 44,000 MT of fertilizers have been imported. In July 2010 and in January 2011, one electronic auction was organized. The sector consists of 14 private companies involved in fertilizer distribution, 436 licensed fertilizers outlets are operational and 835 agro dealers have been trained in fertilizer management.

2010 had a negative impact on seasonal crops, especially in some regions of the Eastern and Southern Provinces. In particular, maize and beans that were planted late in Season A (late October to early November) were hit by drought and their yields subsequently decreased. In contrast, in Season B, the rain was reported to be good, with most of the respondents in the Crop Assessment reporting that rain was sufficient for main crops like beans, sorghum, maize and Irish potato. There was also a significant effort with the Crop Intensification Program in Season B to compensate for the Season A shortfall.

Tables 2 and 3 illustrate comparison between Season A and Season B (within the Financial Year 2010-2011) shows the (i) area under the crop, (ii) yield and (iii) the resulting production.

2011 A	Area under crop(ha)			Yield (Kg/Ha)			Production (MT)		
	2010A	2011A	Change in %	2010A	2011A	Change in %	2010A	2011A	Change in %
Sorghum	8,054	6,438	-20%	1,512	1,180	-22%	12,173	7,647	-37%
Maize	123,338	150,407	22%	2,585	2,270	-12%	318,772	341,479	7%
Wheat	15,441	14,067	-9%	2,077	1,924	-7%	32,068	27,068	-16%
Rice	6,929	7,659	27%	4,715	4,317	-8%	31,660	33,061	4%
Beans	176,492	191,473	8%	1,071	937	-13%	189,038	179,392	-5%
Peas	21,742	14,777	-32%	880	779	-11%	19,124	11,510	-40%
Groundnut	9,408	11,696	24%	612	530	-13%	5,758	6,204	8%
Soya	43,880	19,643	-55%	783	663	-15%	34,344	13,030	-62%
Banana	175,822	173,086	-2%	8,388	8,752	2%	1,474,851	1,483,693	1%
I.Potato	82,425	91,996	12%	12,495	12,102	-3%	1,029,887	1,113,360	8%
S.Potato	42,232	35,540	-16%	7,617	7,971	5%	321,698	283,299	-12%
Yam_Taro	14,710	10,758	-27%	6,325	6,249	-1%	93,033	67,277	-28%
Cassava	93,397	102,971	10%	11,413	10,917	-4%	1,065,901	1,124,090	5%
Vegetables	30,661	26,258	-14%	10,782	11,063	3%	330,568	290,484	-12%
Fruits	19,388	22,942	18%	11,096	11,413	3%	215,139	261,838	22%

Table 2: Crop Assessment 2011 A (MINAGRI)

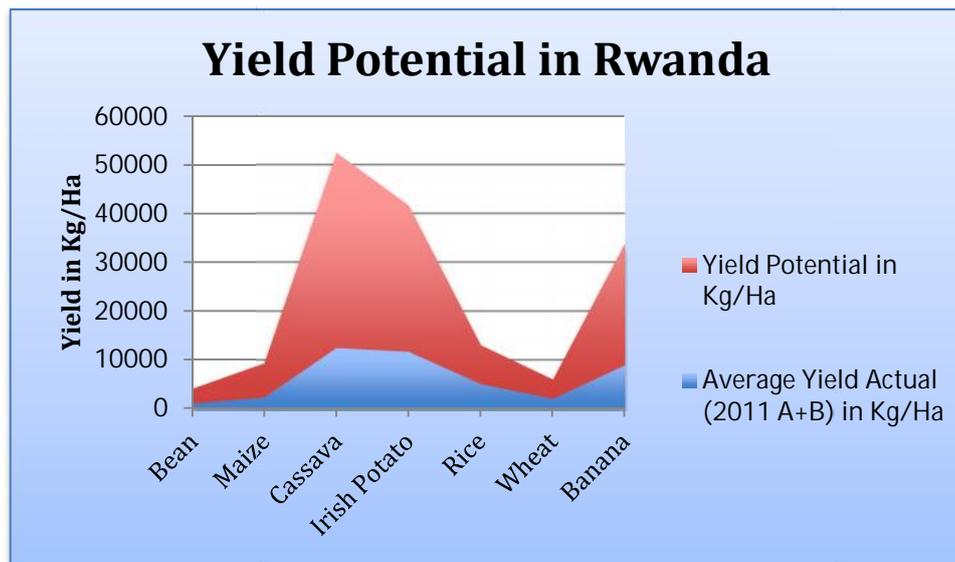
The data from both Season A and B illustrates that increased area for fruits, wheat and rice have been made available. This is explained by a number factors, including MINAGRI's nutrition and marketability prioritization. In season B, due to irrigation infrastructures, improved land consolidation, effective season preparations and good weather, yield and production increases have been significant. In particular Maize, Wheat, Rice, Yams and Fruits saw increased production of over 30% in comparison to the 2010 Season B.

2011 B	Area under crop(ha)			Yield (Kg/Ha)			Production (MT)		
	2010B	2011B	Change in %	2010B	2011B	Change in %	2010B	2011B	Change in %
Sorghum	125,321	122,777	-2%	1,189	1,416	19%	149,056	173,887	17%
Maize	61,319	73,007	19%	1,853	2,283	23%	113,632	166,644	47%
Wheat	33,945	28,807	-15%	1,329	2,039	53%	45,125	58,749	30%

Rice	6,929	8,591	24%	5,137	5,751	12%	35,593	49,405	39%
Beans	142,760	151,846	6%	970	1,011	4%	138,458	153,500	11%
Peas	25,915	27,288	5%	728	978	34%	18,875	26,686	41%
Groundnuts	11,150	11,362	2%	772	766	-1%	8,612	8,700	1%
Soya	28,473	28,313	-1%	799	863	8%	22,745	24,448	7%
Banana	172,822	173,623	0%	8,068	9,067	12%	1,394,276	1,574,202	13%
I.Potato	68,353	65,847	-4%	11,112	11,186	1%	759,517	851,939	12%
S.Potato	69,962	70,467	1%	7,409	8,086	9%	518,374	569,772	10%
Yam_Taro	14,178	17,241	22%	6,554	6,899	5%	92,931	118,941	28%
Cassava	103,997	107,105	3%	12,609	13,933	11%	1,311,312	1,492,334	14%
Vegetables	20,784	21,464	3%	11,454	11,488	0%	238,049	246,577	4%
Fruits	21,246	27,439	29%	11,233	12,005	7%	238,665	329,391	38%

**Table 3: Crop Assessment 2011B (MINAGRI)**

In terms of yield, significant improvements are evident. In particular, wheat, maize and pea production have improved dramatically. However, while these gains are significant, when set against the full forecasted potential, the current yields are still small. Figure 1 highlights the yield potential compared to the current yield. With the continued irrigation development, land husbandry and improved use of agricultural inputs at the farm-level, MINAGRI will seeks to improve yields through increasing farmer productivity.



**Figure 1: Yield Potential (MINAGRI)**

Putting the recent improvements in perspective we can observe vast improvements in food availability over the last decade<sup>2</sup>. Figure 2 shows significant improvements in cereals, selecting only maize and wheat, and roots and tubers, selecting only cassava and Irish potato. Beans, a key protein, has also increased from 1998 to 2010 by over 200%. Banana, sweet potato and sorghum are highly important crops for Rwandans historically, however, they show less sharp increases from 2007. Nevertheless, these crops remain at the core of the food basket for rural Rwanda.

<sup>2</sup> Due to data restrictions, the time series for these selected crops are captured accurately only to 1998.

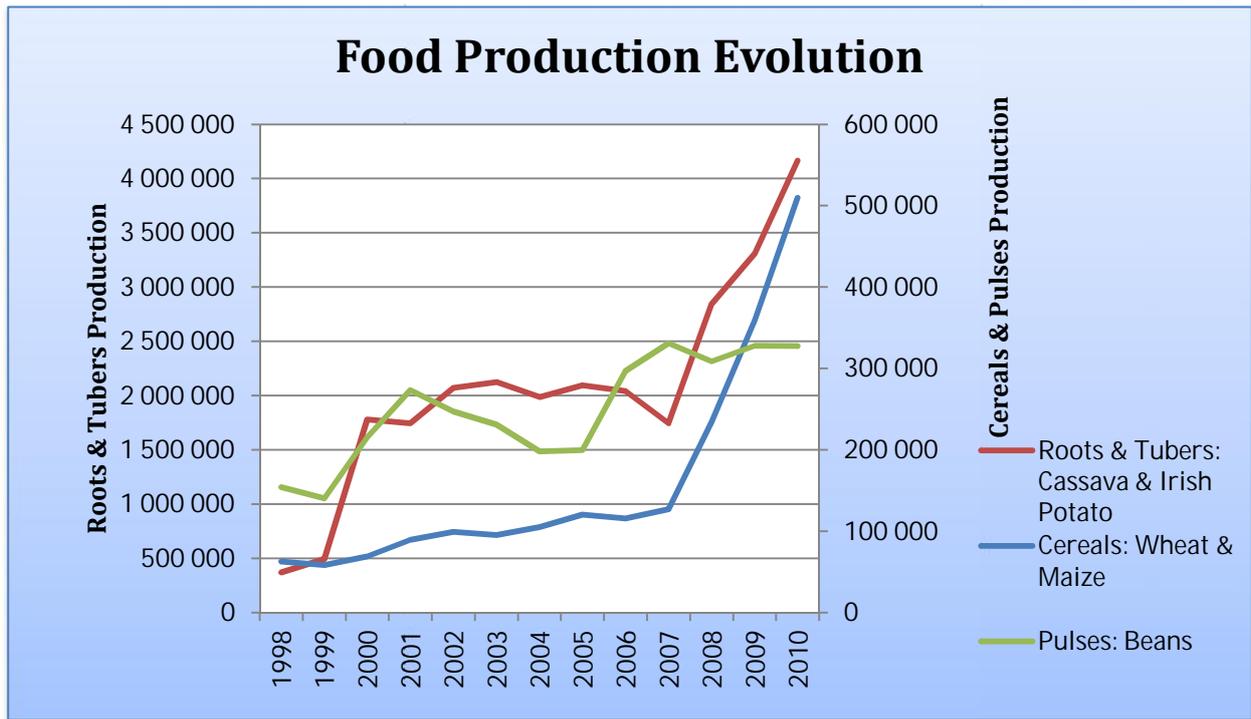


Figure 2: Food Production Time Series (MINAGRI)

### Price Trends

As the Ministry in charge of production it is imperative that MINAGRI seeks to understand food price movements. Given the context of increasing food prices regionally, we examine the domestic price developments of key crops over the past financial year. The crops detailed in figures 2, 3 & 4 highlight largely cyclical trends – lean periods of production result in higher prices ((note general increases from October to December (pre-harvest period Season A) and February to May (pre-harvest period Season B)).

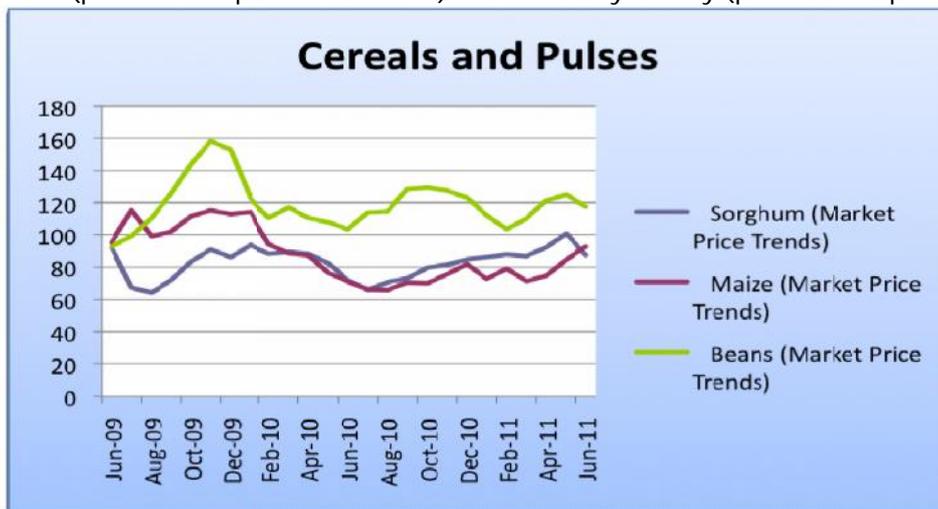


Figure 3: Cereal & Pulses Average Market Price (NISR)

Improvements in quality of crops and increasing regional demand, to an extent, explain the increase in prices. In particular, Maize has seen high prices in Rwanda. Irish potato given increasing demand internally and externally has seen very positive price development.

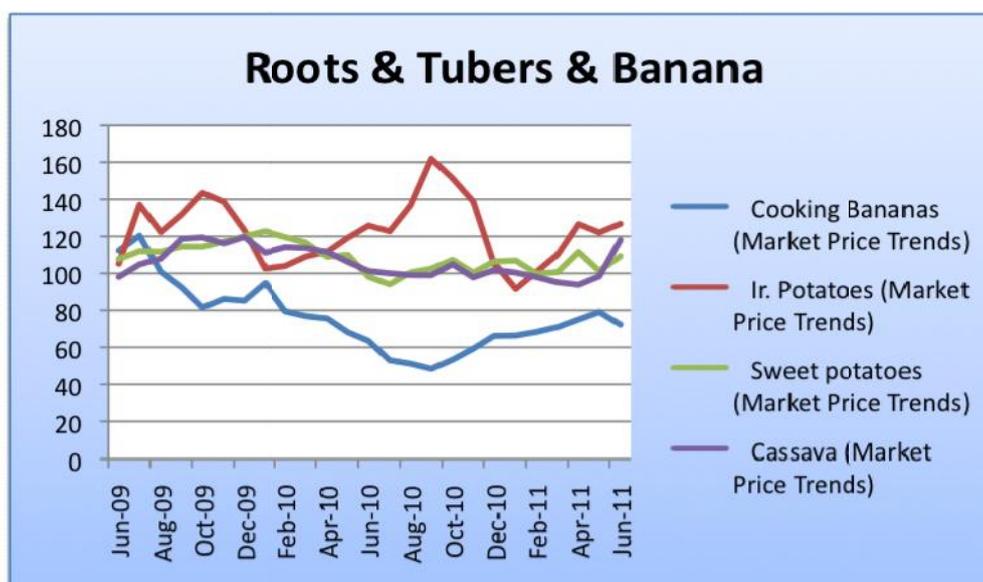


Figure 4: Roots & Tubers & Banana Average Market Price (NISR)

The market prices of rice and wheat, both of which have negative terms-of-trade, have remained relatively stable over the last year. To note, when compared to 2008, this trend is impressive and points to vast improvements in domestic production. However, in the last three months of the financial year, prices have begun to rise given the decreased supply from the region. As a medium to long-term strategy, MINAGRI is seeking to mitigate the vulnerability to external price shocks by aggressively up-scaling its rice and wheat production.

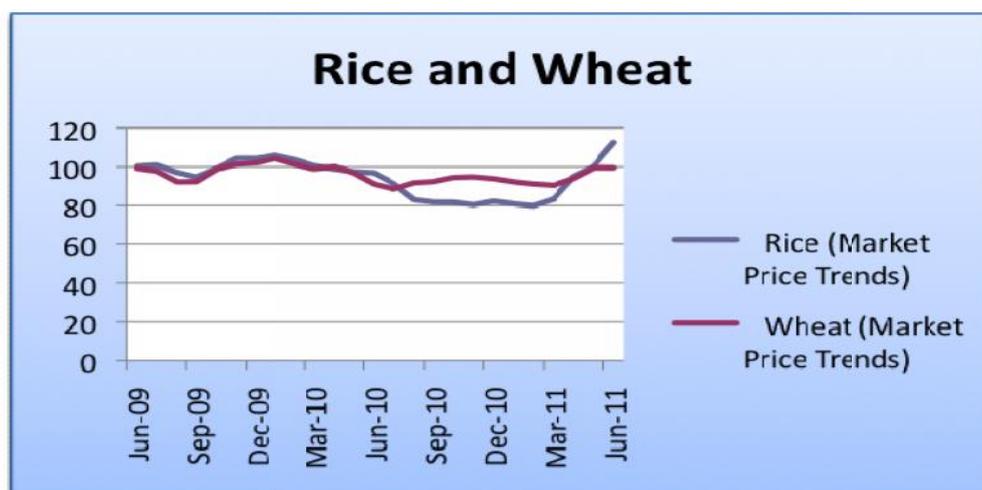


Figure 5: Rice & Wheat Average Market Price (NISR)

However, inflation during the last quarter (both Urban and Rural CPI Indexes) increased in Rwanda (see **Annex 2**). Notably, there have been significant differences in rural and urban prices that could indicate impediments to farmers increasing revenues. Post-harvest constraints such as increasing fuel prices, post-harvest losses and large disparities between farmer and trader profits could explain this price difference. MINAGRI will seek to support post-harvest infrastructure to support a fairer price to the farmer.

However, at the regional level within East Africa, price increases have been much more alarming – particularly at the end of the FY 2010-2011. In **Annex 2**, we show the FAO World Food Price Index and Regional Food Price Averages for Maize and Beans. The rising price of staples in the region calls for continued attention to food security. However, given Rwanda’s increasing food production, the increasing regional demand opens up markets for Rwandan produce.

### 1.2b Animal Production

Animal production and the integration of livestock into smallholder farming is a key contributor to food security. MINAGRI-led programs such as disease control, artificial insemination, hatchery development, One Cow Per Poor Family, fish farming and small-ruminants development has resulted in significant increases in the animal populations across Rwanda.

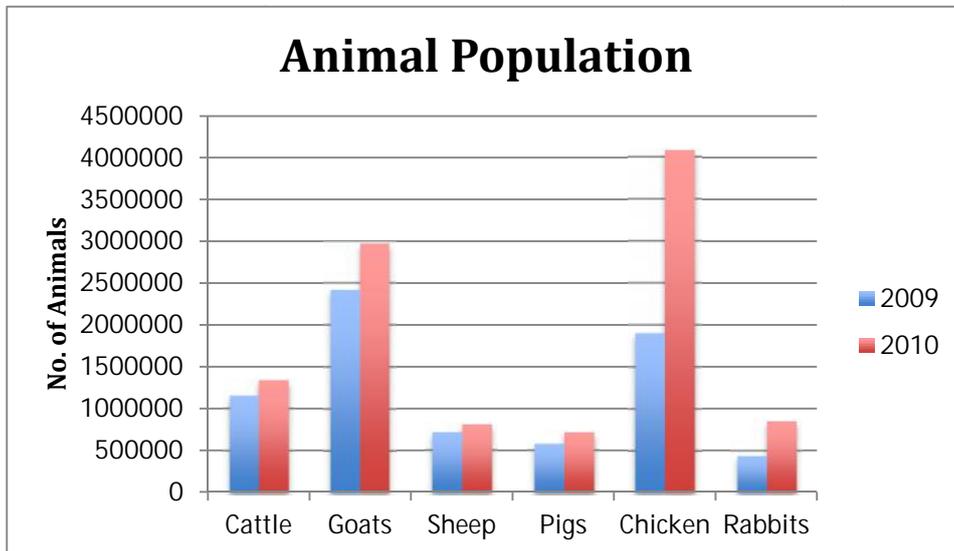


Figure 6: Animal Head Count (MINAGRI)

Animal census data are given as a time-series and broken down to provincial level. Note, that headcount figures are only available for the calendar year. As small-scale farmers realize the marketability of poultry, the recorded population has increased rapidly as Figure 5. Cattle, sheep, pigs and rabbits have also increased in numbers, albeit more slowly.

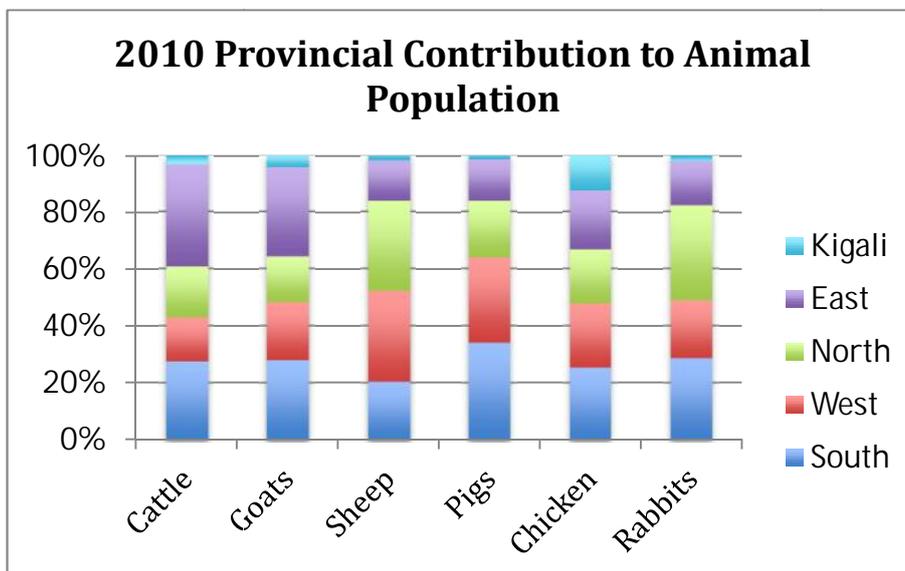


Figure 7: Provincial Contribution to Animal Population (MINAGRI)

The provincial breakdown elucidates variation in animal population. While not taking into account human population<sup>3</sup> or farm size, in the East, Goats and Cattle are dominant. In Kigali (Gasabo, Kicukiro and Nyarugenge) with its high population density and low average farm size, poultry is popular.

<sup>3</sup> Ranking population, with the highest first we have: Southern, Northern, Western, Kigali and Eastern.

In FY 2010-2011, the One-Cow Per Poor Family distributed a total of 27,688 Cows to poor households. Since the beginning of the program, a total of 113,579 cows have been distributed to poor families and 19,352 cows have been “passed on”. As Table 5 illustrates, the quality of livestock has increased the likelihood of increased production for household consumption and marketability. Litres of milk produced in Rwanda have increased by 20 percent over the past year. Additionally, eggs, honey, meat and fish have also seen similar magnitudes of improvement.

Livestock Products	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Change
Milk	334,727	401,672	20%
Meat	65,863	79,035	19%
Fish	14,104	16,924	20%
Eggs	3,268	3,921	19%
Honey	2,684	3,221	19%
Hides & Skins	4,098	5,327	29%

Table 4: Livestock Products (MINAGRI)

### 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of the OIE (World Organization for Animal Health) Regional Commission for Africa



The OIE Regional Commission for Africa was held in Kigali from 14 to 18 February 2011. A total of 122 participants attended the conference, comprising OIE Delegates and/or nominees from 40 member countries and four observer countries, along with senior officers from 15 regional and international organizations. Also present, were many representatives from the private sector, as well as those in veterinary organizations.

*“Investments in animal health must be seen as a priority in view of their impact in reducing poverty, giving animal products better access to regional and international markets and safeguarding public health, for the benefit of the people of Africa and the international community at large”,* declared Dr. Vallat at the conference.

Two technical items of major importance were presented at the Conference :

1. Livestock census in Africa as a vital tool for livestock disease surveillance and control
2. Main pathologies of camels, breeding of camels, constraints, benefits and perspectives

The combination of improved production in crop and animal related products has resulted in improved energy availability. The international standard endorsed by FAO and WFP is that adult humans require 2100 kcal/capita/day, 59g of proteins and 40g of lipids. Currently in Rwandan, the energy for population

estimation (Kcal/Capita/Day) is 2,675 for Season 2011 A and 2,938 for Season 2011 B. The protein and lipids (g/capita/day) for Season A and B are estimated to be 70 and 24, respectively. This leaves the outstanding challenge of lipids (fats such as oil or butter) that remain below international respective standards. MINAGRI is seeking to increase livestock production along with the related processing of animal products to improve nutrition. The combination of the three measures importantly captures the nutritional availability. However actual consumption is not measured here and represents a related but separate challenge in reducing malnutrition. Below we use nine-year periods to show the broader evolution of food availability in the country.

<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Kilocalories	83%	65%	131%	131%
Proteins	71%	60%	116%	118%
Lipids	17%	17%	60%	60%
*based on the 2100 kcal, 59g proteins, 40g lipids international standard. This includes own farm production. 100% of Kcals means that Rwanda achieved 2100 kcals in availability. <b>Data Source:</b> Food Security Research Project Data (FSRP) & MINAGRI.				

**Table 5: Nutritional Availability Time Series (MINAGRI & FRSP)**

## 1.2c Irrigation, Land Husbandry and Mechanization

Irrigation and land husbandry are policy priorities for MINAGRI as they improve productivity while at the same time mitigating risk from weather shocks for the farmer. Below we tabulate the achievements in FY 2010-2011.

<b>Marshland Development</b>	<b>Hectare Developed (Ha)</b>	<b>Impact (estimated income p/a RwF)</b>
Completed marshlands under RSSP2	1626	5,027,000,000
Completed marshland under KWAMP/PAPSTA	483	1,617,000,000
Completed marshland under GAA (German Agro-Action)	254	770,000,000
Quick-wins marshland development sites	2,320	5,232,188,000
<b>Total Marshland Developed</b>	<b>4,683</b>	
<b>Hillside Irrigation</b>	<b>Hectare Developed</b>	<b>Impact (estimated income p/a RwF)</b>
Completed hillside Irrigation (Lux. Dev & SSI)	450	Not yet available
Completed hillside Irrigation under (Land Husbandry only) – Irrigation land not yet operational	980	Data analysis on-going
<b>Total Hillside Developed</b>	<b>1,430</b>	

**Table 6: FY 2010-2011 Irrigation & Marshland Development Achievements (MINAGRI)**

### Quick Win Marshland Development Sites

This program was designed with the objective quickly developing small and medium size marshlands across the country to secure food production and reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture. These are sites which are developed at community level with minimum feasibility study requirements. The technical supervision was carried out by MINAGRI.

For the first phase, 2,320 ha (22 sites) of small and medium marshlands have been developed in 10 months and in 11 Districts as shown in the table below. Over 1,100 ha of this land is eligible for rice cultivation. The labour for the works have importantly, been completed by Rwandans under supervision of MINAGRI engineers at site level. In this phase, more than 25000 farmers have been employed and have been paid through SACCOs – strengthening financing infrastructures in rural areas. If all sites are exploited appropriately, it's estimated to generate over 4.6 billion income per year.

Nr	Marshland	District	Area (ha)	Crops before development	Crops after development	Start date	Estim. budget (*1000)	Readiness for season A
1	Akavuguto	Nyaruguru	60	Staples/Veg.	Staples/ Veg.	22/02/11	68,000	Ready
2	Kibati	Nyamasheke	28	Maize/Rice	Rice	3/3/2011	38,000	Ready
3	Mugonero	Nyamasheke	50	Maize/Rice	Rice	3/3/2011	56,000	Ready
4	Nyabuyogera	Gisagara	109	Maize/Veg.	Maize/ Rice	14/02/11	125,000	Ready
5	Nyagahembe	Nyamasheke	40	Maize/Rice	Rice	3/3/2011	49,000	Ready
6	Nyirakiyange	Ruhango	117	Staples/Veg.	Staples/Rice	28/02/11	117,000	Ready
7	Rwamporerera	Gisagara	40	Rice	Rice	5/2/2011	54,000	Ready
8	Rwondo	Nyamagabe	64	Veg./Veg.	Veg./Maize	8/3/2011	68,000	Ready

9	Bahimba, Bisika, Rwambogo	Rulindo	325	Maize/Potato	Maize/ Potatoes	2/2/2011	290,000	Ready
10	Migina , <b>Rwibona</b>	Huye-Gisag-Nyarug	271	Rice	Rice	5/2/2011	280,000	Ready
11	Mukura	Huye, Nyaruguru	144	Rice	Rice	5/2/2011	76,500	Ready
12	Muzirantwago	Nyamagabe	72	Veg./Veg.	Veg./Maize	1/3/2011	86,000	Ready
13	Mwura	Gisagara	100	Rice	Rice	5/2/2011	113,000	Ready
14	Ruvugangoma	Gisagara	46	Maize/Veg.	Maize/Rice	14/02/11	54,000	Ready
15	Urwonjya	Nyaruguru	36	Staples/Veg.	Staples/Veg.	22/02/11	49,000	Ready
16	Busogwe	Nyanza	102	Maize/Veg.	Maize/Veg.	5/2/2011	161,000	Ready
17	Kibugazi	Gisagara	108	Staples	Rice	5/2/2011	120,000	Ready
18	Makera	Muhanga	78	Maize/Veg.	Maize/Veg.	5/2/2011	89,500	Ready
19	Nyagisenyi	Gasabo	204	Maize/Veg.	Maize/Veg.	2/5/2011	141,000	Ready
20	Ruboroga	Kamonyi	130	Maize/Veg.	Maize/Veg.	5/2/2011	141,000	Ready
21	Rubuyenge	Ruhango-Nyanza	145	Staples/Rice	Rice	3/3/2011	84,500	Ready
22	Umwaro	Huye	51	Rice	Rice	11/3/2011	49,000	Ready
	Total		<b>2,320</b>				<b>2,309,500</b>	

**Table 7: Quick Win Marshland Sites**

Land husbandry and irrigation projects in FY 2010-2011 are already beginning to show results on the ground. For example, Karongi-12, the first LWH site, shows significant farm yield increases. Since irrigation infrastructures were not in place in 2011 Season A, the table only elucidates rain-fed areas (command-area catchment & water catchment in irrigation terminology) that have utilized land husbandry technologies and farmer support. Clearly, land husbandry is an integral part of the goal of improving farmer productivity.

<b>Irish Potato Production (2011 A) LWH Project Karongi-12</b>	<b>Without project</b>	<b>With project</b>
Yield(T/ha)	4	24
Investment/ha in rainfed	N/A	2,200,000
Income(Rfw)/ha	320,000	1,920,000

**Table 8: LWH Production Achievements (MINAGRI)**

The Irrigation Plan for 2011-2017 sets out the target of 100,000 ha area under irrigation:

- Marshland development is set to be 65,000 ha for mostly rice cultivation
- Hillside Irrigation planned is for 35,000 ha, which will be horticulture under LWH, food and cash crops under GFI, KWAMP, PAIRB among others.

The Irrigation Strategic Plan now requires further investment to realize its goal, below we show a simple overview:

<b>Target (ha)</b>	<b>Baseline by 2010</b>	<b>2011 (ha)</b>	<b>2012 (ha)</b>	<b>2013 (ha)</b>	<b>2014 (ha)</b>	<b>2015 (ha)</b>	<b>2016 (ha)</b>	<b>2017 (ha)</b>
100,000	15000	+10500	+13500	+14000	+14000	+14500	+10000	+8500
		Calendar Year						

\*The achievement per year is subject to changes according to budget availability

**Table 9: 7-Year Plan (MINAGRI)**

To meet the target of 100,000 ha of land under irrigation by 2017, we have to develop at least 12,000 ha per year. While mobilizing funds, MINAGRI is making sure that there is permanently a “bank of projects” ready for implementation. Among other strategic actions include: (i) farmers’ capacity building and skills development (training of irrigation technicians at different levels), (ii) establishment of WUAs in all irrigation schemes for sustainable infrastructure maintenance, and (iii) stimulating private investment in irrigation and individual initiatives.

### **Crop Intensification: Mechanization Progress**

Mechanization is a key driver towards improving farmer productivity. Through efforts in land consolidation through the Crop Intensification Program (CIP), arable land is increasing utilized on a commercial scale. Within MINAGRI, the mechanization program is implemented through the Task Force for Irrigation and Mechanization.

In 2010/2011 FY, significant achievements have been realized in agricultural mechanization promotion in Rwanda. Firstly, knowledge sharing is key to developing mechanization. Agricultural Machinery Assembly Workshops has been established in Kabuye and Six village mechanization Service Centers have been established across the country.

Secondly, MINAGRI seeks to facilitate mechanization access. Connections to foreign firms have been established. For example, an MOU with a well known Korean manufacturing company has led to the purchase of 50 tractors. Additionally, to support irrigation construction, MINAGRI purchased 5 earth moving machinery.



**Picture 2: Members of the I&MTF teaching farmers how to use mechanization at the launch of the Ngoma Village Mechanization Service Center**

Third, MINAGRI has sought to increase the amount of mechanization coverage through integrating mechanization into the Ministry’s interventions. For example, more than 1200 ha of land has been ploughed through these purchases. The use of heavy earth moving equipments has contributed to MINAGRI investments such as the construction of dam of Sagatare dam in Kirehe District, and development of the Nyagatare and Gatsibo paddy fields, and feeder roads in the LWH sites in Karongi District.

Fourth, MINAGRI has supposed capacity building and skill developments. Key support has been provided to the farmers who purchased farm machinery. This has been organized in close collaboration with field experts from TYM & JICA. Additionally, the taskforce has contributed to the mechanization of the post-harvest and handling trainings and implementation.

## 1.2d Post-Harvest Handling and Storage

The Rwandan population is increasingly becoming more reliant on markets for food consumption. Post-harvest handling, storage, marketing and value-addition therefore are paramount in ensuring that farmers reap the benefits from the increased production. Furthermore, processing and correct storage improves the nutritional and food security status of the farmer. The PHHS Taskforce seeks to guide activities in the sector, focusing on:

1. Reducing post-harvest losses along the value chain
2. Training farmers on post-harvest best practices
3. Increase and improve storage facilities with subsequent training
4. Motivate the private sector to invest in post-harvest value chain
5. Manage the Rwanda National Strategic Reserve
6. Facilitate farmer access to the market through initiatives such as feeder roads.

### Activities FY 2010/2011

A total of 536 cooperatives and farmers working in 518 collection centers have been trained in post-harvest best practices.

Across the country 82 drying grounds are in construction, with the rate of completion at around 83%, with a total contracted amount at 773,194,266 RwF investments executed. Drying grounds, multi-functional sheetings and shellers represent important investments in permanent and non-permanent post-harvest infrastructures. As the table shows, due to efforts in production of maize, Eastern and South Province have received the most of the investments.

**Table 10: PHHS Investments (MINAGRI)**

Provincial PHS investments	Sheetings	Value Investment (RwF)	Shellers	Value Investment (RwF)	Total Investment (RwF)
North	2514	14598700	143	2805000	17403700
South	7263	42939800	258	4302000	47241800
East	12446	75726700	1283	26097000	101823700
West	1162	6739600	140	2448000	9187600
Total	23385	140004800	1824	35652000	175,656,800

The community storage system is a two-pronged approach to support farmers in the reduction and prevention where possible of post-harvest losses and to protect them against high financial losses due to selling their produce immediately after harvest when prices are very low. This is now being rolled out across districts.

The government of Rwanda maintains a National Strategic Reserve to ensure food security for the country. There is a need to make timely and adequate grains purchases for the National Strategic Reserves to contribute significantly to post-harvest management of crops and price stabilization.

The National Strategic Reserve in FY 2010-2011 achieved a storage capacity of 10,000 MT (approximately 7,000 MT of Maize and 3000 MT of beans). This is set to increase significantly in FY 2011-2012. The current food stocks are located primarily in Nyabihu, Rusizi, Nyanza, Nyamagabe, Kigali, Nyagatare and Musanze. Furthermore, the National Strategic Reserve is a key pillar of the National Post-Harvest Handling and Storage Strategy. For the next financial year, the targeted reserves are 60,000 MT contributed between public and private investments.

Two sets of metallic silos are under construction, one in the Free-Trade Zone (Gasabo District) and another in Nyagatare District. The execution progress is at 90%. One large warehouse with a capacity of 20,000 MT is also near completion. Additionally, as MINAGRI has invested in post-harvest infrastructure, the private sector has responded with increasing investments along the value-chain – in particular in the areas of agro-processing and value addition.

Given that PHHS is a national, multi-sectoral issue, MINAGRI is leading the way for a national coordination unit for PHHS matters. For example, feeder roads, roads connecting farmers to markets, are a key multi-sectoral issue that is central to the success of PHHS improvements in Rwanda.



Picture 3: Free Trade Zones Kigali

## 1.2e Export Promotion

Export promotion is a key policy that seeks to reduce poverty and add-value to farm production. Additionally, through PSTA II SP 3.3, MINAGRI seeks to diversify production and move away from its historically narrow-export base. For example, horticulture is now taking a high priority within NAEB.

FY 2010-2011 was a successful year for agricultural exports. Coffee production for the calendar year 2010 was particularly successful as MINAGRI and the private sector responded to higher global market prices by producing a significantly higher quantity than in 2009. However, coffee production is still subject to fluctuations, with the first half of 2011 similarly low as it was in 2010. An important improvement, nonetheless, has been the increased coffee processing. As table 11 illustrates, as Rwandans have realized the benefits of value-addition, revenues from roasted coffee have increased by over 300% when comparing 2010 to 2009.

**Table 11: Quality of Coffee Production (NAEB)**

Moving to Quality	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Weight of roasted coffee in Kgs</i>	32,175	65,798	99,367	102,694	328,916
Value (FRW)	122,265,000	250,032,400	397,468,000	410,776,000	1,315,664,000

Tea production has improved significantly when compared to 2008 and 2009. Tea production is more stable in its nature and Rwanda has seen its tea exports grow gradually while the value of its exports has increased substantially due to beneficial price developments (see Figure 7). This can be attributed to NAEB's efforts to improve the quality of the tea grown as well as improved processing techniques. In particular, the quality of made tea has shifted from medium to high quality, diversifying to producing green and orthodox teas suitable for high-end markets. This arguably explains increased revenues by 163% over the seven-year period. Jan-Jun 11 illustrates a significant production push (over 180%) when compared to Jan-Jun 10.



**Figure 8: Green Leaf Production (NAEB)**

Key Export	Breakdown	2008	2009	2010	Jan-Jun 10	Jan-Jun 11
<b>Coffee</b>	Value (US\$)	47,100,000	37,287,262	56,081,156	8,806,639	8,153,071
	Volume (kg)	18,200,000	14,992,362	19,319,209	3,400,040	3,304,700
	Price (US\$/kg)	2.59	2.39	3.38	2.46	5.6
<b>Tea</b>	Value (US\$)	39,800,000	48,179,519	55,708,041	33,631,839	34,343,568
	Volume (kg)	19,000,000	18,663,432	21,528,475	12,675,206	12,911,420
	Price (US\$/kg)	2.09	2.48	2.59	2.67	2.59
<b>Hides and Skins</b>	Value (US\$)	2,850,000	1,690,016	3,740,000	1,346,762	...
	Volume (kg)	1,930,000	1,791,675	3,730,870	1,327,132	...
	Price (US\$/kg)	1.47	1.09	1.02	0.96	...
<b>Pyrethrum</b>	Value (US\$)	380,000	306,287	1,625,000	1,265,203	4,295,500
	Volume (kg)	3,000	3,176	6,500	5,687	15,702
	Price (US\$/kg)	116.16	203.08	250	222.47	275

Table 12: Key Agricultural Exports (MINAGRI)

Pyrethrum, when comparing Jan-Jun 2011 to Jan – Jun 2010, has increased revenues with a significant increase in exported production. The high international demand and the quality of Rwanda's product explain the improvement.

### Horticulture

Rwanda's abundant rainfall, temperate climate and rich volcanic soils offer ideal conditions for growing a wide range of fruit and vegetable products. Horticulture is considered to be an important diversification strategy that can improve nutrition and increase farmer incomes. However, only until recently has this been exploited. MINAGRI seeks to facilitate this growing sector. The focus products are primarily Pineapples, Mangoes, Avocadoes, Japanese Plum, Passion Fruit and Macadamia Nuts. To attract foreign investors and organize regional trading, cold-storage facilities are being constructed to increase the formal horticulture export market. Figure 8 shows the formal exports in horticulture. Informal exports are not captured in the figure and obviously for the farmer represent a very important income source – this data will be captured in the Annual Report 2010-2011. As the figure 9 shows, the large difference between 2010 horticulture exports level compared to 2008 is explained by the continued absence of flower exports. However, the increased revenues in 2010, compared to 2009, show improvements in horticulture export quality and the high global prices that Rwanda needs to capitalize on.

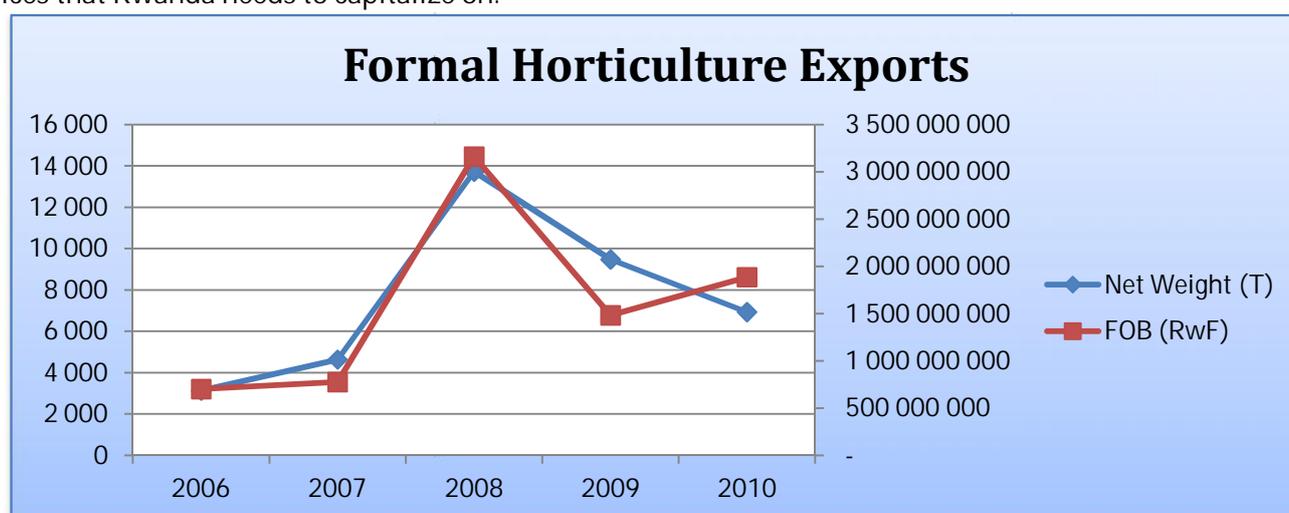


Figure 9: Horticulture Formal Exports (NAEB)

## 1.2f Cross-Cutting Initiatives & Institutional Arrangement

In this section we cover crosscutting initiatives, highlighting some key achievements:

### Environmental Mainstreaming

Key Activities on Environment	Results
<b>Capacity Building:</b> Training of all districts/sectors agronomists on environmental mainstreaming in agriculture sector	A total of 387 agronomists from the whole country have been trained; 106 agronomists in Southern province, 81 agronomists in Eastern, 93 in Western, 88 in Northern province 19 in Kigali city) The training has raised the interested among the agronomists on being compliant with environmental agricultural practices in improve the sector's sustainability.
<b>Strategic Orientation:</b> Lead the <u>National Strategy For Climate Change and Low Carbon Development</u>	MINAGRI contributed to its elaboration especially on the issues related to the agriculture sector, in particular, two key pillars, Program 1: Sustainable Intensification of Small-Scaling Farming and Program 2: Agricultural Diversity in Local and Export Markets, Currently a draft of the strategy is now available.
<b>District Regulation:</b> Elaborate and endorse new law on soil erosion control	The law has been drafted and the endorsement process with districts is still ongoing.
<b>Standards:</b> Undertake Environment Impact Assessment (EIAs) studies.	Implementing projects, subprojects/works in MINAGRI comply with Environment Impact Assessment as witnessed by the availability of EIAs reports. For example MINAGRI has around 15 EIAs under RSSP, 4 under LWH, 4 KWAMP sites under process, 3 validated under PADAB/PAIRB, 17 sites under PAIGELAC and some in progress under the Taskforce on Irrigation & Mechanization

Table 13: Environmental Mainstreaming Achievements (MINAGRI)

### Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming efforts have continued in the Ministry with successful submission of the gender budget statement in the budget application process. Furthermore, the gender strategy has been developed further with the strategy being costed.

### HIV Mainstreaming

MINAGRI is committed to mainstreaming its programs to fight against HIV. It is coordinating with the Global Fund project (MINAGRI/SSF-HIV-GF) that is operating in 6 Districts in Rwanda.

HIV Key indicators	Main Activities Delivered
Number of people living with HIV AIDS received the small cattles	1,109 PLWH received animals (Pigs ,chickens, goats)
Number of training on Crop Intensification Programme to the HIV infected cooperatives	Not yet started
Number of members of cooperatives living with HIV trained on tree nursery production and management	Not yet started
Number of members of cooperatives living with HIV received fruits trees seedlings	246 PLWH received fruits trees seedlings
Number of HIV Infected accessed to agricultural inputs	332 PLWH received agricultural inputs

Table 14: HIV Interventions (MINAGRI)

### Institutional Arrangement

By the end of FY 2010-2011, MINAGRI's implementing boards of NAEB and RAB were staffed and fully operational. The boards offer greater coordination and fusion between divisions, for example, research and extension within RAB.

### **Special Focus: Climate Change in Agriculture and Financing *contributed by the Smith School, Oxford University***

Rwanda has not yet fully exploited the international funding opportunities that exist for agriculture. Opportunities exist from international climate funds, which have been established to allow developing countries to adapt to climate change and pursue low carbon development, and from carbon markets, which allow projects that abate greenhouse gas emissions to raise funds by selling 'carbon credits'.

A number of climate funds support developing countries to implement their National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). In Rwanda's NAPA, agriculture plays a central role in the six identified priority areas:

- Establishing Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
- Creating early warning systems and rapid intervention plans for the hydro-agro meteorological system
- Promoting non-agricultural income generating activities
- Promoting intensive agro-pastoral activities
- Introducing species resisting to environmental conditions
- Developing of alternative sources of energy to firewood.

Opportunities:

**1) Sell carbon credits** to establish an organic waste composting programme through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The majority of waste sent to Rwanda's landfills is organic and is decomposed anaerobically, which leads to emissions of methane gas. Methane's global warming potential is 21 times stronger than that of carbon dioxide. Hence, abating these emissions through appropriate aerobic composting will prevent potent greenhouse gas emissions from contributing to climate change and could yield 21 times the number of carbon credits as a project reducing an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide. Furthermore, the compost produced could be certified as organic fertilizer and sold to farmers to enhance plant growth. MINAGRI or MININFRA could act as the implementing entity of such a programme, and contract private companies and cooperatives to set up the composting plants. International funds, such as European Investment Bank's Post-2012 Carbon Facility or the World Bank's Community Development Carbon Fund or BioCarbon Fund, could sign long term purchasing agreements with the CDM programme; and the UNDP/MDG Carbon Facility or the Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility could provide technical support.

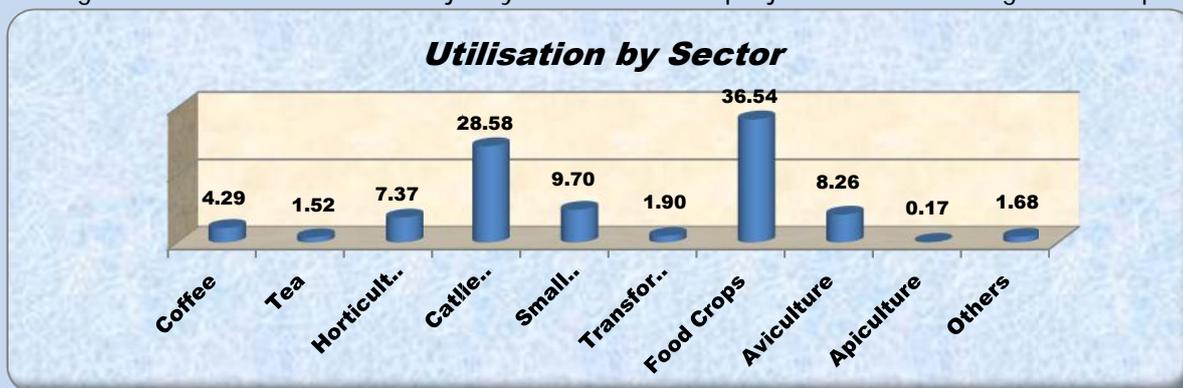
**2) Receive climate funding in support of weather-related crop insurance.** Crop insurance linked to a rainfall index could help Rwandan farmers manage the increasingly stochastic weather conditions associated with climate change. MINAGRI is already implementing one pilot programme with the NGO MicroEnsure, which offers crop insurance that covers microloans provided by Vision Microfinance and Urwego Opportunity Bank to farmers planting maize and rice. Payments are made to a farmer if it rains less than a predetermined amount over a given period of time. Thus, if there is a drought, farmers will have a safety net in place to ease the economic burden. Creditors are more willing to lend to those with insured assets as it reduces the risk of defaults; and with a safety net, farmers are more willing to invest their scarce assets in technology and other inputs that could increase climate resilience and productivity such as drought resistant seeds, irrigation, and transportation to markets. Because index insurance relies on data from weather stations in close proximity to farmers (generally 20 km or less), Rwanda will need to invest in weather infrastructure and in employing and training permanent staff to collect data for METEO-Rwanda. Climate funds that support index insurance programmes include the World Bank Catastrophe Risk Management Facility, Germany's International Climate Initiative, and the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund. Other climate funds that could support Rwandan agriculture's adaptation and mitigation initiatives include the

## MINGRI Agriculture Financing Initiatives

MINAGRI realizes that private sector investment is crucial for the transformation of agriculture in Rwanda.

One of the major barriers that discourage the private sector investment is the lack of capital and reluctance of the financial institutions to lend to the sector. To address part of these challenges, the government has created special facilities like the **Rural investment facility 2 (RIF2)** and the **Agriculture Guarantee Fund (AGF)**. RIF 2 aims at increasing access to medium and long term loans for investors in the agriculture sector while AGF aims at reducing the lender's risk in case of insufficient collateral of the promoter.

The second phase of the **Rural Investment Facility (RIF 2)** was launched in June 2009. RIF 2 is a USD 10 million (RWF 5,671, 120, 160) grant program that leverages loans provided by financial institutions to potential beneficiaries as investment loan and not as a working capital. The facility provides a 15% to 25% grant of the value of the loan depending on the size and type of loan. The types of investments eligible for this grant program are put in three categories: Primary agriculture production, agricultural transformation (processing) and agricultural services. The majority of the funded projects are in the agriculture production category.



MINAGRI has also supported the rolling out of a **Weather Index Insurance** pilot project. The project began in July, 2010 with capacity building of the local stakeholders in product design and development and thereafter product marketing, awareness and sensitization to microfinance institutions, agro dealers and farmers. Weather Index Insurance is a type of Insurance product that pays out a defined percentage of the Total Sum Insured when the following events occur at Participating Measurement Stations during the Total Cover Period:

- a specified number of Consecutive Dry Days, OR
- total rainfall less than a specified level.

These measures approximate weather conditions that may cause crop losses for the Client that, as a result, cause losses for the Insured. So far, MINAGRI has supported capacity building in product design and development and has supported a pilot project that illustrated some of the challenges of take-up: knowledge of the product, weather station management, premiums deemed to be too high, and insurance retails/distribution capacities. A total of 935 farmers have been insured from primarily Gatisbo and Rwamagana.

The **Rural and Agriculture Financial Services Strategy** has been formulated by MINAGRI through DP support. This has identified a strategic framework for dealing with rural financial services reform. For example, Linkage banking, collateral management, dealing with information gaps and remote access banking are strategic options proposed.





Picture 4: Farmers in the Eastern Province showing off their first rice harvest after the Rural Sector Support Project rehabilitated the nearby marshland.

## Section 2: Financial Year 2010-2011 Budget Analysis

The overall budget execution for MINAGRI is given in the table below:

**Table 15: MINAGRI budget (MINECOFIN)**

<b>MINAGRI Budget</b>	<b>Allocation<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Execution</b>	<b>Execution Rate</b>
Total Budget	34,075,902,537	45,209,891,756	133%
Development	26,322,864,405	37,783,858,204	144%
Recurrent	7,753,038,132	7,426,033,552	96%

The execution rate of 132.67% for MINAGRI is explained by the over-execution of the development budget. GFI, Crop Intensification Program, and Food Security & Vulnerability Management (Strategic Grain Reserve managed by Taskforce PHHS) over-executed their budgets significantly given their developmental importance. This points to the demand for resources in-order to keep up with the ambitions of the sector. Secondly, the execution rate also conveys an improving level of capacity within MINAGRI to disburse and execute the budget. 'Total Budget' here as reported traditionally captures internal financing and MINAGRI budget only. This, of course, does not capture the total financing in the agriculture sector – primarily, external financing contributions to projects, other Ministry's agriculture programmes and off-budget development partner interventions.

Below we show by PSTA II Programmes quarterly execution. This is for the Four Programmes, this shows the allocation of funds throughout the year:

- 1. Intensification and Development of Sustainable Production Systems**
- 2. Professionalization of Producers and Other Agents**
- 3. Commodity Chain Promotion, Horticulture and Agribusiness Development**
- 4. Institutional Development**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Quarterly Execution (RwF)</b>				<b>Total</b>
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1.	<b>6,404,318,002</b>	<b>13,337,641,316</b>	<b>12,208,268,154</b>	<b>13,259,664,284</b>	<b>45,209,891,756</b>
2.	4,868,343,062	11,030,014,705	10,773,802,525	10,605,473,299	37,277,633,591
3.	802,790,643	1,151,925,872	961,192,938	652,278,199	3,568,187,652
4.	323,937,945	691,133,467	149,943,035	985,174,954	2,150,189,401

**Table 16: MINAGRI Quarterly Execution by PSTA Program (MINECOFIN)**

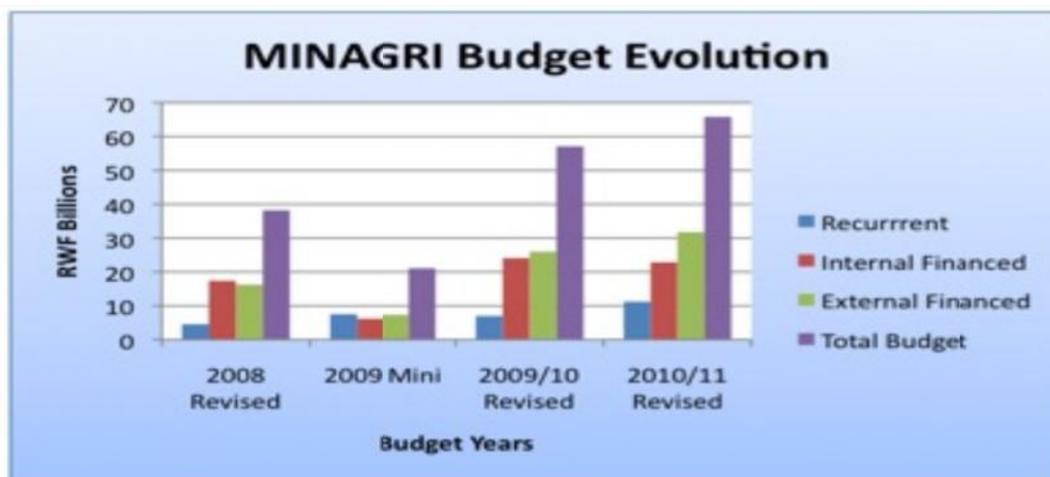
Below we detail agency level budgetary implementation. The budgetary execution in terms of total budget, recurrent and development are detailed for RAB, NAEB and MINAGRI Central.

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Budget Type</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Execution</b>	<b>Execution Rate</b>
RAB	Total Budget	<b>8,217,834,389</b>	<b>7,943,965,674</b>	<b>97%</b>
	Recurrent	4,833,397,645	4,585,390,266	95%
	Development	3,384,436,744	3,358,575,408	99%
NAEB	Total Budget	<b>705,190,994</b>	<b>694,510,155</b>	<b>98%</b>
	Recurrent	555,190,994	544,510,155	98%
	Development	150,000,000	150,000,000	100%
MINAGRI Central	Total Budget	<b>25,152,877,154</b>	<b>36,571,415,927</b>	<b>145%</b>
	Recurrent	2,214,449,493	2,146,133,131	97%
	Development	22,938,427,661	34,425,282,796	150%

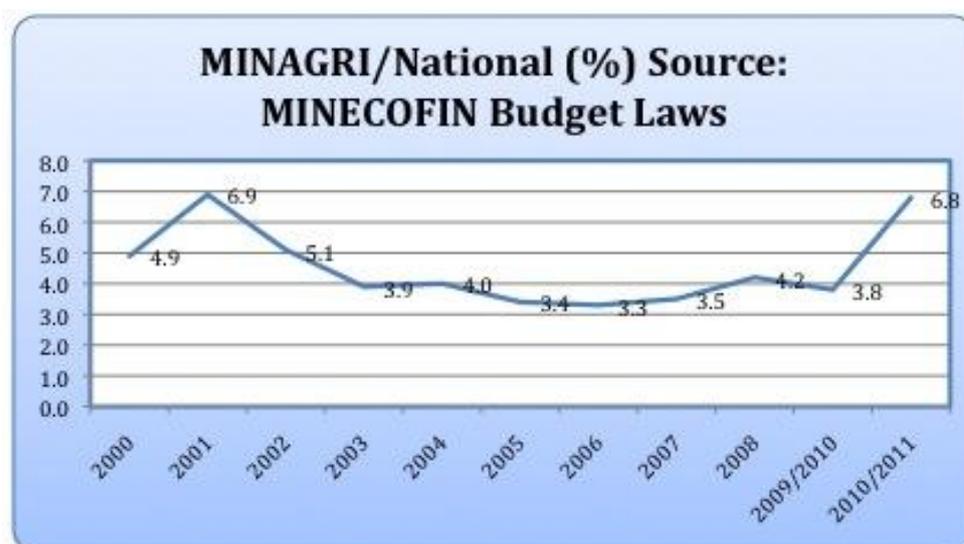
<sup>4</sup> This is the Revised 2010/2011 Amount (based on December 2010 revision). All budget estimates are based on this calculation.

**Table 17: Agency Budget Execution (MINECOFIN)**

In the context of the budgetary allocation trends to MINAGRI, FY 2010-2011 represents increased allocation to agriculture. This shows that there was a large increase in mobilization of external finance in the FY 2010/2011 budget when compared to FY 2009/2010 budget. Furthermore, we observe increasing recurrent costs – evident in the setting up of RAB and NAEB.



**Figure 10: MINAGRI Budget Time Series (MINECOFIN)**



**Figure 11: MINAGRI/National Share (MINAGRI & MINECOFIN)**

The trend of overall budget increase to MINAGRI is captured in Table 13 which shows the share of MINAGRI budget as a proportion of the national budget. The total budget allocated is 6.8% up from 3.8% in 2009/2010. The expectation is that this trend will continue given the up-scaling of MINAGRI’s programmes.

Widening the definition of “agriculture” as per the “COFOG definition” by CAADP (see **Annex 3**), public expenditures to the agricultural sector stand, at present, at RwF 100 billion or 10.2 percent of the total national budget, which is RwF 984 billion. A large share of the agriculture budget, which is equivalent to RwF 67 billion and representing 6.8 percent, goes to MINAGRI and the remaining RwF 33 billion, representing 3.4 percent, is allocated to other public institutions involved in the agriculture sector.

**Internal and External Projects**

In Table 19 & 20, we highlight in detail the project-level execution of internal and externally financed budgets. The projects are all arranged by PSTA II Sub-Programme. These are presented in the annex.

For the first table, we include counterpart and internally financed projects. As is evident from the table, the average execution rate is 112% and median rate is 100%. The figure is pushed upward by the execution rates of CIP, GFI and Food Security & Vulnerability Management (RSGR/PHHS).

The second table shows externally financed projects budgetary performance in the FY 2010-2011 as well as their overall performance. RSSP, APFH, Roots & Tubers and PASNVA have FY 2010-2011 execution rates over 90%. Cumulative disbursements vary greatly given that new sources of funds that are introduced while the project is still in operation. For example, LWH has received GAFSP funding of 50 million USD, which seeks to support the two-phase program to implement improved land husbandry and increase productivity.

## Budgetary Decentralization

Below we detail earmarked agriculture transfers to districts. These are represented by the programmes of PSTA II:

### 1. Intensification and Development of Sustainable Production Systems

### 2. Professionalization of Producers and Other Agents

### 3. Commodity Chain Promotion, Horticulture and Agribusiness Development

Program	Quarterly Execution (RwF)				Execution Total	Committed Total	Execution Rate
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>927,133,153</b>	<b>1,166,737,590</b>	<b>1,007,267,119</b>	<b>728,594,160</b>	<b>3,829,732,022</b>	<b>4,037,417,477</b>	<b>95%</b>
Prog 1	878,380,259	1,117,688,159	966,568,352	691,692,871	3,654,329,641	<b>3,857,883,510</b>	<b>95%</b>
Prog 2	46,059,917	41,549,431	31,931,001	25,862,032	145,402,381	<b>149,533,967</b>	97%
Prog 3	2,692,977	7,500,000	8,767,766	11,039,257	30,000,000	30,000,000	100%

**Table 18: Earmark Transfers to Districts (MINECOFIN)**

In FY 2010-2011, 2.9 billion RwF was initially earmarked to be transferred to districts in July 2010 and this was increased in the budget revision to 4.0 billion RwF. This is a significant increase compared to the 1.2 billion RwF in FY 2009-2010. In the 2011-2012 budget approved by Parliament, RWF 4.1 billion were finally earmarked for districts in the agriculture field. For 2011-2012, it is expected that the budget revision midway in the financial year will see an increase on the existing amount earmarked transfers going to districts. For FY 2012/2013 and 2012/2013, it is also expected that, as absorption capacity improves, districts receive increased direct transfers to implement the program of agricultural transformation.

Fiscal decentralization is still a relatively recent initiative in Rwanda. The 2010 District PFM Needs Assessment Study identified a number of fields in which improvements were necessary and suggested a number of recommendations to overcome the difficulties. In order to build capacity, MINAGRI has sought to engage districts in the decentralization process. Here we detail the consultations through FY 2010-2011 for the FY 2011-2012 budget formulation:

- After communicating to the Districts the allocated funds for FY 2011-2012, in November 2010, a meeting was convened by MINAGRI and Mayors, Vice Mayors in charge of Economic Affairs, Agronomists and Veterinary of the Districts to convey and support each District in its planning and budgeting;
- In January 2011, the Ministry organized a technical meeting in every Province in which Executive Secretary of all Districts, Directors of Planning and Districts Agronomist and Veterinaries and Coordinators of District Development on the Province were invited. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss on the Districts' action plans, reporting system and to update Districts on Strategic plan on agriculture transformation (PSTA II)

- During the budget consultation period formal meetings were organized by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Provinces and Districts to refine action plans and budget
- The final result is the formulation of the budget and the implementation of the quarter.

Supporting Budget Execution during the Budget Year:

- Tender Document Templates and Common Reporting Formats where provided by MINAGRI
- Thematic Meetings on issues such as Post-Harvest and Land Husbandry

In terms of transfers to Districts, the two major that determine allocation are:  
 -> **50% Population:** *Based on the Population Census, the Population Index makes up 50% of the allocation.*  
 -> **50% Cultivated Area:** *The Area Index refers to the cultivated area of the District and also is 50%.*

The EU Sector Budget Support for Decentralized Agriculture is comprised of a fixed and a variable tranche. The fixed tranche makes up 65% of the budget over the program's 5 years, while the variable tranche makes up 35%. The 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche was disbursed in October of FY 2010/2011. For FY 2011-2012 this amount is 11 million euros that was realized during the 1<sup>st</sup> week of September 2011. Below we tabulate the transfer plan that the EU supports.

EU Commitments	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total	Percentage
Fixed tranche	4	5	3	0.8	12.8	65%
Variable tranche	0	0	3.5	3.5	7	35%
<b>Maximum annual amount</b>	4	5	6.5	4.3	19.8	100%
<b>Minimum annual amount</b>	4	5	3	0.8	12.8	65%

Table 19: EU Transfers to District (EU)





Picture 5: Coffee is one of Rwanda's main export crops and is grown all over the country. This farmer is located in Ngoma District, Eastern Province

### **Section 3: EDPRS Objectives, CPAF Targets and Development Partner Coordination**

#### 4.1 Performance in 2010-2011 EDPRS/CPAF

EDPRS Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Performance Status			Public Policy Actions		
		Baseline 2009-2010 (Actual)	Target 2010-2011	Traffic light scoring	EDPRS Policy Action	Status (met, partially or not met)	Brief progress
1.5 Increased Agricultural Productivity	<b>1.5.1 Proportion of land sustainably managed against soil erosion</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>87.3% (G)</b>	<b>Draft, endorse and publish Ministerial Guidelines for District Officials for Implementation of the soil erosion law</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>The guidelines were presented at the May ASWG and sent out for stakeholder comments. These have been incorporated and these have been approved</b>
	1.5.2 Area of Marshland Developed for Agricultural Use (Ha.)	13,032	16,000	17,363 (G)	Publish and adopt a legal framework for Water User's Association	Met	The legal framework was presented at the May 2011 ASWG. The Ministerial Order for the legal framework is finalized. This was approved by Cabinet.
	1.5.3 Mineral Fertilizer used (MT)	27,906	39,200	44,000 (G)	<b>Amend, endorse and share with ASWG, the fertilizer strategy</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Endorsed in the August 2010 ASWG</b>
					<b>Draft and Endorse, with ASWG, a Rural Finance Strategy</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Adopted by MINAGRI and endorsed by ASWG in June 2011.</b>
	1.5.4 Farm Households to Extension Ratio	1:218	1:2600	1:1480 (G)	Develop and endorse a strategy to extend farmer field schools to cover all priority crops	Met	Adopted by MINAGRI and endorsed by ASWG in May.
	1.5.5 Production of key food security crops (1,000 metric tons cereal equivalent)	2,996	1934.8	3,000 (G)	<b>Draft and Endorse with ASWG, a comprehensive PPHS Strategy</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Adopted by MINAGRI and was electronically validated in April 2011.</b>
					<b>Establish and equip a NPPS as a unit within MINAGRI to implement the 2009 Phyto. Law</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>DG of Inspection Services (RALIS - Rwanda Agriculture and Livestock Inspection Services) in place early June 2011. The Unit has been equipped based on existing project funds and is included in FY 2011/2012.</b>
	1.5.6 Percentage of livestock in intensive systems	51.8%	45.30%	60% (G)	Draft and Endorse with ASWG – a strategy to develop milk value-addition	Met	Presented and subsequently endorsed in December 2010

					and marketing chain		
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Table 20: EDPRS/CPAD Scoring Table FY 2010-2011 (MINAGRI)

### 4.3 Aid Coordination

#### Agriculture Sector Working Group

The Agriculture Sector Working Group was held 9 times throughout FY2010-2011. The meeting is chaired by the Permanent Secretary and co-chaired by the World Bank. This has been a key meeting for coordination around development issues in the sector and provides the forum for discussion CPAF indicators and policy actions and feeds into the Joint Budget Sector Review (JBSR). Topics covered in the ASWG have included:

- Approval of all CPAF/EDPRS Policy Actions such as PHHS Strategy and Rural Finance Strategy
- Consultations on National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development
- Discussions on Zero Grazing and Dairy Marketing Value Chain Analysis



#### Sector-Wide Approach Group

The SWAp Group has played an instrumental role in discussing issues related to budget support in the agriculture sector. The background to this group has been the SWAp MOU that was signed in November 2008 with a statement of principles:

- Alignment with PSTA II
- Promote National Ownership & Strengthen National Capacities
- Rwanda's hierarchy of Aid Delivery Preferences (2006 Aid Policy)
- Harmonization with M&E/PFM Systems
- ASWG as forum for dialogue

This was then developed through Post-CAADP Compact HL Stakeholder Meeting in December 2009 and FAO Technical Support Mission in February 2010. SWAp group was formed and the SWAp committee is sub-set of the ASWG working to improve the SWAp. The SWAp is importantly is not an aid instrument but a modality of operation. See **Annex 3** for the institutional arrangement of the SWAp process.

The objectives of the SWAp group are:

- To improve aid coordination with a focus on budget support (general (GBS) or sector SBS)).
- Respect and adhere to the principles of the SWAp MOUs.
- Assist the preparation and follow of the Joint-Sector Reviews.
- To support and complement the Planning Unit's capacity including supporting budget and planning, expenditure tracking, monitoring and evaluation.
- Ensure that the linkages between the ASWG and sub-committees are functioning
- To combine the skills of the group (human and financial among others) in order to improve the setting up and the implementation of SBS/GBS.
- To report to the ASWG on matters that relate to SBS/GBS and general issues of aid coordination.
- To provide an appropriate forum for budget support donors to meet their fiduciary oversight requirements.

The SWAp group met ten times in the FY 2010-2011, with World Bank as Co-Chair. A selection of the topics covered in the meetings where:

- Public Expenditure Review work and identification of team to work on PER for FY 2008-2009/2010
- Public Financial Management Analysis "Fiduciary Risk Assessment" Completed and to be used by USAID, DFID, CIDA and potentially JICA.

- M&E Discussion and MINAGRI M&E identified.

The SWAp group looks to continue to focus on PFM, M&E and capacity building issues within the context of increasing decentralization. It will also strengthen links with other GoR Ministries on multi-sectoral issues.



**Picture 6: Irrigation is key infrastructure for increasing productivity and reducing the risks from poor weather. This farmer in Kirehe shows off his rice plantation.**

## **Section 4: Project & Program Implementation**

## Program One: Intensification and Development of Sustainable Productions systems

### SP1.1: Sustainable Management of natural resources and soil conservation



PAIGELAC initiatives in Rubavu

## 1. PAIGELAC: Projet d'appui à l'aménagement intégré et la gestion des lacs intérieurs

<p>Basic Information</p>	<p>Amount :16,80 millions UC          Donor/Financier(s) Credit and Grant :13,76 millions UC and 1 mil UC          Government Contribution :1,72 millions          Signature of credit/grant agreement :17 Nov 2004          (I) Date of effectiveness :10 May 2005          (II) Date of initial closure :30 June 2011          (III) Date extended :31 December 2012          Line Ministry :MINAGRI          Sector :Livestock (Fishery&amp; Aquaculture)</p>
<p>Mission and Purpose</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement of nutritional values of the population.</li> <li>2. Improvement of economic standards of the population in the sectors of operation on durable basis.</li> </ol>
<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<p><b>To organize the operators into cooperatives and to reorganize existing associations into cooperatives, cooperative union and federations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 unions created and 3 existing ones reorganized</li> </ul> <p><b>To organize fish farmers into co-operatives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 fish farmers' cooperatives have been organized &amp; got provisional legal status from the districts and their requests for legal status from RCA still awaited&amp;5 fish farmers' cooperatives organized &amp;legally recognized by RCA.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sensitization and training of the fish farmers on the strategy of gender mainstreaming in their activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 260 members of fish farming associations/cooperatives of Southern and Eastern Project outstations were sensitized; 138 women were trained in fishing techniques in ponds &amp; 329 women were trained in fishing techniques in lakes</li> </ul> <p><b>Strengthening the capacity of existing fishermen and fish farmer co-operatives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49 fishers, fish mongers and fish farmers from 12 cooperatives were</li> </ul>

Achievements  
2010-2011  
(continued)

trained in planning and management of cooperatives and how to organize meetings

**Recruitment of a service provider to carry out rural mobilization of operators in socio-professional organizations in the fishing and fish farming sub-sector:**

- The No objection for the NGO to carry out the activity has been granted

**Supporting the cooperatives in equipment and materials acquisition for making the cages: bamboo trees or woods, nets, feeds for fish, drums:**

- ISUGI, COOPELRU and KOAKI on Lake Ruhondo; KOARWA and COFIKA on lake Muhazi received a financial support and material for establishing cages acquired

**Training on hygienic standards for fishery and fish farming products(standards recently elaborated in collaboration with the Vietnamese Experts):**

- Document detailing hygienic standards for quality control of fishery products empowered with collaboration of Vietnamese expert,
- 62 people trained including 5 potential fish farmers, 57 Districts & sectors veterinarians For the remaining people.

**Training of operators on the preparation of bankable loan applications (by the RDB/EED: former CAPMER):**

- 279 trained out of 300 invited for first phase & 238 out of 279(1st phase) trained for second phase

**Improvement of production and marketing:**

- The multiplication of broodstock from lake Albert (2100 fish) in process at Kigembe fish center and more than 4 generations were produced;
- Concentrated food for fry from parents of the pure *Oreochromis niloticus* stocks imported from lake Albert delivered;
- 5 fingerlings producers/providers were identified and 307,600 fingerlings have been delivered;

**Restocking activity of the lakes:**

- 13 inland lakes have been restocked once

**Study for the formulation of a master plan for aquaculture development in Rwanda (recruitment of a consultant, conducting the study and its validation):**

- The study has been validated

**Continuation of the execution of Construction of progressive terraces: 715 ha in Bugesera (300), Kirehe (75), Gakenke (150), Rwamagana (40), Musanze (150) Districts. (2009 sub-projects):**

- In general the execution of progress terraces is at 80 % of total works.

**Project Management:**

- The Software (Financial Management Software: Tompro) installed and Training for software users done.
- The Software (M&E software) already installed;

## 2. LWH- Land husbandry, Water harvesting and Hillside irrigation project

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 34millions USD (2010-2011)</p> <p>Donor/Financier(s): IDA</p> <p>Government Contribution: 7.33 millions USD</p> <p>Signature of credit/grant agreement: 20/03/2009</p> <p>Date of effectiveness: 02/06/2010</p> <p>Completion date: 30/12/2015</p> <p>Date extended: N/A</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>The objective of the LWH project is to increase the productivity and commercialization of hillside agriculture in target areas. It has three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development and institutional strengthening for hillside intensification</li> <li>• Infrastructure for hillside intensification</li> <li>• Implementation through Ministerial SWAP Structure</li> </ul> <p>In the preparatory phase of LWH, the main activities were to carry out different studies preparing its effectiveness and the following studies have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the LWH Project</li> <li>• The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Resettlement Action Plans;</li> <li>• Environmental Management and Social Framework(EMSF)</li> <li>• Extension Assessment;</li> <li>• Diagnosis of farmers organization;</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p><b>Farmer's group formation in four sites:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the beginning of project interventions in the four sites. The project formed 114 primary groups namely: 34 in Karongi-12, 17farmer groups in karongi-13, 21in Nyanza-23 site and 42 in Gatsibo-8 sites. The formation of primary groups was purposely made to ensure that all farmers on hillside are grouped together from individualistic view to group based orientation so that the consolidation is effectively implemented to increase productivity and market orientation. Now , farmers understand the benefits of groups being the foundation a a shared vision .</li> </ul> <p><b>Provision of extension services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the extension strategy developed in the project,; the formed groups were trained on improved farming practices in that , IPM,Global GAP trainings were provided to farmers to increase their production</li> <li>• Moreover, the project signed with TUBURA NGO as an extension service provider to provide day to day coaching on balance fertilizer use and other related farming practices in Nyanza-23, Karongi-12&amp;13 and this yielded good results ; in that production of Irish potatoes in</li> </ul>

Nyanza-23 has gone to 14tons/ha for the first season.

- As part of land husbandry technologies to increase production, farmers were trained on compost making in the four sites to improve land fertility aimed at increasing production.

#### **Organizing study tours**

- During the period, study tours organized in MUSANZE on Irish potatoes and GICUMBI on Wheat. These study tours aimed at giving the know-how skills to farmers on the whole process of production up to post-harvest handling of produce. These study tours have been beneficial due to the fact that farmers are now able to handle their crops

#### **Marketing**

- Linking farmers to the market through negotiation of prices with the private sector. It is worth to note that 70% of production for Irish potatoes in Nyanza-23 and 54%of production for Wheat in Karongi-12 was marketed among others.
- To minimize post-harvest losses, the project constructed 3 storage in the rain-fed for production handling. In addition to this, the project supported purchased harvest equipments for wheat harvesting;

#### **Rural finance service development**

The emphasis has been focused on the training of Financial Institutions and farmer groups on financial literacy (savings, input financing credits, warehouse receipts) with a target of expanding finance service access to the rural farmers. The following are the outcomes achieved :

- All farmers groups members opened Bank accounts and make their transactions;
- Input financing credits offered to farmers groups. Note that all farmers groups have bank accounts and have deposited initial amounts to access the loan;
- Warehouse receipts credit introduced in SACCOs both in Gatsibo-8 and Karongi-12 sites during the season B2011.

#### **Infrastructure for hillside intensification**

- During the period, a comprehensive and sustainable land husbandry measures for hillside agriculture intensification implemented on 1278ha in the 4 sites .These include radical/bench terraces, cut off drain and water ways to drain the excess water during the rainy season.
- It is worth to note that the land husbandry works generated employment to 12,000 local people in the four sites whereby they earned 1,021,318,900 RFW during the period.

#### **Dam and hillside infrastructure construction preparation:**

- The project commissioned a company to carry out the final design of the 4 sites for dam and irrigation. The draft report for Karongi-12&13submitted.
- In order to assess the availability of water as well as measuring the soil

losses in the project area. The project installed automatic stream gauges and rain in all project sites and now data are being collected on these dynamic changes emanated from land husbandry measures.

### 3. GWLM- Gishwati Water and Land Management Project

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 25,774,908 USD (15,284,520,444 RwF)          Donor/Financier(s): GoR internally funded project          Government Contribution: 2,000,000 USD (1,200,000,000 RwF)          Signature of credit/grant agreement: June 2010          Date of effectiveness: July 2010          Completion date: June 2013          Date extended: N/A          Implementing entity (in any): TF-Irrigation and Mechanization</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>Under the Task Force of Irrigation and Mechanization; GWLM project is aiming at implementing a comprehensive and sustainable land use and water management technologies contributing to the environment conservation of the area and improving of livelihoods of communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project's overall objective is to harmonize the healthy co-existence of the agrarian communities with the fragile ecosystem of Gishwati.</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p><b>Mass mobilization and sensitization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since the beginning of the project, July 2010, activities related to sensitization and mobilization like mass mobilization campaigns, public meetings with beneficiaries were organized in all concerned Sectors across Nyabihu and Rubavu Districts. Meetings with local authorities and other potential partners on the ground were also organized in the two Districts. Farmers/ beneficiaries have been sensitized about problems of the land of former Gishwati natural forest and its sensitivity to activities they perform in the area. Effects of landslides, erosion and flooding have also been detailed to the population as being a result of excessive rainfall, the underlying bed-rock and the fragile soils developed on the steep slopes. Most of sensitization has been done through meetings and field visits</li> </ul> <p><b>Staff recruitment and field office establishment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently, field staff is already deployed on the ground. Those are Land Management and Rangeland and Livestock Development Officers recruited by September 2010; An Agronomist and a Forest officer also joined the field team by April, 2011. The recruitment of the Contract Manager was also done with the end of October</li> </ul> <p><b>Working meetings and workshops for partners and project stakeholders</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In that sense there has been organized 2 steering committee meetings discussing on progress of the project and state on key issues, a high level meeting gathering all stakeholders of GWLM project. The PCU participated in IDP and CIC meetings that evaluated was done so far in terms of Gishwati area rehabilitation and recommended the job done,</li> </ul>

Achievements  
2010-2011  
(Continued)

and then instructed to all local leaders from the project area to collaborate with the project team in order to implement the project activities. Also another high level meeting for all stakeholders was organized where fund mobilization involvement for all stakeholders was proposed and adopted

**Training and study tour for beneficiaries and farmers**

- In order to help local communities from GWLM project site to be aware of some of water and land conservation technologies to be applied in the Gishwati ecosystem rehabilitation activities. GWLM Project beneficiaries (24) were chosen from Different villages along project site and brought themselves to the above mentioned LWH Project site known as Karongi -13. Farmers were given explanations with regard to procedures followed during the implementation of different water and land management technologies as well as activity planning requirements on the site and even induced people's organisation concerns

**Training of Field staff and technicians from districts and sectors**

- Training was organized for District and Sector agronomists, NAFA representatives, NLC representatives operating in the project zone, young professionals and Subject matter specialists of GWLM with watershed officers from LWH. The training focused on water and land management technologies to be applied in the framework of GWLM project in Gishwati conditions.

**Contracts related to GWLM scale-up zone; among others:**

- Soil survey and sampling in Gishwati area under GWLM project
- Land use and land cover analysis and mapping in Gishwati scale-up zone
- Additional work on land use and land cover analysis and mapping for Gishwati scale-up zone
- Additional work on land use blocking for Gishwati scale-up zone

**Contract related to the Environmental impact assessment study**

- A EIA study was conducted and now the final report was submitted in RDB and public hearing meetings, organised by RDB, for validation at la Palisse Club before Experts from various institutions on 16 June and in Rubavu to beneficiaries and administrative officials from project site, on 21 June 2011. The final approval certificate will be issued very soon by RDB.

**Contract related to Land demarcation and layouts design**

Land demarcation was assigned mostly two tasks:

- To demarcate the boundaries of each block of the three recommended land-use categories, as well as the boundaries of the 4 land sensitivity units within the cropping land. Concrete demarcation benchmarks would have to be installed for indicating all the boundaries specified.
- To design layouts of each planned physical intervention to be implemented in different land-sensitivity units, as well as the layout of the natural drainage system (waterways) in the watershed. Three main land use categories as recommended in GWLM framework refers to Crop land, Range land development and Forest regeneration. Concrete benchmarks are used to make a clear and sustainable delineation among the above mentioned blocks. Currently, the construction of the 778 benchmarks was completed in the first phase as agreed after the changes from the initial plan. Further, an

Achievements  
2010-2011

(Continued)

addendum of the contract was signed and covered an additional number of 214. Then, the total benchmarks constructed along the zone separating different land use blocs are 992 benchmarks.

#### **Contract related Water and land management Works development**

- Currently, works have started on field specifically cutoff drains, water ways and inversely graded terraces. The approach used is HIMO (Haute Intensite de Main d'Oeuvre), where the company OPEDSA started training them on land husbandry techniques to implemented. A total of 1388 people came for the first time. The training took 15days, from 26/07/2011 up to 5/08/2011, and then from 8/08/2011, they started working. A total of 526 people are now working on terraces, subdivided in different small groups of 30 persons headed by 1 capita. An area of 10 ha has been terraced so far, with 10km of cut-off drains and water ways already established. In the evening, we returned back at the project office in Bigogwe sector in Arusha cell.

#### **Range land development**

- This, was due to help in explaining the use of each land use block category where the rangeland block equal to 66 ha (R8) has been identified and farmers have been sensitised so that they may start to growing fodder grasses and organize themselves in breeders' cooperatives. The activity of recording owners of plots of land allocated to rangelands blocks is undergoing. The same activity was organized in Arusha cell, Ngandu village where land use block for crop and Rangeland have been identified, the area covered by rangeland block (R3) is 207.9 Ha , in this area also Field staff requested the local authorities to identify the people who have the farms in rangeland block. We mention that also live fence boundaries have started around rangelands and there are fodder grasses produced by RARDA, hence local people are mobilised for its plantation. In the near future, first part of range land will be planted by kikuyu grass, in partnership with RAB/Animal resources extension, in the same time a tender to supply Kikuyu grass and Trifolium repens (white cover) seeds for 1300ha of range land development is under process.

#### **Forest area regeneration**

- The live fence plantation activities started from Rubavu District in Kanama and Nyakiriba sector where 26.5 hectares were planted by PAREF at Muhungwe Mountain, Kanama Sector and 16.2 hectares planted in Kanzenze sector in the Military domain; the number of trees planted is approximately 42510 trees. Further, 16.5 hectares are also planted in Nyabihu project area, the estimated trees planted is 26462 trees. The species planted were Ecalyptus, Alnus, Acacia and Bamboo. 24km of live fence were planted.

#### **Quarterly monitoring and evaluation**

- For monitoring and evaluation purpose, PCU has done regular field visits in the Project site. Visits focused mainly on land demarcation activity and land use bloc delineation. In that sense there has been organized 2 steering committee meetings discussing on progress of the project and state on key issues, a high level meeting gathering all stakeholders of GWLM project.

## SP12: Integrated system of intensive Agricultural and Livestock Production



Cows given out during a Girinka Ceremony in Rulindo

### 1. GIRINKA - One cow per Poor family Program

<p>Basic Information</p>	<p>Initial Amount: 2, 8 billion Rwandan francs.          Donor/Financier(s):          Government Contribution: 100%          Signature of credit/grant agreement: November 2006          Date of effectiveness: November 2006          Completion date: 2014          Date extended: N/A</p>
<p>Mission and Purpose</p>	<p>The programme is a direct result of the rural household survey (EICV, 2005/06), which showed alarming rates of rural poverty and high levels of malnutrition in Rwanda. The programme was setup with the aim of safeguarding households with a productive asset to increase poor households and which would have additional benefit of reducing child malnutrition rates through increased access to milk. The programme also stipulates that the first female calf must be passed on to another beneficiary as payment for the cow that was given to him/her.</p> <p>To qualify for the 'One Cow' programme households must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant at least 20 acres of animal fodder and construct a shed for the animal</li> <li>• Practice good farming techniques, such as terracing</li> <li>• Not already own a cow.</li> </ul>
<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<p>The program has expanded rapidly since its inception in 2006. In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 (mini budget) and 2009-2010, 2010-2011 'One Cow' distributed only 3,005; 14,325 and 28,699 cows respectively, while in 2009-2010 a total of 47,666 cows were distributed and in 2010-2011 a total of 27, 688 dispensed to poor households.</p> <p>Since the beginning of this program, a total of 113,579 cows has been distributed to poor families and 19, 352 cows passed on until now</p>

## 2. APEL - Support to Small Stock Development

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 5 000 000 €.</p> <p>Donor/Financier(s): Kingdom of Belgium</p> <p>Government Contribution: 500 000 €</p> <p>Signature of credit/grant agreement: January 22nd 2009</p> <p>Date of effectiveness: July 1st 2009</p> <p>Completion date: 30/06/2012</p> <p>Date extended: N/A</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>The mission of the APEL is to contribute to the poverty reduction by providing an improving living standard of small stock farmers. The purpose of this project is to develop the Small stock (small ruminants, pigs, rabbits and poultry), breeding by poor farmers using improved, effective and sustainable production methods and to extend the appropriate breeding techniques.</p>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>The main deliverables that the APEL realizes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The program has signed contracts with the 5 districts that constitute the intervention zone.</li> <li>• Through these contracts the program will transfer the implementation of development activities of small animals.</li> <li>• 10 ha forage cropping are cultivate by private seed suppliers.</li> <li>• Construction of housing (for 12 000 animals) is still ongoing (Gisagara, Nyamagabe, Huye and Ngororero) being prepared (Nyaruguru because of the problem of tender).</li> <li>• Purchase of drugs and feed</li> <li>• Implementation for purchase of 15000 animals :</li> <li>• The non objection for the acquisition of 12000 animals done in Gisagara,Nyamagabe,Nyaruguru,and Ngororero is available .</li> <li>• Sector veterinary officers are financially supported.</li> </ul>

### 3. Genetic Improvement Program

Basic Information	<p>Project cost: 300,000,000 RWF</p> <p>Implementation starting date: -</p> <p>Government contribution: 100%</p> <p>Scheduled Completion date: (36 months)</p> <p>Eventual Extension: -</p> <p>Implementing company: Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)</p>
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve rates of Artificial Insemination and to expand AI to the whole country;</li> <li>• To develop other biotechnologies in Rwanda (Semen production and ET) and preserve Inyambo breed;</li> <li>• Capacity building;</li> <li>• Policy development and Legislation</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>Artificial insemination implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 119 new inseminators and 46 existing inseminators trained all over the country;</li> </ul> <p>The new system to distribute Liquid Nitrogen and AI inputs is operational;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract signed for new equipment for inseminators.</li> </ul> <p>Strengthening of extension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spot publicitaire done on AI and published.</li> </ul> <p>Masaka Bull station development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract signed for acquiring of 5 new progeny tested bulls (3 Ho, 2 Je);</li> <li>• Contracts for drugs, concentrates, pasture maintenance and Silage and legumes pasture signed ;</li> </ul> <p>Embryo production and technical development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 First trials of ET done;</li> </ul> <p>Selection of 5 donors and preparation of 5 recipients;</p> <p>-3 RARDA staff trained.</p> <p>-Inyambo preservation program.</p> <p>-Supply of 7 young bulls and delivery of 3 remaining bulls.</p>

#### 4. Development of the Poultry Industries

Basic Information	<p>Project cost : 300,000,000 Frw          Implementation starting date: 01 July 2010          Government contribution: 100%          Scheduled Completion date: 30 June 2011          Eventual Extension: Not yet decided          Implementing company: Rwanda Animal Resources Development Authority (RARDA)</p>
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the production of chicks in Rwanda;</li> <li>• Distribute chicks and support the poultry industry in all the whole country;</li> <li>• Promote safe poultry production in Rwanda;</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>-Rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure:          -Buying a new Incubator-Hatcher unit (50,000 - 75,000 eggs).          -Buying 5015 parent stock (PS) chicks.          -162 tones of poultry concentrates purchased.          -Total renovation of the hen houses and incubation areas.          -New hatching machine is bought          -Extension and Modernization of the Rubirizi Hatchery:          -A place for the new machine has been constructed;          -Machine with 55,700 eggs of capacity delivered and installed;          -Importation and Rearing of the parent stocks:          -New 5015 parent stock chicks in Rubirizi Hatchery have been bought;          -162 tones of poultry concentrates purchased;          -Support to the decentralized small and medium scale hatcheries installation:          -Machines delivered in Huye, Kayonza and Nyirangarama districts</p>

## SP13: Marshlands Development



### 1- RSSP - Rural Sector Support Project

Marshland Rehabilitated by RSSP in Gatsibo District

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 35,000,000 USD          Donor/Financier(s): World Bank          Government Contribution: 2,000,000 USD          Date of signature of grant agreement: 24 July 2008          Date of effectiveness: 22 October 2008          Completion date: 31 December 2011</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>Increase agricultural production and marketing in marshland and hillside areas targeted for development under the Project in an environmentally sustainable manner.</p>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>The Project completed the construction works for an irrigation system in 8 marshlands covering a total area of 1,574ha (Rwagitima-Ntende 608ha, Kibaya-upper 103ha, Kinnyogo II 150ha, Rugeramigozi 120, Gisaya 88ha, Kinyegeyege 100ha, Muvumba V 145ha and Nyarubogo 260ha).</p> <p>This irrigation system which also included 5 dams (2 in Rwagitima-Ntende and one each in Muvumba V, Nyarubogo and Rugeramigozi) constructed to ensure two harvests in a year, coupled with capacity building of farmers in improved farming methods, have led to an increase in rice yield from an average of 5.5 tons per hectare to 6.5. The impact on the total production from the rehabilitated area was immediate as after only one year, the output from the 8 marshlands has doubled from a baseline of 5,500 to over 11,000 tons of paddy rice.</p> <p>The Project has also supported the erosion control on hillsides around rehabilitated/developed marshlands. This was done on 5,280 ha including 149 ha with radical terraces, the rest being protected with progressive terraces.</p> <p>Marshland and Hillside works have contributed to the job creation and linked employed rural people to the financial system, especially SACCOs. The completed works and those ongoing in Muvumba VIII</p>

employed over 12,500 people, all paid through banks and SACCOs and generated for them an income of 2.3 billion Rwandan francs.

The Project has built capacity of 83 cooperatives with an objective of strengthening their commodity chain. This support benefited more than 77,000 farmers who grow mainly rice, maize, Irish potatoes, wheat, banana, cassava and vegetables.

This capacity building was conducted by 20 service providers who were initially trained as trainers by specialized government agencies and an international firm. They are RADA, RCA and Ernst & Young, who trained 3 technicians for each service provider.

After the training, the Project recorded 35 beneficiary cooperatives who accounted an increase in sales of over 50% and another positive achievement is that 74 cooperatives have now quality business plans under implementation.

## 2- QWMP - Quick Win Marshlands Project

<p>Basic Information</p>	<p>Initial Amount: 2,000,000,000Rwf  Donor/Financier(s): GoR internally funded project  Government Contribution: 2,000,000,000 RwF  Signature of credit/grant agreement: Feb 2011  Date of effectiveness: Feb 2011  Completion date: June 2011  Date extended: August 2011  Implementing entity: TF-Irrigation and Mechanization</p>
<p>Mission and Purpose</p>	<p>Under the Task Force of Irrigation and Mechanization; <b>QWMP</b> project is aiming at a quick development of at least 2000 ha of small marshlands to secure production and reduce dependence on rain fed agriculture; by selecting marshland sites already being used for crop production and improve them by putting on place irrigation &amp; drainage infrastructure</p>
<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<p><b>Recruitment of field technical staff (job creation):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field staff was recruited and deployed on the ground on all QWMP sites. 22 Head of works, 15 Topography surveyors, 22 Young engineers (fresh graduates from agro-engineering schools), more than 500 Masons and 20,000 Casuals have been recruited</li> </ul> <p><b>Topo survey, irrigation infrastructures layout and construction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2000ha of land has been surveyed, and layout of irrigation infrastructures on 2320Ha among that 1249ha for rice at least for one season;</li> <li>155 main diversion intakes, 2120 drops, 136 aqueducts and culverts, 151 sided diversion weir, 375 pipe turnouts, and 25</li> </ul>

steep slope transitions have been built or under construction

**Irrigation canals construction:**

- 631km of canals have been excavated and connected to irrigation water management infrastructures

**Supplying of construction materials**

- Iron bars, cement, wood, pipes, aluminum sheets, stones and sand have been purchased.

**Farmers organization and mass mobilization:**

- Since the beginning of the project, in February 2011, activities related to sensitization and mobilization like mass mobilization campaigns, On each of 26 selected site a marshland management committee has been putted in place. A total number of 26 marshland committees have been created.

**Capacity building:**

- 22 young engineers from RDB Internship program trained in irrigation projects implementation; 20,000 local farmers received on-field trainings in different irrigation works.

### 3- Gashora Dyke Project

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 528,809,300 Rwf</p> <p>Donor/Financier(s): GoR internally funded project</p> <p>Government Contribution: 528,809,300 Rwf</p> <p>Signature of credit/grant agreement: Sep 2010</p> <p>Date of effectiveness: Sep 2010</p> <p>Completion date: Dec 2010</p> <p>Date extended: May 2011</p> <p>Implementing Entity: TF Irrigation &amp; Mechanization</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>Under the Task Force of Irrigation and Mechanization; Gashora dyke project is aiming at construction of 15,6km of dyke to protect the Gashora valley against floods from Akagera river, Kanyonyomba river and Rumira lake, and to convert it into agricultural irrigated land (750ha).</p>
Achievements 2010-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of a detailed topographic map of the scheme at 1/2000scale;</li> <li>• Construction of 2850m of protection dyke;</li> <li>• Tree planting alongside the dyke;</li> <li>• Construction of drainage canals alongside Tabarari-Kanyonyomba bridge;</li> <li>• Increasing of 60cm on the height of the dyke alongside Akagera river(5,800m);</li> <li>• Protection of the vicinities of Tabarari bridge using stone cages;</li> <li>• Increasing of the height of Akagera main intake towards the height of the dyke.</li> </ul>

- All the 750 ha of marshland is now protected against floods from Akagera river and ready for rice development

## SP14: Irrigation Development

### 1- PADAB - Bugesera Agricultural Development Support Project



Irrigation Infrastructure at Muvumba 8, Eastern Province

Basic Information	<p>Initial amount: 13,000,000 UAC  Donor/financier(s): 10,000,000 UAC (ADB)  Government contribution: 3, 000, 0000 UAC  Date of signature of credit/grant agreement: October 11th, 2006  Date of effectiveness: October 11th, 2006  Date of initial closure: December 2012  Date extended: Not yet decided</p>
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforce food security;</li> <li>• Increase crop production in Bugesera Region by:</li> <li>• Setting up irrigation infrastructure in a 1000ha marshland,</li> <li>• Protecting catchments and improving rain-fed farming on 3200 ha on hillsides,</li> <li>• Capacity building for farmers and supervisory institutions.</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p><b>Marshland reclamation and watershed development:</b></p> <p>Development works for Rurambi marshland (1,000 ha):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marshland development works completed at 18% of the total contract and 70 % of the annual plan;</li> </ul> <p>Marshland development works include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Protection dyke: complete at 90%. All the 9.3km done but not yet sloped.</li> <li>✓ Irrigation network: The general design of irrigation network has been</li> </ul>

approved on 3rd February 2011.

- ✓ Drainage network: Pumping water from the valley started on 15th January 2011 with a pump of a small capacity.

**Employment created by marshland development works:**

- An average of 1 123 individuals are regularly employed in marshland development works;

**Papyrus cutting and uprooting for easy water drainage:**

- 400 ha out of 600 ha cleared were carried out using cash and food for work with local community members (two communities composed of 3063 individuals employed from Juru & Mwogo Sectors, 63 of them ensuring supervision task).

**Construction works for Kabukuba modern market.**

- Construction works at 65%. The ECBRH construction enterprise did not meet deadlines.

**Agricultural development.**

- 700 000 cassava cuttings collected from farmers who got the project support and redistributed to others.
- Third exercise of seeds multiplication with new 53 seed multipliers organized into groups/ cooperatives;
- A total of 43,991 grafted fruit trees were distributed to farmers;
- 105 pair community workers from cooperative followed training in the aim of knowledge spread: they undertaken training for other cooperative members in cooperative education and management, project preparation, investment, funds mobilization and credit use.

**2- PAIRB - Bugesera Natural Region Rural Infrastructure Support Project**

<p>Basic Information</p>	<p>Project cost: 14, 98,000 UAC          Implementation starting date: 1st April 2010          Government contribution: None          Scheduled Completion date: 31 December 2015          Eventual Extension: Not yet decided          Implementing company: PAIRB</p>
<p>Mission and Purpose</p>	<p>The overall objective of the Bugesera Natural Region Rural Infrastructure Support Project (Bugesera PAIRB) is to help reduce poverty in its impact area.</p>
<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<p>Development of irrigation facilities in small hillside area watered by lakes (1000ha):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed Technical Feasibility Study validated available;</li> </ul> <p>Rehabilitation of irrigation facilities over 1500 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed final report on 1500 ha and design approved on 9/12/2010.</li> </ul> <p>Development of lake and marshland watersheds over 4000 ha:</p>

- 53 meetings for Sensitization and mobilization in villages and the cells were carried out associating project general information campaigns and excavation or rehabilitation of ditches for erosion control.
  - Rehabilitation/excavation over a surface area of 469 ha protected against erosion by ditches; and distribution of excavation equipment (shovels, picks, decameters, etc) as project support to beneficiaries.
- Research-development:
- Adapted varieties on each crop are known and we will work with multipliers for disseminating them.
- Organization of farmers into cooperatives:
- Creation of 2 fruit cooperatives in Rweru & Gashora.
  - 30 farmers selected for training of trainers "IPM, Integrated Pest Management" for cassava & 24 other farmers are in training for maize.
- Integration of cattle and goats rearing with irrigated farming:
- An MoU with Rwanda Animal Resources Development Authority (RADA) to assist the project in repopulation of animals, artificial insemination and animal health in the project area.
- Distribution of selected seeds:
- Seeds multiplication on 24 ha for beans and 26 ha for maize.

### 3- KWAMP - Kirehe Watershed Management project

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 49.32 million US dollars</p> <p>Donor/Financier(s): The International Fund for Agriculture Development</p> <p>Government Contribution: Not applicable</p> <p>Signature of credit/grant agreement: Not applicable</p> <p>Date of effectiveness: January 2009</p> <p>Completion date: June 2016</p> <p>Date extended: Not yet decided</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>The goal of the project would be the reduction in rural poverty in Kirehe District, as evidenced primarily by a step improvement in household food and nutrition security, asset ownership and quality of life indicators, particularly amongst vulnerable groups including woman-headed households, orphans and those living with HIV/AIDS.</p>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>Local institution development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 district staff trained on GIS, 12 Sector Executive Secretaries and 12 agronomists trained on participatory planning and Monitoring and evaluation, 3 Community centers for Innovation are under constructed. They will serve for all 12 sectors of Kirehe District and their sites are in Kigarama, Nasho and Nyarubuye. Land registration was finalized in all 60 cells of Kirehe District.</li> </ul> <p>Agriculture Intensification: The funds of 165 million Rwandan francs were</p>

committed by the project and the value chain development fund was officially launched at District.

In livestock sub sector, 81 Calves, 679 Goats and 705pigs have been distributed to poor farmers and 750 Cross breed Heifers distributed to 750 Households.

The Project continue to participate in Marshland development, hillside irrigation and soil protection against erosion activities in Kirehe district where during the fiscal year2010-2011, 172 ha were developed in Sagatare marshland, the report of feasibility study on 4 watershed are available and 11,587 ha of Soil protected with Anti-erosion trenches.

In the same way, multiplication of Agro forestry plants and distribution and plantation of pennissetum have been promoted: 1,875,000 trees from Family nurseries produced and 36 285 000 cutting distributed and planted.

Feeder roads: Study of roads rehabilitation (Rusozi-Kabuye, Cyunuzi-Gasenyi and Rwanteru-Nasho roads) is available.

#### 4- GFI - Immediate Action Irrigation Project

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 2,500,000,000 FRW  Donor/Financier(s): Government of Rwanda  Government Contribution: 100% GoR  Implementation starting date: January 2010  Scheduled completion date: December 2012  Eventual extension: yes  Implementing company/ Contractor (in any):  - China Geo-Engineering Corporation (CGC) for execution of works Lot1,2 and 3 (Kirehe District)  - UNIE-TECH for execution of works Lot5 (Nyagatare District)  - Jain Irrigation Systems execution of Works for Lot4 (Nyagatare District)  - BICHE/Tunisia for supervision of works for all six Lots</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>Immediate Action Irrigation (IAI) for food self sufficiency and livelihood improvement project under Task Force of Irrigation and Mechanization has the purpose of Intensification and modernization of agriculture to successfully avoid dependence on rain fed agriculture in the most dry part of the country in Eastern Province. The targeted Districts are Kirehe and Nyagatare with the mission of completing 5000ha in 3 years.</p>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p><b>Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for GFI on 1000ha</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Validation workshop and Public hearing for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) have been conducted and final report has been submitted to RDB for approval and issue the certificate for the project. The total cost for EIA is 10,653,000 Frw.</li> </ul> <p><b>Study for Economic and Benefit Analysis(EBA) for 1000ha ongoing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study for Economic and Benefit Analysis (EBA) for first phase</li> </ul>

(1000ha) started in June, the draft and first report have been submitted and results are showing good benefit for the project and the cost is totaling 19200USD.

**Detailed study for 2500ha (scale up zone for Nasho) already completed**

- Feasibility and detailed for 2500ha (scale up zone of Nasho) has been conducted by SHER/Belgium and the study has been validated.

**Development of 600ha for sprinkler irrigation in Nasho valley /Kirehe District.**

- The execution of 600hectares in Nasho valley is being done by China Geo-Engineering (CGC) company. The scheme is divided into three Lots and is covering 600 hectares. The first lot is supposed to be completed in September 2011. The total cost for all tree lots is 6,920,228,600 FRW and only 1,392,404,572.0FRW has been paid until June 30 2011. . The following activities have been completed from June 30 /2011 per lot:

**LOT 1 (200ha) Sprinkler irrigation development Nasho plain Kirehe District:**

- Reservoir construction is 90% completed
- Pump station construction 30%
- Pipeline trench 100% complete
- Roads (1140m) main done
- Roads (6540m) secondary done
- Materials & Equipment 100% procured

**LOT 2 (195ha)Sprinkler irrigation development Nasho plain Kirehe District**

- Pump excavations 100%
- Pipeline trenches completed at (100%)
- Road (457m) main excavation completed
- Roads (8203m) secondary
- Order of material completed

**LOT 3 (205)Sprinkler irrigation development Nasho plain Kirehe District**

- Reservoir excavation100% done
- Pump station excavation100%
- Roads excavation completed at100% main done
- Roads 4340m secondary excavation completed
- Pipeline trenching completed at 50%

**Development of 400ha for pressurized irrigation at Muvumba valley Nyagatare District.**

- The command area is covering 400hectares and being implemented by two companies, Lot4 is under implementation by Jain Irrigation Systems and Lot5 by UNIE-TECH. All lots will be completed in December 2011 according to the contract. The total budget for completing 400hectares is 4,856,478,208 FRW and only 971,295,641.1 FRW.

**Lot 4 (200 ha) are developed for pressurized and gravity irrigation in Muvumba Valley**

- Designs and execution plans approved

**Lot 5 (200 ha) are developed for pressurized and gravity irrigation in Muvumba Valley**

- Designs execution plans approved
- Supervision of works for Lot1 ,2 and 3 in Nasho Valley Kirehe District

- Supervision of works for all three lots is done by BICHE/Tunisia. The company is in charge of approving all designs and all civil works and be sure that are proper done on time. The cost for supervision is 206,507,504.8 FRW and 61,952,251 FRW has been already paid.
- Supervision of works for Lot4 and 5 in Muvumba Valley Nyagatare District
- Supervision of works for all three lots is done by BICHE/Tunisia. The company is in charge of approving all designs and all civil works and be sure that are proper done on time. The cost for supervision is 199,010,186 FRW and 19,901,019 FRW has been already paid.

**Recruitment of Key staffs**

- The project has in already six staffs on both sites. Staffs are including, 2 sites coordinators, 2 irrigation engineers and 2 agronomists. They are charged of day by day monitoring of execution of works, mobilization of beneficiaries for irrigation scheme development. So far 3 water user's associations (WUA's) have been formed in Nasho and 2 in Muvumba.

Study Tour for Beneficiaries from Nasho in Kirehe District and Muvumba in Nyagatare District in during the exhibition for different irrigation systems at Mulindi. This has been conducted in order to make farmers more familiar with different irrigation systems. They visited following irrigation systems: sprinkler irrigation system, drip irrigation systems, rain water harvesting technologies and different uses of mechanization equipments.

Procurement of the execution of works related to the development of commercialized irrigated agriculture on 700ha in Kagitumba and Nasho valley in Rwanda.

Procurement of the execution of works related to the turn key development of 2500 hectares commercialized irrigated agriculture in Nasho valley /Kirehe District.

## SP15: Supply and Use of Agricultural Inputs and Mechanization



A tractor being demonstrated at the opening of the Ngoma Village Mechanization Service Center

### 1- IPM - Integrated Pest Management

<p>Basic Information</p>	<p>Project cost: 3,150,000 €          Implementation starting date: 01 June 2008          Government contribution: 100%          Scheduled Completion date: 13 August 2011          Eventual Extension: Not yet decided          Implementing company: RADA and BTC</p>
<p>Mission and Purpose</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consisting in providing technical and practical knowledge about the biotic constraints (pests and diseases).</li> <li>• Acquiring the skills to perform themselves control of pests and diseases.</li> <li>• The use of IPM methods to control pests and diseases.</li> </ul>
<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of trainers trained about IPM techniques: from 0 to 627;</li> <li>• Number of farmers trained about the IPM techniques: from 0 to 25,381;</li> <li>• Number of crops on which the IPM methods are used: from 0 to 7; here it can be added the specific actions relative to Striga management (in maize and sorghum) and the actions relative to integrated control of banana Xanthomonas wilt;</li> <li>• List of phytosanitary constraints on which IPM methods are used: from 0 to 24 (by considering all the commodities taken into account for the project execution);</li> </ul>

## 2- Banana development and Bacterial Wilt Control

Basic Information	<p>Project cost: 400,000,000 RWF          Implementation starting date: 1/07/2010          Government contribution: 100%          Scheduled Completion date: 30/06/2011          Eventual Extension: Yes          implementing company: Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)</p>
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the productivity and production of cooking bananas and Kamaramasenge, thereby improving their contribution to households' incomes, food and nutritional security, agricultural growth and poverty reduction.</li> <li>• Increase the production of cooking banana to meet rural farm households food and income needs, local and urban market demand;</li> <li>• Increase the production of dessert bananas to meet local and export demand;</li> <li>• Achieve management of Banana bacterial wilt (Kirabiranya);</li> <li>• Strengthen the RADA's Banana Program implementation capacity.</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p><b>Provision of banana planting material:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52,000 Kamaramasenge supplied by supplier because that was what they could obtain;</li> <li>• 327,000 in vitro plantlets of Kamaramasenge (many ordered in 2009/10) delivered to farmers;</li> <li>• 19,981 suckers supplied to farmers;</li> <li>• 186 hectares of new plantations established and 9,562 hectares of existing plantation rehabilitated;</li> <li>• 1,000 new fields with beer bananas are being replaced;</li> </ul> <p><b>Improve the capacity of farmers to improve banana production and rehabilitate existing plantations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing demonstrations achieved on 85.4 ha of existing banana fields ;</li> <li>• Training of trainers sessions held in for banana committees in 12 districts;</li> <li>• Sensitization, mobilization and follow up activities in Kirehe, Ngoma, Kayonza, Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Muhanga, Rutsiro, Karongi, Musanze, Burere, Huye, Ruhango, Nyabihu, Rulindo, Gakenke to achieve bacterial wilt management and increased banana production;</li> <li>• 4 study tours where 257 farmers participated;</li> </ul>

### 3- Agricultural Mechanization Program

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 3,256,800,000 RWF          Donor/Financier(s): Government of Rwanda          Government Contribution: 100%          Signature of credit/grant agreement: Not applicable          Date of effectiveness: 2010          Completion date: Not yet decided          Date extended: Not yet decided</p>
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dissemination of appropriate scaled mechanization options to farmers throughout the country.</li> <li>• Development of an agricultural mechanization along the value chain in Rwanda.</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>Shipment of tractors &amp; their attachments ( Disk plows, Mould boards plows, rotary plows, disk harrows plows, potatoes harvesters).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Tractors T 903 model along with their attachments: reversible plows, rotary plows.</li> <li>• 6 Tractors T 603 model along with their attachments: Disk Harrows, disk plows, rotary plows, mould board plows.</li> <li>• 20 tractors T 503 model along with their attachments: Disk Harrows, disk plows, rotary plows, mould board plows</li> <li>• 21 tractors T 53 model along with their attachments: Disk Harrows, disk plows, rotary plows, mould board plows and 6 potatoes harvesters</li> </ul> <p>Shipment of Power tillers&amp; attachments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 power tillers of 15 HP along with their attachments: Mould board plows, rotary plows, potatoes diggers, power tillers' trailers</li> <li>• 200 power tillers of 12 HP along with their attachments: Mould board plows, rotary plows, potatoes diggers, power tillers' trailers</li> </ul> <p>Shipment of a Workshop Mobile Van along with maintenance equipment's and facilities.</p> <p>Shipment of 5 earth moving machinery (CAT 365 CL Excavator,CAT 963 D Track Loader,CAT 825 Hz Wheel Loader,CAT 928 H)</p> <p>Establishment of 6 Village Mechanization Service Centers across the country ( Nyanza, Bugesera, Gatsibo, Ngoma, Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through hiring systems, more than 1200 ha of land have been plowed using tractors.</li> </ul>

#### 4- CIP Crop Intensification Program

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 10,000,000,000 Rwf          Donor/Financier(s): Rwanda Government          Government Contribution: 100%          Signature of credit/grant agreement: not applicable          Date of effectiveness: 1/07/2010.          Completion date: 30/06/2011          Date extended: Yes</p>
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CIP aims is to boost food security and the production of key staple crops, by increasing productivity through facilitating the use of inputs namely fertilizer and improved seeds, as well as land consolidation, increasing the amount of the farmer's marketed production as well as farm gate prices provides an opportunity for poverty reduction and food security</li> <li>• CIP is mainly targeted crops such as beans, cassava, maize, bananas, rice, wheat, Irish potatoes and sorghum.</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>During this fiscal year 2010-2011, the efforts have been focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Input import activities where, 44, 000 MT of fertilizer,</li> <li>• -500 MT of wheat seed and 1, 227 MT of Maize seed have been imported;</li> <li>• -Agro dealership development activities where 835 Rwandan fertilizers Dealers are trained on how to manage the fertilizer business inside Rwanda and in the region;</li> <li>• -Input distribution and stocks management activities where 166,797 vouchers have been distributed, farmers received fertilizer subsidy using vouchers,</li> <li>• -Technical staffs and Service providers have been recruited;</li> <li>• -1Software developed;             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ -Recovering has been done and 763,829,389 Rwandan francs have been collected and 1Software has been developed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## SP 16: Food Security and Vulnerability Management



Shyanda Primary School in Gisagara District received milk for the students

### 1-One cup of milk per child program

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 5,671, 120, 160 RWF  Donor/Financier(s): Rwanda Government  Government Contribution: 100%  Date of signature of credit/grant agreement: Not applicable  Date of effectiveness: June 2009  Completion date: not yet decided  Date extended: not yet decided</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>Improve the nutrition status of school going children and improve the education capacity of children.</p>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p><b>Purchase milk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,570,692 Cups of milk purchased.</li> </ul> <p><b>Allowance for distribution to Veterinary Technicians:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,828 drinking sessions realized and one Sector Veterinary in charge of milk drinking session supervisions receives 2,500 Rwf per drinking session.</li> </ul> <p><b>Record keeping material (Voucher) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,000 vouchers for data registration of milk consumption per child.</li> </ul>

## Programme Two: Support to the Professionalization of producers

### SP21: Promotion of Farmers organisation and capacity building for Producers

#### 1- Support to improved seeds for ISAR



A farmer displays his improved potato seeds in Musanze

Basic Information	Project cost: 317,875,888 RWF Implementation starting date: 2010 Government contribution: 100% Scheduled Completion date: 2012 Eventual Extension: Not yet decided Implementing company: ISAR
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the availability of high quality seeds to be used in the Crop Intensification Program.</li> <li>Availability of quality seed for maize producers.</li> <li>Seed harvested and processed.</li> <li>Foundation seed produced for four varieties (Wheat: E161; Potatoes: Kirundo, Kigega, Mabondo).</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	Harvest and processing of maize and potatoes seed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seed harvested and processed.</li> </ul> Maize basic seed production and variety maintenance (purification): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality seed for maize producers available.</li> </ul> Selection of wheat and potatoes seed growers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foundation seed produced for four varieties (Wheat: E161; Potatoes: Kirundo, Kigega, Mabondo).</li> </ul>

## 2- Rehabilitating the Rubona Research Center

Basic Information	Project cost: 1,327,600,000 Rwf Implementation starting date: November 2010 Government contribution: 100% Scheduled Completion date: 2012 Eventual Extension: 2013 Implementing company: ISAR
Mission and Purpose	To change the status of ISAR-Rubona station's infrastructures through rehabilitation of the old ones and do some modification where necessary.
Achievements 2010-2011	Preliminary study (proposal) for rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary report is available.</li> </ul> Provisional study(proposal) for rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provisional report for rehabilitation is available.</li> </ul> Final study(proposal) for rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final report (proposal) for rehabilitation is available.</li> </ul> Rehabilitation of buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of buildings is ongoing.</li> </ul>

**Programme Three: Commodity Chain Development and Agribusiness Development**  
**SP32: Promotion and Development of Traditional Export Crops**



**1- PDCRE- Smallholder Cash and Exports crops**  
**Development Project**

<p>Basic Information</p>	<p>Initial Amount: 20,292,701 \$USD                  Donor/Financier(s): IFAD, GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA, AND BENEFICIARIES                  Government Contribution: 3,380,000 \$USD                  Signature of credit/grant agreement: 7th February 2003                  Date of effectiveness: 19th September 2003                  Completion date: 30th September 2011                  Date extended: Not yet decided</p>
<p>Mission and Purpose</p>	<p>Maximizing and diversifying the income of the poorest cash crop farmer by developing commercial processing and financial viable market activities. For that effect, the project will be dedicated to cash and/or export crops, such as coffee and tea among others.                  The reason of this project is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote the development of coffee production, processing and marketing through cooperatives.</li> <li>• Development of out-growers scheme in Nshili and Mushubi.</li> <li>• Organization of tea growers and capacity building.</li> <li>• To diversify cash crops through introduction of new export crops.</li> <li>• To enable smallholder farmers access credit.</li> </ul>
<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<p>The main deliverables that the PDCRE realizes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 ha have been planted of coffee trees in Karongi District.</li> <li>• 2 920 000 of coffee seedlings (535,000 of coffee seedlings in Karongi) produced and are being planted;</li> <li>• Completion of 1 cupping laboratory in Eastern Province which is used for a cup of excellence competition and 22 coffee samples were qualified as a high coffee quality.</li> <li>• 2 CWS (KOPAKAKI and KOPAKAMA) have been started to process cherries and about 14 800 kg of cherries were processed;</li> <li>• 25 tons of fertilizers are applied in tea plantations;</li> <li>• 3 tea collection points were constructed;</li> <li>• 2500 kg of cocoons were produced in 15 cooperatives;</li> <li>• 195 farmers were trained on silkworm rearing and mulberry plantation.</li> </ul>

## 2- Improving coffee production, productivity and quality

Basic Information	Project cost: 700 000 000 Frw Implementation starting date: 1/7/2010 Government contribution: 100% Scheduled Completion date: 30/06/2011 Eventual Extension: 30/6/2011 Implementing company: OCIR- CAFÉ
Mission and Purpose	Increase coffee production and productivity as well improving coffee quality.
Achievements 2010-2011	-Production and planting of coffee seedlings: -17 220 000 seedlings were prepared; -12 757 500 coffee seedlings were produced; -31 millions polyethylene bags are purchased.

## SP 33: Development of High Value Non-Traditional Export Products

### 1- NSC - National Sericulture center



Greenhouse tomatoes in Kirehe

Basic Information	Project Cost: 407.544,000 Frws Implementation Starting Date: June 2009 Scheduled Completion Date: - Eventual Extension: - Implementing company / contractor (if any): NAEB
Mission and Purpose	The project has the potential to contribute to diversification of exports from Rwanda. Activities undertaken include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support cooperatives in construction rearing houses, acquisition of rearing equipment, and planting of mulberry;</li> <li>-Provide assistance to cooperatives in preparation of business plans;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Support and strengthen capacity of cooperatives involved in sericulture activities;</li> <li>• -Support research activities for the development of sericulture ;</li> <li>• -Establishment of a national Sericulture Centre from which farmer support activities would be coordinated from;</li> </ul> <p>Following the recent launching of the National Sericulture Centre (NSC), sericulture activities are to be handed over to a new coordination unit that would be based at the NSC. This handover report highlights current status of sericulture activities with updates on staff recruited, inventory of physical assets, silkworm germplasm and financial status of the project.</p>
<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<p><b>Breeding of silkworm egg production:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 815 boxes of eggs produced and 405 boxes were distributed to cooperatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Technical assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experts conducted ToT courses for all 38 cooperatives; continued with egg production , mulberry maintenance and cocoon production monitoring and follow up</li> </ul> <p><b>Support to cooperatives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 trial rearing cycles are being provided to cooperatives supported</li> <li>• 5378 kg of fresh cocoons produced and germoplasm is being improved</li> </ul> <p><b>Training on mulberry cultivation Silkworm rearing and cocoon processing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 280 farmers were trained on silkworm rearing and mulberry plantation</li> </ul> <p><b>Provide equipment for rearing centers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technicians are now involved in cocoon production at the centre and soon to produce young silkworms for distribution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Study trip to Madagascar for rural cocoon production and reeling:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 sericulture staff including managers participated in a study tour "Sericulture Road Map" in Madagascar during 27th Nov – 2nd Dec 2010.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support to construction of 20 rearing houses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 silkworm rearing houses completed and 12 more are in the final stage</li> </ul> <p><b>Construction of 2 cocoon drying and killing chambers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 cocoon dryers for centers and supported cooperatives are have been tested and completed</li> </ul>

## 2- Horticulture Intensification and Quality Management (Commodity chain)

Basic Information	<p>Project cost: 300,000,000 RWF  Implementation starting date: 01 July 2010  Government contribution: 100%  Scheduled Completion date: 31 June 2011  Eventual Extension: Not yet decided  Implementing company: Rwanda Horticulture Development Authority (RHODA)</p>
Mission and Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To organize, diversify, and intensify horticultural production in Rwanda in order to increase and diversify our exports.</li> <li>• Acquisition and provision of good quality fruits and vegetables planting materials to farmers in different agro-ecological zones in the country and ensuring that the materials distributed are adapted in the various conditions.</li> <li>• Promotion of efficient and good post harvest techniques and infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Planting material of different fruits and vegetables are available and adapted to different agro-ecological conditions:</li> <li>• -Acquisition of pineapple suckers and their distribution to growers for 150 ha.</li> <li>• -Acquisition and Planting avocado grafted seedlings variety Hass on 270 ha: Avocado distributed for 220 ha.</li> <li>• -Development and planting healthy passion fruit seedlings on 420 ha to end users: 602 planted</li> <li>• -500 ha are planted with improved seeds of vegetables in season C : acquired seeds for 741ha and planting on 700ha.</li> <li>• -Putting in place 3 integrated collection centers in high production potential zones.</li> <li>• Post harvest techniques and infrastructure managed by stakeholders:</li> <li>• -Designs of 3 integrated collection centers are available.</li> </ul>

## SP 35: Market-oriented rural infrastructure

Ministry of Agriculture & Animal Resources



## 1- Flower Park Construction

### Maize drying center

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 300,000,000 RWF            Donor/Financier(s): Rwanda Government            Government Contribution: 100%            Signature of credit/grant agreement: Not applicable            Date of effectiveness: July 2010            Completion date: June 2012            Date extended: Not yet decided</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>The promotion of production and marketing floriculture sector in Rwanda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A project has been implemented to develop a flower park to attract local and international investment in horticulture.</li> </ul>
Achievements 2010-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land expropriation:</li> <li>• Report received of the compensation of the property.</li> <li>• Tendering of acquiring infrastructure (procuring plastic sheets, construction materials for greenhouses) done, contract for procuring</li> </ul>

## 2- Food security and Vulnerability Management

Basic Information	<p>Project cost: 3,500,000,000 RWF            Implementation starting date: 1/07/2010            Government contribution: 100%            Scheduled Completion date: 30/06/2011            Eventual Extension: Yes            Implementing company: Task Force PHHS</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>Ensure the food security in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objective of the Post harvest and Storage in 2010-2011 was to ensure the post harvest losses reduction at 5 % in 2011 A season harvest and ensure proper management of national food reserve and agriculture inputs.</li> </ul>

<p>Achievements 2010-2011</p>	<p>Post Harvest losses reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 530 cooperative and collection centers representative farmers have been trained in best practices of post harvest;</li> <li>• 82 drying grounds are under construction and the average progress is at 80.8%.</li> <li>• 1614 shellers and 19096 sheetings have been distributed to farmers.</li> <li>• Country Strategic Reserves and community storage of grains: Rehabilitation studies for 3 stores have been done;</li> <li>• -2 metallic silos are under construction;</li> <li>• -1 big warehouse is under construction;</li> <li>• -2 seed plant are under construction;</li> <li>• -The construction of 3 rice mills is ongoing.</li> </ul> <p>Input importation and distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,727 of seeds imported;</li> </ul> <p>44,000 MT of fertilizers imported;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -14 private companies are involved in fertilizer distribution and we have actually 436 licensed fertilizers shops that are operational with permit;</li> <li>• -835 agro dealers have been trained on how to manage the fertilizer business inside -Rwanda and in the region.</li> </ul> <p>Input distribution and stock management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 166,797 vouchers have been distributed;</li> <li>• The fumigation is done for proper management of Country Strategic Reserve.</li> </ul>
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### 3- Kigali Wholesale Market

<p>Basic Information</p>	<p>Project cost (from Government): 1,000,000,000 Frws  Grant funds : 49,315.67\$ (from KILIMO TRUST)  Implementation starting date: 1 July 2011  Scheduled completion date: 30 June 2012  Eventual extension: Yes  Implementing company/ Contractor: NAEB</p>
<p>Mission and Purpose</p>	<p>To mobilize investments for the development of a modern wholesale Market for fresh produce in Kigali City</p>

Achievements  
2010-2011

Increased acceptability of the project by key stakeholders (government, business & community organizations) on the demand for a modern central wholesale farmers' market in Kigali City for fresh produce:

- Kigali City Council was identified as a partner in this project and they allocated budget for it;
- Data on horticultural key players were collected and data analysis is underway;

Development Plan for the Establishment and Operation of the Market :

- Land was identified in Kigali Special Economic Zones and sale agreement was prepared and is ready to be signed between Rwanda Free Zones Co.Ltd and MINAGRI;
- Properties and other fixed assets were valued on Masaka site. However, the wholesale market project was relocated into the Kigali special zone;
- The recruitment process of the project planner and designer is underway.

A partnership MoUs for the project among government, Kigali City, potential investors and relevant organizations of farmers and traders:

- MoUs between former RHODA and PSF and Kigali City Council were signed;

A comprehensive feasibility report and prospectus of the wholesale market for fresh produce in Kigali:

- The pre-feasibility report was reviewed by InfraCo

**Programme Four: Institutional Development**  
**SP43: Planning, Coordination and Monitoring -Evaluation of**  
**Agricultural**



MINAGRI supported farmer capacity building in Gatisbo

**1- PAPSTA - Projet d'appui au plan stratégique de transformation de l'agriculture**

Basic Information	<p>Initial Amount: 27,971 Million USD  Donor/Financier(s): IFAD/Loan: USD 8,208million;  IFAD/Grant: USD202 million;  IFAD/Suppl:3 million USD;  DFID: 5,500million;  Belgium Government Grant: USD 5192 million;  Beneficiaries' contribution: USD 1,077 million;  World Food Program: USD 3,445 million;  DED: USD 26 million  Government Contribution: USD 1,321 million.  Signature of credit/grant agreement: 7th October 2005; 19/07/2010  Date of effectiveness: 31/03/06  Completion date: 2013  Date extended: Not yet decided</p>
Mission and Purpose	<p>The overall objective of the project is to increase the agriculture income and improve the nutrition of poor rural population by implementing in the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation within the frame of innovative partnership with stakeholders.</p>
Achievements 2010-2011	<p>Provision of Technical Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Technical Assistances were recruited and duties finalized such as International expert in Irrigation, National Consultant to review the Mechanization strategy recruited, and National Consultant for review / inventory of MINAGRI's statistical unit recruited, Prefeasibility study of Nyabarongo Marshland reclamations, Mid-term evaluation of EDPRS key target in agriculture sector and 30 young experts employed and have been deployed in MINAGRI projects/ Boards. Others are still being processed in 2011- 2012 fiscal year.</li> </ul> <p>Other activities have been undertaken by the project to contribute in agriculture sector transformation such us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed protection: 7,755,561 Agro-forestry trees are produced;</li> <li>• Genetic Improvement of cattle: The 700 cows were of heifers 75%. They were provided to 700 poor families selected by local management and supervision committees (CLGS);</li> <li>• Marshland development: 50 ha were developed in Kibaza and so far,</li> </ul>

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61.2 ha developed in Rwabutazi:

- Research in support of agricultural intensification: Rice research program introduced the small machines in paddy schemes in 2 rice fields namely Rwabikwano and Cyunuzi in order to train farmers the use of machines and change mindset in agriculture mechanization. The objective of introducing the power tiller is to help rice growers to reduce the cost production especially the labor cost which reach around 40% of total cost of production.



Picture 7: In Bugesera under the PADAB/PAIRB Project marshland is being consolidated and rehabilitated.

## **Section 5: Challenges from FY 2010-2011 and Priorities for FY 2012-2013**

Based on the analysis of MINAGRI implementation in FY 2010-2011, below we detail some recommendations for the sector.

### **MINAGRI Challenges from FY 2010-2011**

1. High execution rates (over 120%) for Government and Donor-funded Irrigation & Soil Conservation projects elucidate the need for more resources to be available for the high-level priorities of the ministry. The financing gap for Irrigation, in the context of the 7-Year Plan is a concern of the Ministries.
2. Crop Intensification Program and Post-Harvest Infrastructure projects also have a large financing gaps as they have shown ability to execute and develop the sector. In particular, supporting extension services and up-scaling post-harvest infrastructures at the farm, community, district and national level.
3. Facilitating private sector investment and access to finance issues need more attention from both MINAGRI and Donors. Additionally, there is a need to coordinate more with other institutions across government to attract private investment.
4. ASWG, SWAp, INGO and Sub-working groups should be strengthened to facilitate increased coordination and mutual accountability in the development process.
5. Continued MINECOFIN support for reform on sector-based issues such as public financial management and capacity building would be helpful for MINAGRI's institutional development, particularly in its engagement with districts.

Below MINAGRI sets forth the **Strategic Priorities for 2012-2013.**

<b>Priority to Ensure Food Security &amp; Income Generation for Rwanda</b>	<b>Sub-Programmes of PSTA II</b>	<b>Indicative GOR Budget Needed FY 2012-2013</b>	<b>Justification for Budget</b>	<b>Relation to EDPRS &amp; Other Impacts</b>
Irrigation & Soil Conservation	1.1, 1.3, 1.4 (GFI & GWLM Projects)	25 billion RwF	1. Tangible Results of GOR & DP supported programs 2. High execution rates 3. Ready-to-go bankable projects awaiting financing 3. GOR 7-Year Target	<b>Risk Mitigation</b> – reduce dependence on rain-fed agricultural production
Crop Intensification & Extension	1.5, 1.6, 2.1, 2.2	15 billion RwF	1. Input supply central to productivity (evidence Crop Assessment) 2. Extension support through FFS central to fully utilize the country's productivity 3. Very high budgetary execution rate	<b>Food Security</b> – farmer extension, in combination with research and mass distribution
Post-Harvest Handling and Storage Activities, Feeder Road Management & Strategic Grain Reserve	3.5, 1.6	30 billion RwF	1. National roll-out of infrastructures from farm, community, district and national. 2. Reducing Post-Harvest losses along value-chain central to increasing incomes	Improving quality of marketable produce <b>consumption</b> and <b>income-generation</b> , securing national reserves which <b>increase food security</b>

			3.Very high execution rates in FY 2010-2011	
Integrated Livestock Management: Expansion of One-Cow, Hatchery Development, Improving Quality	1.2, 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3	15 billion Rwf	1. Utilization of animals for marketability 2.MCC revenue generation 3. Private-sector facilitation	Quality and Quantity enhancement for <b>Nutritional benefits and Income Generation</b>
Export and Value-Added Promotion for Traditional and Non-Traditional Products	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	10 billion Rwf	1.Ideal horticulture growing conditions with increasing demand from private investors that government provide infrastructure. 2. Continued improvement in coffee, tea and pyrethrum 3.Support private sector	<b>Income-generation and malnutrition reduction</b> through diversified production, penetrating new export markets
Research Improvements & Dissemination	2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.5	5 billion	1. Emphasis on diffusion of research 2. High execution rates	Innovation to <b>improve productivity and consumption</b> with improved links to farmer extension

**Table 21: MINAGRI Priorities FY 2012-2013 (MINAGRI)**

## Annex 1: Analysis by PSTA Program

Program	Sub-program	Outputs	Annual Target	Achievements July 2010-June 2011	RAG status
<b>1.Intensification and Development of Sustainable Production Systems</b>	1.1 Sustainable management of natural resources and water and soil preservation	Soil erosion control so that the proportion of arable land managed against soil erosion is at least 60 % (EDPRS 1.5.1)	-8638 ha of radical terraces; - 7,289 ha of progressive terraces.	- 9336.52 ha of radical terraces constructed and 22,128 ha of progressive terraces have been constructed	Green
	1.2.1 Crop diversification and intensification	To increase the number of improved large and small ruminants in Rural Households	-5,000 cows to be distributed -15,500 small animals to be distributed	-Girinka: 113,579 cows distributed (cumulative). For the fiscal year 2010/2011, cows distributed are 27, 688 (553.7%) -A total of 10,316 small animals were distributed(66.5%) these include: -Pure breed goats (males): 515, Local goats (female) : 5,968, Pure breed ships (male) : 46, Local ship females :362, Pure breed pigs(male): 309, Local pigs(female): 2,794, Pure breed Rabbits ( male): 56 and Local rabbits (female): 266	Green -The increase of cows distributed is due to cows from other initiatives and cows from pass on.
	1.2.2 Livestock development	To eradicate main animal diseases through vaccination and to increase productivity of cows	Number of animal to be vaccinated: Black Quarter: 386,692, Foot and Mouth Diseases: 306,172, Lumpy Skin Disease: 218,272, Contageous Bovine Preuru Pneumia: 382,488, Rabies: 5,252, Gumbororo: 765,156;	-Black Quarter: 354,100, Foot and Mouth Disease: 282,282, Lumpy Skin Disease: 134,600, Contageous Bovine Preuru Pneumia: 592,779, Rabies: 14,390, Gumbororo: 347,500; - 71,210 cows inseminated since July 2010 up to June 2011(100%).	Yellow - There has been a constraint of cost recovery that has a big implication on vaccination coverage.

			- 71,000 of cows to be inseminated		
1.3. Marshland development	Increase land productivity by marshlands development for Agricultural use (EDPRS 1.5.2.)	- 730 ha of Marshland to be rehabilitated; - 4,001 ha of Marshland to be developed.	- 1,761 ha were rehabilitated(241%).These include: Muvumba 5 (100ha), Rwagitima (600ha), Rugeramigozi (120ha), Nyarubogo (260 ha), Kinyegeyege (100ha), Kibaya Upper (103 ha), Gisaya (88ha), Kibaza (33ha), Kinyogo 2 (150ha), Sagatare-Rwabutazi (207 ha); - 5,000 ha of marshland were developed (124.9%). These include: 3,000 ha of RSSP, PAPSTA projects and 2000 ha of quick wins marshland development (Irrigation taskforce).	Green	
1.4. Irrigation Development	Increase the area under hillside irrigation	2,150 ha of hillside irrigation constructed;	611.3 ha of hillside covered with irrigation. On-going projects to be completed in 2011/2012: 1,980 ha. Hillside irrigation projects commencing in 2011/2012: 9,900 ha.	Green	
1.5.1 Fertiliser and agrochemical supply and use	Promote the use of Agricultural inputs.	-39,200 MT of Mineral Fertilizer used in CIP zones;  - 40,000 liters of pesticides distributed in coffee plantations	Imported 44,000 MT of fertilizer since July 2010 29,317 MT of Fertilizers used since July 2010. -48,430 liters of pesticide (Pyrical) applied in coffee plantations.	Green -Rate of using mineral fertilizer is still low. Awareness will be reinforced	
1.5.2 Certified seeds and other inputs		2,400 MT of seeds available	Since July 2010; 4,388 MT of maize seeds, 173 tons of beans, 72 tons of soybeans, 1,088 tons of wheat have been purchased and distributed to farmers.	Green	

	1.6: Food security and vulnerability management	Construct postharvest infrastructures and increase national storage capacity	20,200 MT purchased products (maize, beans) for strategic storage	10,000 MT including (7,000 MT of maize and 3,000 MT of beans stored in 2010/2011 fiscal year). Now, a new stock of 20,000 MT (15,000 of beans and 5,000 of maize) is being purchased from the harvest of the season 2011 B. -Post harvest facilities given out for farmers: 17,753 pieces of sheetings and 3,476 pieces of shellers. 82 new drying grounds are under construction (average progress is at 80.8%), 2 metallic silos are under construction (one in free trade zone and other one in Nyagatare District, progress estimated at 90%), 1 big warehouse with capacity of 20,000 MT is under construction (progress at 40%).	Green
<b>2.Support to the Professionalization of Producers</b>	2.1. Promotion of farmers' organisations and capacity building for producers	To improve proximity services to farmers organizations	-30 dealers and 600 retailers trained in fertilizer business; -16,000 farmers trained in internal inspection	-30 Agro dealers, 895 retailers, 252 service providers technicians trained in fertilizer business and voucher system; -20,250 farmers trained in internal inspection through coffee cooperatives.	Green
	2.2. Restructuring of proximity services	Improved extension structures.	Farm households to extension ratio should be 1:2,600	-The extension ratio to farmer household is 1:1480 -Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB) is operating at Zone level	Green -The number of extensionists has been increased from Central government to local government.

<b>3. Promotion of Commodity Chains and Agribusiness Development</b>	3.1 Creating a conducive environment for business and entrepreneurship development and market access	Develop new financial projects tailored to the agricultural sector	10 cooperatives adopt warrantage system	24 cooperatives already adopted warrantage system	Green The training has carried out and financial institutions have been more involved.
	3.2 Development of traditional exports	Increase coffee production and improve value addition	-22,000 tons of coffee production -coffee exported in USD is 56 Millions -New coffee plantations : 600 ha of coffee to be planted; - 30 Coffee Washing stations under turnaround programme;	-17,590 Tons of coffee production; -Coffee exported in USD is 53 Millions - 895 ha of coffee planted in Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru Districts; - All 30 CWS have been applied for loans and NAEB has provided technical support including offering to CWS the managers;	Green - Most of funds used in coffee plantation are provided by PDCRE (Nyamagabe,Huye),CDF (Huye) and NAEB (Nyaruguru)
		Increase tea production	-Production of green leaves:115,104 tons; -New tea plantation to be planted: 490 ha of new tea plantation to be planted; - 26,400 tons of tea to be processed; -Tea exported in USD:64 millions	-Production of green leaves: 91,035 tons (79%); - 1,556.72 ha of tea planted (700 ha in Mushubi , 222 ha in Nshili and 634.72 ha in Rutsiro, Karongi, Gatara, Muganza- Kivu; - 21,724 tons of tea processed and 20,953 tons exported -Tea exported in USD: 56 millions	Yellow -The months of January, February and March are the months that give a lot of green leaf production, but because of the abundant rain in these months, green leaf production declined
	3.3 Development of non-traditional	Increase production for	1 National Sericulture Center	1 National sericulture centre constructed and equipped at Mulindi (Gasabo District); 13	Green

	high-value export products	export of non-traditional crops	constructed by June 2011	silkworm rearing houses are in the final stage; 478 boxes of eggs produced and 168 boxes were distributed to cooperatives; 2 cocoon dryers already ordered and being tested; 195 farmers were trained on silkworm rearing and mulberry plantation.	
			Establish new 1,866 ha planted with fruit crops	1,399 ha planted (pineapples, macadamia, mango, apples, avocado, citrus, Tamarillo, gooseberry, passion fruits, patchouli and Pyrethrum) out of 1,866 ha.	Yellow
	3.6 Strengthening rural financial systems	Access to Finance package rolled out;	-2,200 projects funded with at least 2 agro based SMEs projects per district	-The number of bankable projects increased from 1,300 (in July 2010) to 2,109 in June 2011 (projects funded are 809)	Green
<b>4. Institutional Development</b>	4.1 Institutional strengthening and capacity-building	Building MINAGRI Central Capacity	-30 young experts employed; -Training fees for 49 staff for a Master's degree in India; - International expert in Irrigation recruited; -Advisor on Horticulture development recruited; - National Consultant to review the Mechanization strategy recruited;	- The contracts are signed and 30 young experts have already deployed in MINAGRI projects/ agencies; - Training fees for 49 staff for a Master's degree in India under execution; - Recruitment of international expert in Irrigation is done; - Recruitment of international technical Advisor on Horticulture development is ongoing; -Recruitment of National Consultant to review the Mechanization strategy is done and Mechanization strategy is available;	Green
	4.2 The policy and regulatory	Develop regulatory	- Public expenditure	- Public expenditure review (PER) is ongoing;	Green

	framework in the agricultural sector	framework	review (PER) realized; - Workshop to explain to Agencies, NGOs SWAp process and PSTA II; - Prefeasibility study of Nyabarongo Marshland reclamations; - Mid-term evaluation of EDPRS key target in agriculture sector	- A Workshop to explain to Agencies, NGOs SWAp process and PSTA II has been done; - The prefeasibility study of Nyabarongo marshland reclamations is available. The main task of the assignment was to draft a proposal that is aimed at expanding the area under rice cultivation in the country through the development of marshlands; - Mid-term evaluation of EDPRS key target in agriculture sector is done (ASWG February 2011)	
	4.4 M&E systems and coordination of the agricultural sector	Improved sector capacity for coordination and harmonization	-2 crops assessment (season 2011A and 2011B)	-2 crops assessment (season 2011 A and 2011 B) done	Green

## Annex 2: Budget Information for Internal and External Financed Projects

Internal Financed Projects	Financing Type	PSTA Program Sub-Programme	Revised (RwF)	Execution (Rwf)	Execution Rate
PAIGELAC	CP	1.1	200,000,000	200,000,000	100.0%
LWH	CP	1.1	380,862,065	380,862,065	100.0%
One Cow Program	FI	1.2	962,225,266	926,287,366	96.3%
Genetic Improvement	FI	1.2	184,540,000	184,540,000	100.0%
Hatchery Development	FI	1.2	65,418,890	65,418,890	100.0%
RSSP	CP	1.3	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	100.0%
PADAB	CP	1.3	633,801,327	633,801,327	100.0%
KWAMP	FI	1.4	500,000,000	500,000,000	100.0%
Irrigation Masterplan	FI	1.4	132,980,477	132,980,477	100.0%
GFI	FI	1.4	2,500,000,000	6,034,292,396	241.4%
PAIRB	CP	1.4	53,881,979	53,881,979	100.0%
Banana Development	FI	1.5	397,698,300	397,698,300	100.0%
Crop Intensification Program	FI	1.5	8,833,494,686	12,269,688,283	138.9%
Mechanisation Program	FI	1.5	1,500,000,000	1,550,976,263	103.4%
Food Security & Vulnerability Management (RSGR/PHHS)	FI	1.6	3,500,200,000	8,012,409,579	228.9%
PASNVA	CP	2.1	147,643,871	147,643,871	100.0%
Support to Improved Seeds	FI	2.3	500,000,000	500,000,000	100.0%
Rubona Station	FI	2.3	200,000,000	200,000,000	100.0%
Sericulture	FI	3.5	150,000,000	150,000,000	100.0%
Commodity Chain Programme	FI	3.5	150,000,000	150,000,000	100.0%
Flower Park	FI	3.5	300,000,000	300,000,000	100.0%
PDCRE	CP	3.6	140,000,000	140,000,000	100.0%
Improving Coffee	FI	3.6	700,000,000	700,000,000	100.0%
PAPSTA	CP	4.3	100,000,000	100,000,000	100.0%

Table 22: Internally Financed Projects (MINECOFIN & MINAGRI)

Category	FY 2010-2011	Total Project Timeframe	Observations
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Project	Prog	Budget	Commitment	Balance	Execution (FY 2010-2011)	Timeframe of Entire Project	Cumulative disbursement as of 30/06/2011	Total allocated	Cumulative disbursement rate (%)	
<b>PAIGELAC</b>	1.1	<b>6,051,750,000</b>	<b>3,887,293,317</b>	<b>2,164,456,683</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	June 2006 to December 2012	<b>8,033,451,520</b>	<b>11,182,470,000</b>	<b>71.8%</b>	
<i>AfDB</i>		5,657,532,000	3,634,010,689	2,023,521,311				9,825,670,000		
<i>GOR</i>		248,634,000	200,000,000	48,634,000				1,144,550,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		145,584,000	53,282,628	92,301,372				212,250,000		
<b>LWH</b>	1.1	<b>3,495,561,652</b>	<b>2,418,575,776</b>	<b>1,076,985,876</b>	<b>69.2%</b>	June 2010 to December 2015	<b>3,238,815,750</b>	<b>55,417,365,000</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	
<i>IDA</i>		2,759,394,525	1,984,235,730	775,158,795				19,363,000,000		
<i>GOR</i>		722,300,823	380,862,065	341,438,758				4,174,435,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		13,866,304	53,477,981	-39,611,677				1,275,680,000		
<i>USAID</i>		0	0	0				854,250,000		
<i>GAFFSP</i>		0	0	0				29,750,000,000		
<b>APEL</b>	1.2	<b>1,616,864,000</b>	<b>1,430,082,200</b>	<b>186,781,800</b>	<b>88.4%</b>	July 2009 to 30 June 2012	<b>2,276,244,152</b>	<b>4,400,000,000</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	
<i>BTC</i>		1,616,864,000	1,397,424,242	219,439,758				4,000,000,000		For GOR: This is an in-kind contribution such as office rent
<i>GOR</i>		0	0					400,000,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		0	32,657,958	-32,657,958				0		
<b>RSSP</b>	1.3	<b>7,896,122,625</b>	<b>7,123,983,361</b>	<b>772,139,264</b>	<b>90.2%</b>	October 2008 to February 2013	<b>14,414,881,388</b>	<b>21,249,550,000</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	
<i>IDA</i>		6,528,277,841	5,764,750,844	763,526,997				19,075,000,000		
<i>GOR</i>		1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	0				1,090,000,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		67,844,784	59,232,517	8,612,267				1,084,550,000		
<b>PADAB</b>	1.3	<b>4,533,801,327</b>	<b>3,120,830,808</b>	<b>1,412,970,519</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	October 2006 to December 2013	<b>4,131,010,815</b>	<b>10,342,000,000</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	
<i>AfDB</i>		3,900,000,000	2,483,360,650	1,416,639,350				7,955,384,600		
<i>GOR</i>		633,801,327	633,801,327	0				2,386,615,400		
<i>Other Income</i>		0	3,668,831	-3,668,831				0		

<b>KWAMP</b>	1.4	<b>6,506,169,000</b>	<b>5,804,964,109</b>	<b>701,204,891</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	April 2009 to December 2016	<b>8,025,261,933</b>	<b>27,256,740,000</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	
<i>IFAD</i>		4,788,560,000	3,893,038,425	895,521,575				19,566,348,000		
<i>GOR</i>		783,155,000	500,000,000	283,155,000				5,274,090,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		934,454,000	1,411,925,684	-477,471,684				2,416,302,000		
<b>PAIRB</b>	1.4	<b>1,368,140,979</b>	<b>791,828,491</b>	<b>576,312,488</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	October 2009 to December 2015	<b>791,828,491</b>	<b>15,518,376,706</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	
ADB		1,314,259,000	727,660,076	586,598,924				13,151,166,700		
<i>GOR</i>		53,881,979	53,881,979	0				2,367,210,006		
<i>Other Income</i>			10,286,436	-10,286,436				0		
<b>IPM</b>	1.5	<b>1,139,588,299</b>	<b>1,219,422,612</b>	<b>-79,834,313</b>	<b>107.0%</b>	January 2008 to August 2011	<b>2,167,332,732</b>	<b>2,331,200,000</b>	<b>93.0%</b>	
<i>BTC</i>		1,139,588,299	1,158,086,897	-18,498,598				2,143,200,000		For GOR: This is an in-kind contribution such as office rent
<i>GOR</i>		0	0	0				188,000,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		0	61,335,715	-61,335,715						
<b>Roots &amp; Tubers</b>	1.5	<b>1,124,879,912</b>	<b>1,124,879,912</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	June 2008 to August 2011	<b>1,766,992,883</b>	<b>2,694,605,638</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	
<i>BTC</i>		1,124,879,912	1,124,879,912	0				2,477,298,731		For GOR: This is an in-kind contribution such as office rent
<i>GOR</i>		0	0	0				217,306,906		
<i>Other Income</i>		0	0	0						
<b>PASNVA</b>	2.1	<b>338,004,483</b>	<b>339,204,483</b>	<b>-1,200,000</b>	<b>100.4%</b>	August 2007 to July 2011	<b>2,167,335,827</b>	<b>3,502,500,000</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	
<i>BTC</i>		190,360,612	190,360,612	0				3,375,000,000		
<i>GOR</i>		147,643,871	147,643,871	0				127,500,000		
<i>Other Income</i>			1,200,000	-1,200,000				0		
<b>APFH</b>	3.3	<b>1,298,040,865</b>	<b>1,457,221,912</b>	<b>-159,181,047</b>	<b>112.3%</b>	May 2008 to December 2011	<b>2,722,450,189</b>	<b>3,652,000,000</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	
<i>BTC</i>		1,298,040,865	1,298,040,865	0				3,320,000,000		For GOR: This is an in-kind contribution such as office rent
<i>GOR</i>		0	0	0				332,000,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		0	159,181,047	-159,181,047						

<b>PDCRE</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2,796,570,000</b>	<b>1,432,136,996</b>	<b>1,364,433,004</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	September 2003 to March 2012	<b>10,736,119,533</b>	<b>11,998,897,900</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	
<i>IFAD</i>		2,622,145,000	1,275,037,145	1,347,107,855				10,139,897,900		
<i>GOR</i>		174,425,000	140,000,000	34,425,000				1,859,000,000		
<i>Other Income</i>		0	17,099,851	-17,099,851						
<b>PAPSTA</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4,642,890,000</b>	<b>3,582,355,306</b>	<b>1,060,534,694</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	March 2009 to September 2013	<b>13,878,641,171</b>	<b>29,160,523,207</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	
<i>IFAD</i>		4,074,777,000	2,565,773,113	1,509,003,887				15,051,771,684		
<i>GOR</i>		122,076,000	100,000,000	22,076,000				777,514,973		
<i>Other Income</i>		446,037,000	916,582,193	-470,545,193				633,901,306		

**Table 23: Externally Financed Projects (MINECOFIN & MINAGRI)**

### Annex 3: Data on Prices

\*Rural and Urban Inflation (CPI Index)



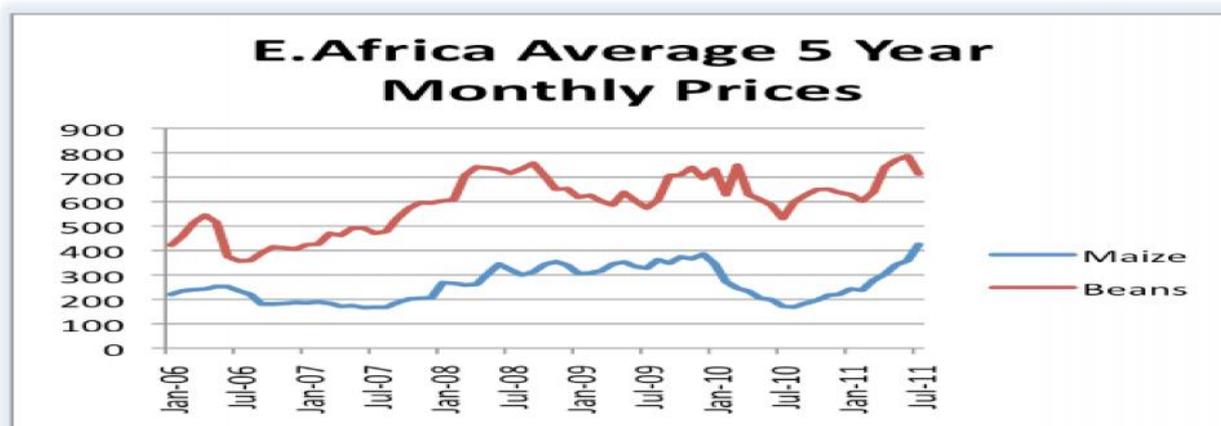
### Global FAO Food Price Index

\*Particular focus should be on 2009 to 2011.



### Regional East African Maize and Bean Prices

\*Calculated by taking average price from capital city markets of Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania. The horizontal axis is in USD/MT.



## Annex 4: CAADP Definition of Agriculture Spending

### Core Areas of Government Functions Relevant to the Agriculture Sector Based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG)

#### **Agriculture (Includes Crops and Livestock):**

- Administration of agricultural affairs and services; conservation, reclamation or expansion of arable land; agrarian reform and land settlement; supervision and regulation of the agricultural industry
- Construction or operation of flood control, irrigation and drainage systems, including grants, loans or subsidies for such works
- Operation or support of programmes or schemes to stabilize or improve farm prices and farm incomes; operation or support of extension services or veterinary services to farmers, pest control services, crop inspection services and crop grading services
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on agricultural affairs and services
- Compensation, grants, loans or subsidies to farmers in connection with agricultural activities, including payments for restricting or encouraging output of a particular crop or for allowing land to remain uncultivated
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to agriculture
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to agriculture by research institutes and universities

#### **Forestry:**

- Administration of forestry affairs and services; conservation, extension and rationalized exploitation of forest reserves; supervision and regulation of forest operations and issuance of tree-felling licenses
- Operation or support of reforestation work, pest and disease control, forest fire-fighting and fire prevention services and extension services to forest operators
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on forestry affairs and services
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial forest activities
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to forestry
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to forestry and undertaken by research institutes and universities

#### **Fishing:**

- Administration of fishing affairs and services; protection, propagation and rationalized exploitation of fish stocks; supervision and regulation of freshwater fishing, coastal fishing, ocean fishing, fish farming and issuance of fishing licenses
- Operation or support of fish hatcheries, extension services, or stocking activities, etc.
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on fishing affairs and services
- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial fishing activities, including the construction or operation of fish hatcheries
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to fishing
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to fishing undertaken by research institutes and universities

## Annex 5: SWAp process in MINAGRI

### SWAp Process in MINAGRI

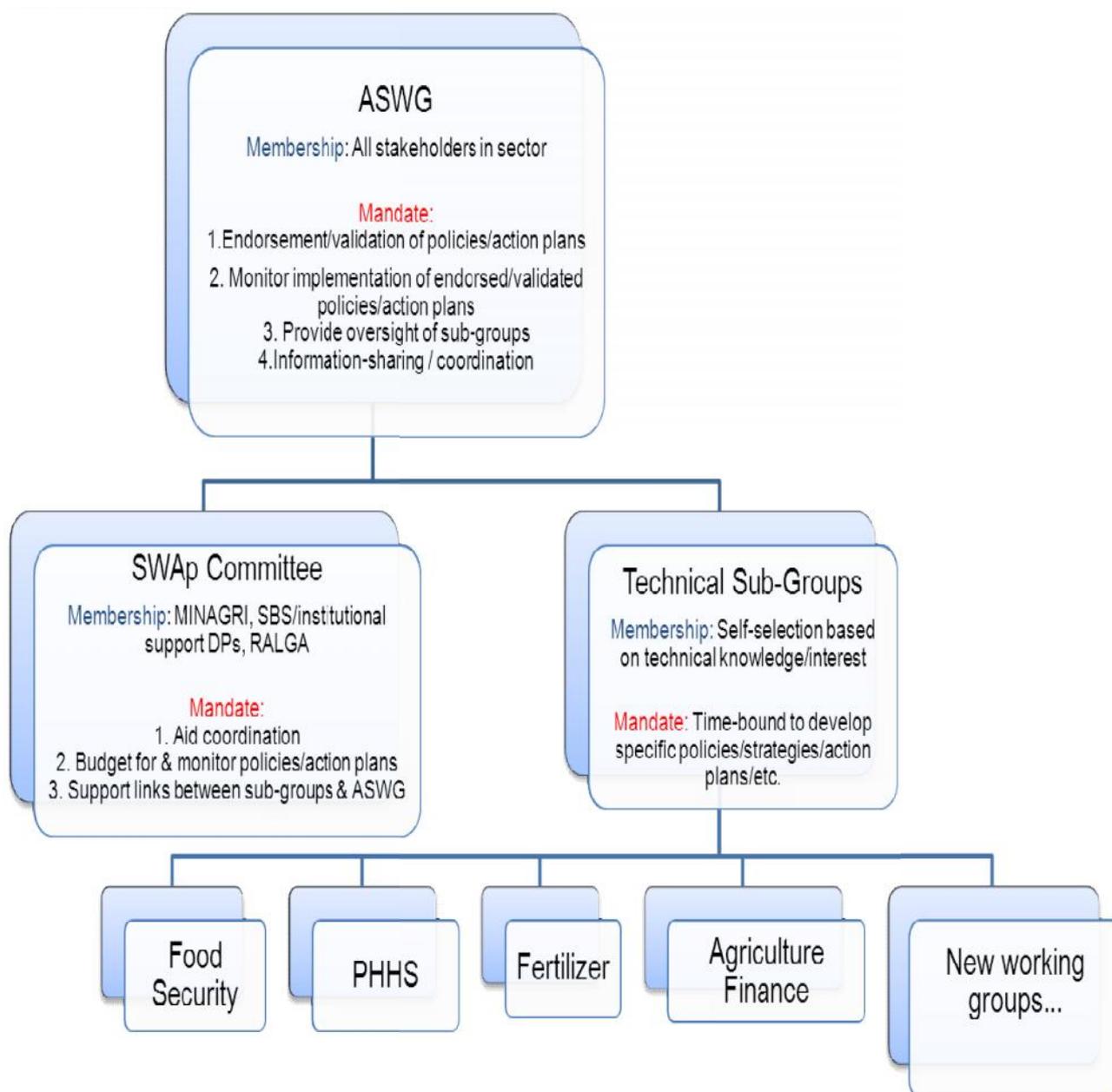


Figure 12: SWAp Process



Picture 9 The new MINAGRI Headquarters located in Kacyiru, Kigali





Ministry of Agriculture & Animal Resources

Minisiteri Y'Ubuhanzi N'Ubworozi

Ministere De L'Agriculture Et Des Ressources Animales

PO Box 621 Kigali

[www.minagri.gov.rw](http://www.minagri.gov.rw)

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