Annual Report 2009/2010

Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources

August 2010

Introduction by the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Resources

Preface of the PS of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources

1. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BNR	Banque Nationale du Rwanda
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CWS	Coffee washing station
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
EC	European Commission
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoR	Government of Rwanda
Ha	Hectare
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISAR	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance
MINITERRE	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OCIR-Café / Thé	Rwanda Coffee/Tea Development Authority
PADAB	Projet d'Appui au Développement Agricole de Bugesera
PADEBL	Projet d'Appui au Développement d'Elevage Bovin Laitier
PAIGELAC	Projet d'Appui à l'Aménagement Intégré et la Gestion des Lacs Intérieurs
PDCRE	Projet de Développement des Cultures de Rente et d'Exportation
PPCU	Policy, Planning and Capacity-Building Unit
PSTA	Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture
RADA	Rwanda Agriculture Development Authority
RARDA	Rwanda Animal Resources Development Authority
RHESI	Rwanda Horticulture Export Standards Initiative
RHODA	Rwanda Horticulture Development Authority
RSSP	Rural Sector Support Project
RwF	Rwandan Francs
SWAp	Sector-Wide Approach
US$	United States Dollars

WHO	World Health Organization
HP	Horse Power
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
RCA	Rwanda Cooperative Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MINAGRI's Annual Report serves to outline efforts of the ministry's units, agencies and projects that contribute to the country's economic development and to inform all our stakeholders of the work carried out in the 2009/2010 financial year – July 2009 to June 2010. Rwandans continue to be related the land of their country, with latest figures suggesting that still around 80% of people depend on it for the livelihoods. Therefore efforts towards agricultural transformation remain a backbone of Rwanda's progress. The endeavor will ensure food security, economic growth and poverty reduction in Rwanda. In overview of 2009/2010, the agriculture sector made good progress in moving towards achieving MDG1, the Vision 2020 goals and EDPRS targets. Importantly these various targets have a common goal of engendering the modernisation and transformation of the agriculture sector.

MINAGRI's role remains to be guided by the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA II), and in line with the nation's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS):

1. **Intensification of sustainable agricultural and livestock production systems**
2. **The professionalization of producers**
3. **Commodity chain and agri-business development**
4. **Institutional development**

These four programmes continue to provide the framework for the planning and financing of interventions in the sector for both the Government of Rwanda and its Development Partners, the majority of whom use the strategy as the basis for programming their assistance to the sector and for aligning the activities that they fund through the SWAp. The SWAp seeks to be the Single Project Implementation Unit. Numerous successes are detailed below, for example, mitigating soil erosion, increasing fertilizer usuage, developing marshland areas for agricultural use, food security production and others.

Over the past year, the organizational structure at MINAGRI has been streamlined in-order to better implement and monitor the PSTA II. Four programme managers have been recruited and are in post at the end of the financial year (see Annex 1). The PSTA II guides the 3 years rolling budget, also known as the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), as well as the Annual Budget.

With regards to the boards NEAB and RAB and their agencies, they have continued to implement transformation of the agriculture. For example, OCIR Thé has been able to increase production impressively over the last, enticing international investors into Rwanda. On another example, RADA continues to provide management and expertise towards numerous agriculture projects aimed at aiding and that implement policy for agricultural modernization. The agencies continue to coordinate activities with MINAGRI to continue agricultural development.

Special Programmes and Projects also complement the overall objectives of PSTA II and provide the catalyst for development in the sector. The development partners have contributed in this area, providing expertise to MINAGRI and other implementing agencies. The successes are numerous and are detailed below.

In February 2010 two taskforces where conceived to support efforts in agricultural transformation. The Post-Harvesting Handling Strategy Task Force controls efforts in crop intensification and issues of harvest storage with the aim of increasing food crop productivity and security by linking, among others, smallholder staple crop surpluses to markets through improved post-harvest conditioning, grading, sorting, packaging and storage. The Irrigation & Mechanisation Task Force was setup to further push the sector towards market-orientated agriculture.

However, key challenges remain in Rwanda. Land scarcity, soil erosion, poor access to agricultural inputs and information, and fragmented market access means that Rwandan development is a challenge. While Rwanda faces a unique combination of these challenges, the country and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, as this Annual Report attests, are ready for the challenge.

2. TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction by the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Resources 3

Preface of the PS of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources 4

1. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 7

1. Introduction 11

2. Overview of Key Achievements in the Agriculture 13

2.1 Crop Production 13

2.2 Food and Nutrition Security 14

2.3 Market and Price Development 16

2.4 Animal Production 18

2.5 Export Crop Production 19

2.6 Institutional Development and Other Initiatives 21

2.7 Decentralization in Agriculture 22

2.8 Budget Execution 2009/2010 23

2.9 The Strategic Plan for the Transmation of Agriculture (PSTA II) by programme 25

2.9.1 Key Achievements of PSTA II 26

3. PERFORMANCE OF MINISTRY'S AGENCIES 36

3.1. Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) 36

3.2 Rwandan Animal Resource Development Authority (RARDA) 38

3.3 Institute des Sciences Agronomes du Rwanda (ISAR) 40

3.4 OCIR Café 41

3.5 OCIR Thé 43

3.6 Rwandan Horticulture Development Authority (RHODA) 45

4. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES UNDER MINAGRI 48

4.1 One Cow per Poor Family Programme 48

4.2 Crop Intensification Programme (CIP) 49

4.3 Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) 50

5. PROJECTS UNDER MINAGRI 52

5.1 Projet d'Appui au Système National de Vulgarisation Agricole (PASNVA) 52

5.2 Project d'Appui a l'Aménagement Intègre et a la Gestion des Lacs Intérieurs (PAIGELAC) 53

5.3 Projet de Développement des Cultures Rentes et d'Exportation (PDCRE) 54

5.4 Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) 56

5.5 Projet d'Appui au Plan Stratégique pour la Transformation Agricole (PAPSTA) 57

4.7 KWAMP ((Kirehe community-based Watershed Management Project) 58

5. Annex 1: MINAGRI Central Organization Chart 62

1. Introduction

Agriculture continues to an important part of the Rwandan economy. Rwandans continue to be related the land of their country, with latest figures suggesting that still around 80% of people depend on it for the livelihoods. With the increased interest in private sector development over the last year, domestically and from foreign investors, the agriculture sector is placed to receive and facilitate innovation and increased economic activity. It should be noted that despite declining coffee and tea prices, the sector continues to be largely unaffected by the aftermath of global financial crisis. This reason can be put down to the fact that unlike many other East African countries, Rwanda is relatively self-sufficient in food production.

However, many challenges remain. Investment in the sector remains low, particularly in a country with high levels of land scarcity. The CAADP commitment undertaken by MINAGRI represents a commitment to tackle this – moving towards increasing the annual budget allocated to agriculture towards 10%. Furthermore, MINAGRI has sought to increase productivity through facilitating increased investment in the farmer, while facilitating private enterprise. In the *land of one thousand hills*, soil erosion is continual problem. This challenge has been met with various initiatives aimed at sustainable land management that has seen large improvements in soil quality. Agricultural export production continues to represent only a small percentage of production. MINAGRI has attempted to meet this challenge by providing a multi-pronged approach of access to inputs and market facilitation. Facilitating this remains the on-going challenge in the agriculture sector.

In overview of 2009/2010, the agriculture sector made good progress in moving towards achieving MDG1, the Vision 2020 goals and EDPRS targets. Importantly these various targets have a common goal of engendering the modernisation and transformation of the agriculture sector. Thanks to the efforts at the intensification of production, production has exceeded consumption for the last three agricultural seasons – for the

first time since 1994. This importantly, directly relates to the MDG Goal 1 Target 3[1], to eradicate extreme and hunger.

With regards to the long term goal, enshrined in Vision 2020, the agriculture sector has made good progress and has in some cases exceeded them (see Table 1[2]). In 2009, the agricultural output recorded a significant increase in growth rate of over 7.7% mainly driven by the Crop Intensification Program which has seen an improvement in the use of fertilizers, improved seeds and better planting techniques under the land consolidate. Growth was estimated at 7.7% for the calendar year 2009 and the crop assessment for 2009A and B both show positive increases on the previous year. However, the sector is behind its targets only for the coffee output and for export earnings from tea and coffee.

Table 1: Vision 2020 Targets and Achievements

Indicator	2000	2010	Actual June 2010	2020
Agricultural GDP growth (%)	9	8	7.7%[3]	**6**
Agriculture as % of GDP	45	47	33.8%[4]	**33**
Land under "modernised" agric (%)	3	20	18%	**50**
Fertiliser application (kg/ha/annum)	0.5	8	19.9 kg	**15**
% banks' portfolio to agric. Sector	1	15	Not yet available	**20**
Soil erosion protection (% total land)	20	80	80.9%	**90**
Coffee exports (tonnes)	19,000	44,160	15,935	**n.a.**
% of coffee production fully washed	1 (2001)	63	35%	**n.a.**
Coffee export earnings (US$ m)	22.0 (2002)	117.1	37.3	**n.a.**
Tea export earnings (US$ m)	**26.8 (2003)**	**91.0**	**48.2**	**n.a.**

[1] Target 3 is to "halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger"

[2] Unfortunately GDP figures and the portfolio of bank lending are not yet available for the last financial year

[3] This is the growth rate for the calendar year 2009 – the latest data available from MINECOFIN

[4] Also for the calendar year 2009

fight against poverty is enshrined in the EDPRS. The EDPRS priorities for MINAGRI are:

1. Availability of and improved access to inputs
2. Soil conservation and water management (including irrigation)
3. Increase access and improved breeds of small and large livestock
4. Extension services and research for development

The EDPRS targets of the agriculture sector have been strategically targeted by MINAGRI. In regards to these EDPRS and CPAF targets, the current achievement rate is 90%. 10 out of 12 EDPRS policy actions have been completed to 90%. Information on these can be found in Annex 2.

EXPLAIN CPAF AND EDPRS and TARGETS

KIVU Retreat

While Rwanda faces unique challenges given, for example, its land-locked position and geographical landscape, the country and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, as this Annual Report attests, are ready for the challenge.

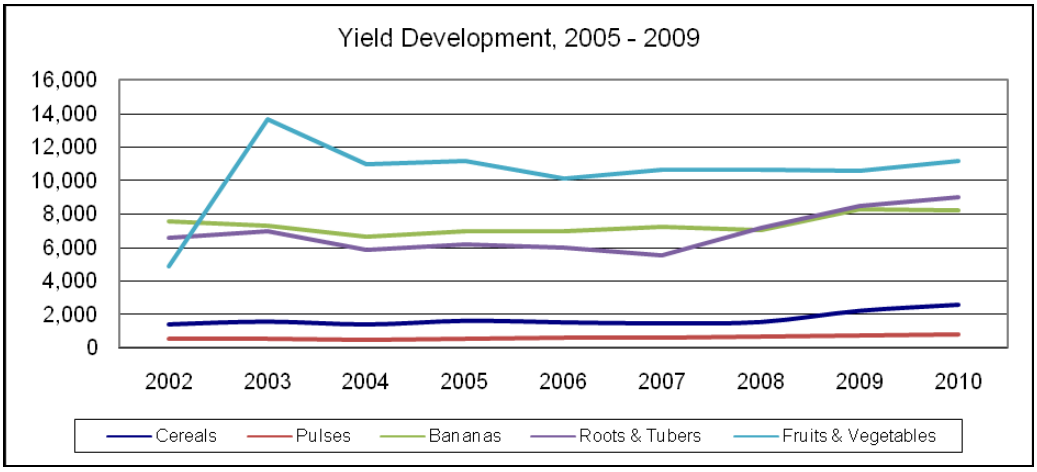
2. OVERVIEW OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SECTOR

2.1 Crop Production

Crop production has continued to follow a broadly upward trend in 2009/10, with both seasons A and B seeing an increase in overall production levels. Production statistics show that total agricultural output has increased from approximately 7 to 10 million MT and that this has been largely driven by an increase in the production of roots and tubers and to a lesser degree cereals.

These increases have been driven by yield increases, rather than by an increase in the area of land under cultivation, which potentially indicates improvements in productivity. While yield increases vary considerably across crops, they have been positive for all crops, with the exception of wheat (-4%), soya (-3%), banana (-1%) and cassava (-9%).

Yield Development, 2005-2009

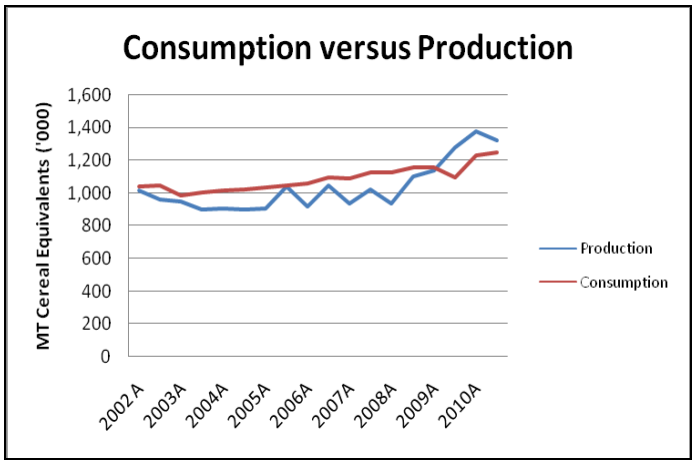


Source: MINAGRI, 2010

Land under cultivation, as is well known, is limited by the total area of arable land. Since 2002 there has been an increase of approximately 8.8% in the total area used for cultivation across both seasons – with increases in land under cultivation increasing by more than 1% per annum since 2006.

2.2 Food and Nutrition Security

Increases in production have continued to have a positive impact on food security in Rwanda, measured in terms of availability. As mentioned, the overall production has continued to follow a broadly upward trend in 2009/10, with both seasons A and B seeing an increase in overall production levels. Thanks to the efforts made in crop intensification, production has exceeded consumption for the last three agricultural seasons, for the first time since 1994.

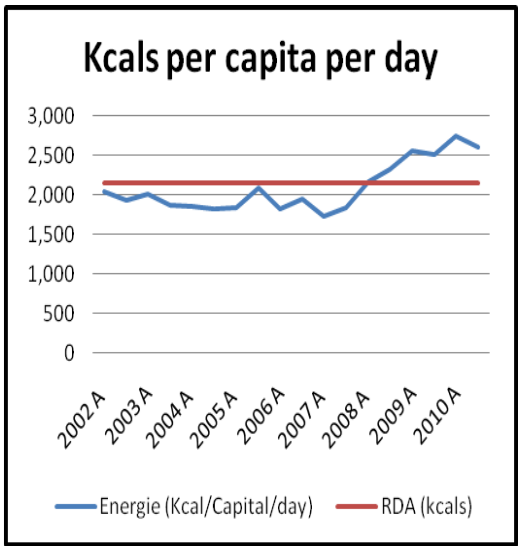


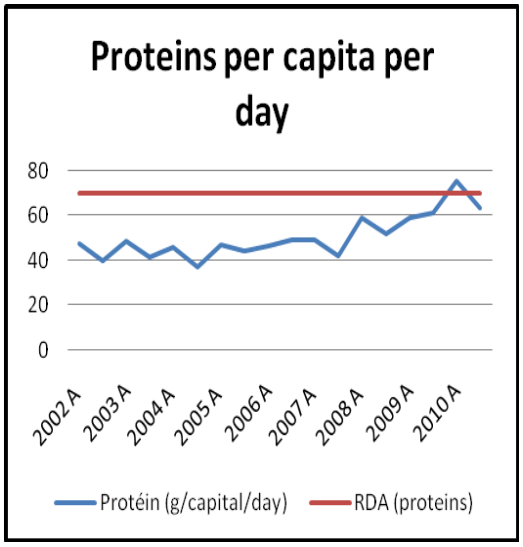
Source: Crop Assessment Data, MINAGRI

This was resulted to the considerably yield increases across crops rather than an increase in the area of land under cultivation. In this area, the Ministry has strived to bring all stakeholders together so that the planning and implementation of different activities can be carried out in a more coordinated and harmonized way. The Ministry of Agriculture, its staff and all stakeholders will continue to invest all at their disposal to play their role in the construction of the nation.

Furthermore, Rwanda has experienced an upward trend in kcals/person/day since 2008 and this has continued throughout seasons 2010A and B, as per the table below.

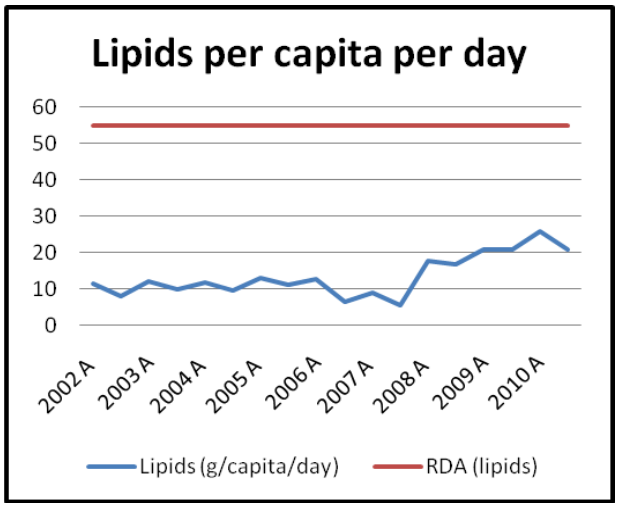
Protein and kcal availability, 2002 to 2010





Source: MINAGRI, 2010

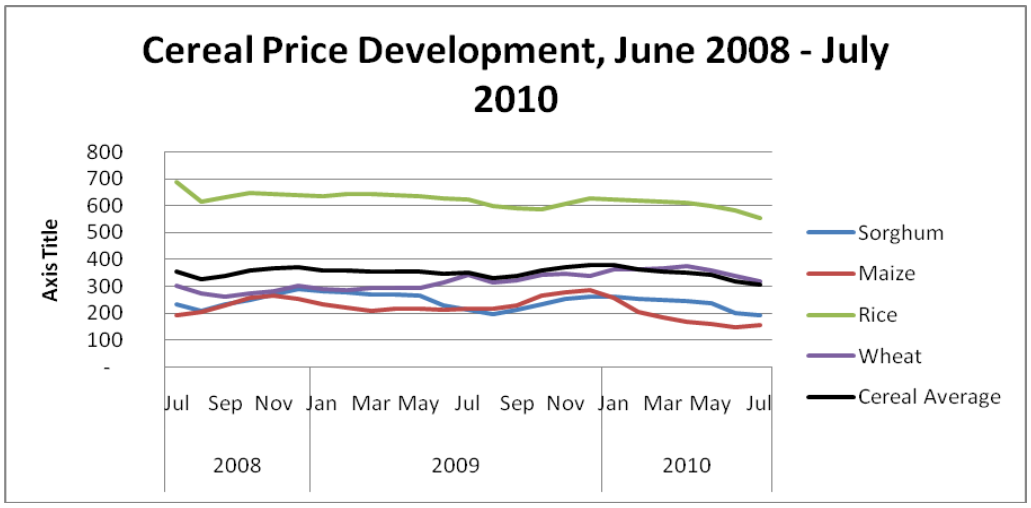
While substantial progress has been made, World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations for lipid and protein availability are not yet being consistently met. The target for protein was met in 2009, but this could not be sustained in 2010, which saw a slightly lower harvest. As far as lipids are concerned, production has doubled since 2002, but still remains far short of the requirements for a healthy population.



Source: MINAGRI, 2010

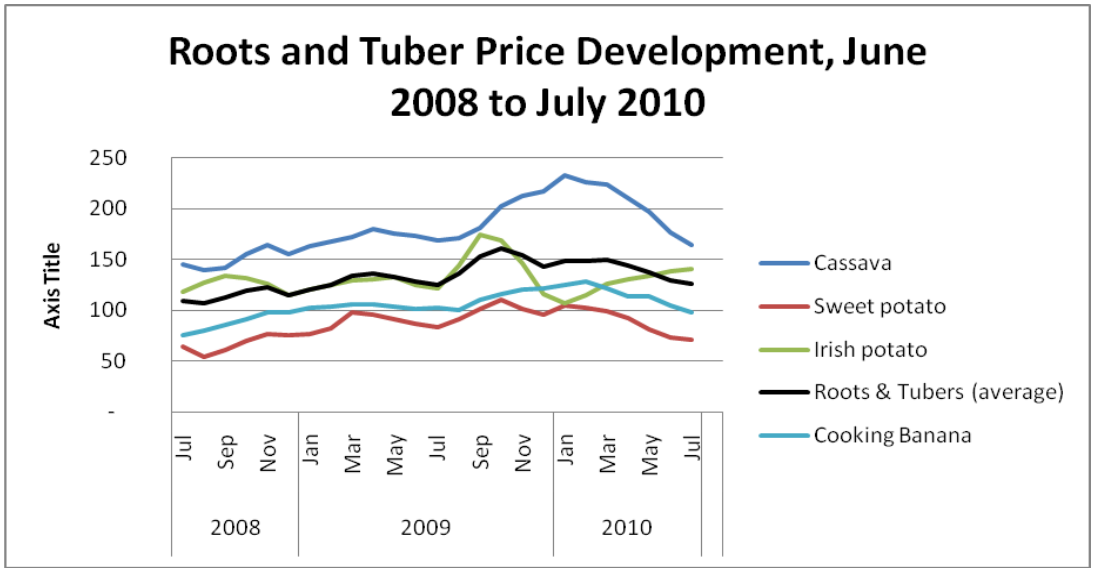
2.3 Market and Price Development

Cereal prices continued to decline gradually throughout the financial year 2009/10. Due to Rwanda's natural barriers to trade, the prices recorded here in Rwanda can be largely explained through production changes and one can therefore conclude that reductions in price are linked to the increases in output discussed above. It is worth noting, however, that the lag in the reduction of prices following the season 2010B harvest in May, is due to a strong regional demand for certain cereals. Maize, on the other hand, has seen prices plummet beginning in January 2010 with a very large season A harvest, from which prices are only now beginning to recover. Part of the problem with maize prices has been the fact that the national maize market, storage and post-harvest handling facilities are poorly developed, meaning that the large production increases seen in the last few years often leave farmers with excess crop. MINAGRI has therefore put a Post-Harvest Handling and Storage Taskforce in place that will address these issues to ensure stable and profitable prices for producers. A Strategic Grain Reserve strategy is also in the process of being drafted.



Source: MINAGRI, 2010

Price developments among the different roots and tuber crops in Rwanda vary substantially, with Irish potatoes, in particular, following a different trajectory. This is as Irish potatoes are much more widely marketed than cassava, sweet potato and cooking bananas which are all seen as subsistence crops. The strong regional demand for Irish potatoes means that the price of this crop dropped briefly, following the 2010A harvest, but has continued to increase subsequently. The formal and informal trade data support this explanation (see informal trade data above).

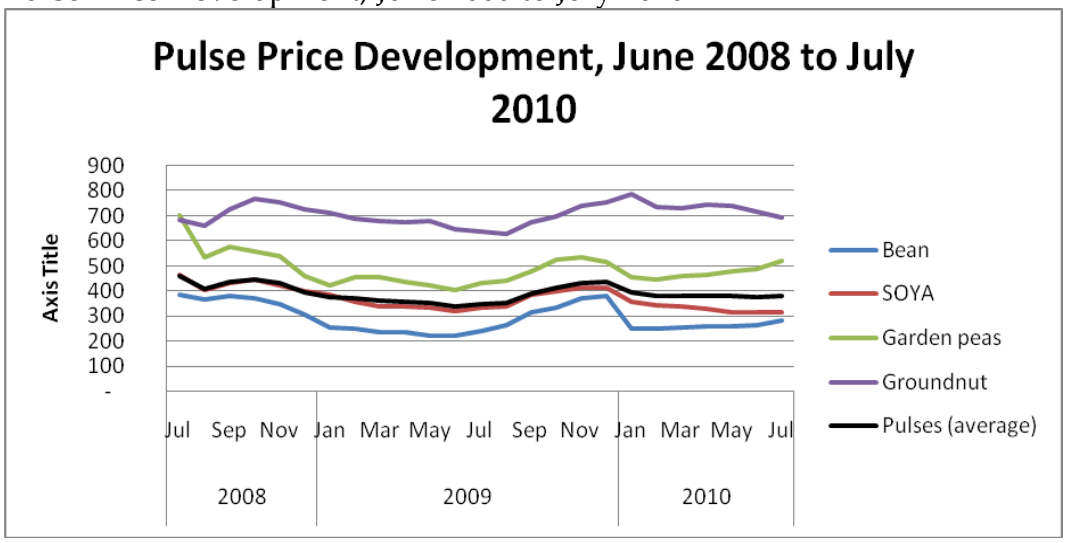


Source: MINAGRI, 2010

The price of pulses has seen the least fluctuation in the last 12 months of all of the staple crops grown in Rwanda, as production in these crops has been fairly constant, with

small production increases being absorbed by regional demand. Rwanda has a comparative advantage in bean production and a good part of the increases in production seen in the last four years have been exported to the region (again see informal export data below).

Pulse Price Development, June 2008 to July 2010



Source: MINAGRI, 2010

In conclusion, price fluctuations in Rwanda depend very heavily on production levels and agricultural seasons, as post-harvest handling and storage facilities are not well-developed.

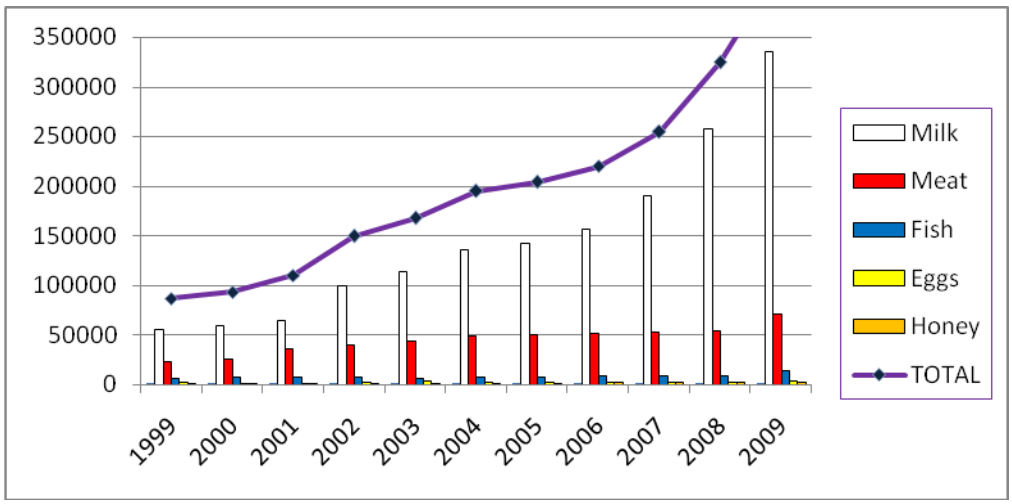
2.4 Animal Production[5]

As of September 2010, total of 89,355 cows have been distributed to poor families under the Girinka Program in order to fight poverty, malnutrition and to provide manure to increase food production. A total of 600 exotic bulls were distributed to farmers for purposes of genetic improvement of the local cows in order to increase milk production. The

[5]Animal headcounts and production figures are currently only available to the end of the calendar year 2009. While this covers only half of the financial year 2009/10, it nonetheless gives an indication of trends in the sector.

country built capacity to prepare bull semen for use in artificial insemination at Masaka and has trained over 500 inseminators around the country with result of over 180,000 cows that were inseminated, producing over 50,000 cross heifers.

Girinka program has an immediate effect in increasing the number of cattle, and consequently the milk production. And because of this, Rwanda been able to start the new program of school milk feeding where currently 19,500 school children from nursery to primary 3 in 30 primary schools are being given milk and this will roll out to more schools. The fish production also is increasing; this is related to the activities that have been undertaken by PAIGELAC Project which contribute to the management of inland lakes.



2.5 Export Crop Production

As can be seen from the table below, export crop production remains variable in Rwanda. Coffee production is still subject to bi-annual fluctuations, with 2009 having been a low production year. However, fluctuations in output have decreased (more was produced in 2009 than 2007) as a result of efforts to improve coffee husbandry techniques. Coffee prices took a downturn in 2009, following the global financial crisis and depressed demand, dropping from US$2.61 in 2007 to a low of US$ 2.22 in the first six months of 2009. Since then prices have recovered a little, moving up to US$2.55 in the second semester of 2009 and most recently commanding an average price of US$2.67 in June 2010. Despite prices creeping back up, producers have been slow in responding to these signals and output has remained 7.3% below production levels in the first semester of 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. This can be attributed to OCIR-The's efforts to improve the quality of the tea grown as well as improved processing techniques. Rwanda is also increasingly moving into tea packaging and blending, for which producers can command much higher prices than for unblended tea sold at auction in Mombasa.

Hides and skins exports continue to suffer from the low prices they currently command. As a result the volume of exports has also declined slightly, meaning that the total value of exported hides and skins dropped by a half between 2007 and 2009. Production has increased substantially in the first semester of 2010 compared to 2009 and total export levels can therefore expect to exceed those of 2009 by as much as 50%. Furthermore, prices seem to be on an upward trend, with the average price moving from just 69 US cents to US$1.01 from January to June 2010.

Pyrethrum exports crashed in 2008 as a result of the financial difficulties experienced by the only processor in the country, which in turned led to farmers substituting pyrethrum for potato plants in the North of the country. Production seems to be picking up again, with Rwanda exporting almost as much pyrethrum in the first half of 2010 as in the two previous years. The reduction in Rwanda's pyrethrum output has also had a beneficial impact on prices, meaning that export revenues in the first 6 months of 2010 are twice the combined value of 2009 and 2010. Obviously, these high prices cannot be expected to last if national production resumes pre-2008 levels, but pyrethrum can be expected to return to its previous status as an important export crop in the next few years.

Table 2: Export Crop production, 2007 to June 2010

		2007	2008	2009	2009/10	Jan-Jun 09	Jan-Jun 10
Coffee	Value (US$)	35,700,000	47,100,000	37,287,262	36,593,789	9,500,112	8,806,639
	Volume (kg)	13,700,000	18,200,000	14,992,362	14,117,810	4,274,592	3,400,040
	Price (US$/kg)	2.61	2.59	2.39	2.43	2.22	2.46
Tea	Value (US$)	31,500,000	39,800,000	48,179,519	57,064,227	24,747,131	33,631,839
	Volume (kg)	18,400,000	19,000,000	18,663,432	20,740,661	10,597,977	12,675,206
	Price (US$/kg)	1.72	2.09	2.48	2.00	2.34	2.67
Hides and Skins	Value (US$)	3,560,000	2,850,000	1,690,016	2,502,099	534,679	1,346,762
	Volume (kg)	1,810,000	1,930,000	1,791,675	2,616,107	502,700	1,327,132
	Price (US$/kg)	1.97	1.47	1.09	1.08	1.06	0.96
Pyrethrum	Value (US$)	3,000,000	380,000	306,287	1,571,490	0	1,265,203
	Volume (kg)	40,000	3,000	3,176	7,054	1,809	5,687

	Price (US$/kg)	78.44	116.16	203.08	194.75	186.41	222.47

MINICOM, in collaboration with MINAGRI, conducted an Informal Cross-Border Trade Survey in from May 2009 to April 2010 and found that Rwanda exports substantial quantities to its four neighbours. The total value of this trade is RwF 40,058,147,666 (approx. US$ 67,390,000), with Rwanda exporting RwF 27,680,139,149 (approx. US$ 46,560,000) worth of goods – a trade surplus of RwF 15,302130,632 (approx. US$ 25,740,000). The majority (58.4%) of these exports are agricultural products and 80% of these have DRC as their destination.

Table 3: 10 Major exports, May 2009 to April 2010 (RwF and percentage share)

	Total exports to neighboring countries	**27,680,139,149**	**% share**
1	Bovine cattle (live)	3,383,656,115	12.22%
2	Goats (live)	2,781,796,547	10.05%
3	Paraffin (Peteroli yo gucana)	2,627,609,015	9.49%
4	Dried Beans	1,352,501,629	4.89%
5	Maize flour	1,219,526,299	4.41%
6	Irish potatoes	1,111,648,193	4.02%
7	Raw milk	1,004,018,971	3.63%
8	Ground nuts	950,514,332	3.43%
9	Beef meat	839,111,345	3.03%
10	Dried fry of Tanzania	754,303,775	2.73%

2.6 Institutional Development and Other Initiatives

Institutional development has progressed apace in the sector in the last financial year. For the first time, the budget was presented and executed in the new institutional form, namely as the Rwanda Agriculture Board and the National Agriculture Export Development Board. The Ministry is therefore gradually being transformed to improve implementation modalities and to be as cost-effective as possible.

MINAGRI Central has also been restructured in the last 12 months, with the creation of two new taskforces, 3 general directorates and one single project implementation unit. The first of the two taskforces will be responsible for Mechanization and Irrigation, the second will focus on Post-Harvest Handling Storage – both of these are issues that have become pressing issues for Rwanda and it was felt that these could best be addressed by these temporary taskforces. The three Directorates are the Directorate General of Animal Resources, Directorate General of Crop Production and the Directorate General

of Planning. Finally, in line with MINECOFIN guidelines, a Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) was created that will oversee and gradually absorb the activities of the various projects in the sector that are not already integrated into departments and boards. The Programme Managers will each oversee, within the SPIU, the projects that fall under their designated programme. The organigram can be found in Annex 1.

CAADP and Other Efforts

Another notable achievement in 2009/10 was the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Conference, held in Kigali in December 2009. CAADP Rwanda is also leading countries in its political commitments to the forum and domestically since budget allocation to agriculture has increased and will meet the 2015 CAADP target of 10% of national budgets allocated to agriculture.The conference was well attended by high-level delegates from all over the continent as well as representatives from all of MINAGRI's major partners. As a result of this conference, MINAGRI was able to access the newly-created Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, from which a grant of US$50 million was allocated to MINAGRI to expand the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Programme.

2.7 Decentralization in Agriculture

Decentralization remains an important element in the development of the country. MINAGRI is increasingly working through districts by providing them with budgets for the agricultural activities that they have outlined in their district development plans. The EU has importantly provided budget support for the purpose of decentralization.

Meetings have been held with planning and budgeting officers from all districts to inform them of new procedures and how their work would be evaluated. Districts are being assisted to plan their activities according to PSTA II programmes (see Annex 2 for Earmarked Transfers to Districts for 2010/11 according to programme). MINECOFIN is following the execution of budget lines by districts, while MINAGRI is working with districts to follow their implementation progress and to build technical capacity at this level. Districts are being trained in the technical aspects necessary to implement programmes in erosion, small-scale irrigation and post-harvest handling and storage. They are also being supported by MINAGRI Central to improve their procurement procedures.

MORE

2.8 Budget Execution 2009/2010

MINAGRI achieved a very high budget execution levels in 2009/10 at 89.9% which came to a total budget of 31.1 billion which include all internally financed projects and the recurrent budget (see Table 7). The budget reflects EDPRS and sectoral policies with a large part of 24 billion (more than ¾) allocated to the intensification and development of sustainable production system due to the expenditures on fertilizer purchases. The recurrent budget execution (86.39%) has been lower than the development budget (90.83%), due to the restructuring and staff retention issues.

Table 7: Budget execution 2009/10

	Allocation (RwF)	Execution (RwF)	% execution
Total Budget	31,089,002,890	27,928,491,031	89.93
Recurrent Budget	7,001,145,390	6,048,609,331	86.39
Development Budget	24,087,857,500	21,879,881,700	90.83

As can be seen from the above table, execution rates in 2009/10 were good overall, with total budget execution lying at just under 90%. There is a slightly higher under-spend in the recurrent budget (of 13.61%), while the development budget was executed at approximately 91%. The development budget falls short of a 100% execution rate, due to two internally-financed projects, namely the Crop Intensification Programme and the Rice Rehabilitation Scheme, and due to a shortfall in execution for counterpart funds for the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Project (see annex 2 for full description). However, it is worth noting here, that LWH funds were fully engaged on the 30th of June 2010, but were executed at the beginning of July 2010.

Budget execution varies across agencies and across the type of budget (see table annex 2). The lowest overall execution rate was achieved by the National Export Development Board (NAEB) which used 78.45% of its total and ordinary budget 6. The Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) achieved an execution rate of 100% for its projects, but lower (86.14%) for its ordinary budget. The low execution levels for the ordinary budgets in both agencies reflect the difficulties experienced in staff recruitment and retention. There has also been some under-spend as a result of recent restructuring, which has left some positions unfilled.

[6] Most projects fall under the budget agency MINAGRI Central; hence NAEB has a development budget of zero, while nonetheless implementing the Flower Park Construction project, which was executed at 100%.

MINAGRI Central achieved high rates of recurrent budget execution, as well as for the projects that fall under this budget agency.

Table: Budget Execution by Budget Agency FY 2009/10 Budget

Agency	Budget Type	Allocation (RwF)	Execution (RwF)	% execution
RAB	Total Budget	5,337,192,262	4,660,896,946	87.33
	Recurrent Budget	4,879,192,262	4,202,896,946	86.14
	Development Budget	458,000,000	458,000,000	100.00
NAEB	Total Budget	589,744,972	462,657,331	78.45
	Recurrent Budget	589,744,972	462,657,331	78.45
	Development Budget	0	0	-
MINAGRI Central	Total Budget	25,162,065,656	22,804,936,754	90.63
	Recurrent Budget	1,532,208,156	1,383,055,054	90.27
	Development Budget	23,629,857,500	21,421,881,700	90.66

Execution at the programme level was equally good with, all but one, programme showing overall execution rates of 85% or over. Only the recurrent budget of Programme 3 falls slightly under the 85% threshold, with only 83.76% of this budget having been spent. This is due to execution rates just under 85% for goods and services as well as personnel. Again the difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff have led to under-spending in this area. This is in part due to efforts to improve capacity, with a number of MINAGRI staff leaving their posts to study Masters Degrees in India at the beginning of the 2009/10 financial year. Given the large number of people that departed, replacing them has been a challenge.

Execution rates for externally-financed projects are much more variable than those of internally-financed projects. For the most part, projects' execution rates show that they are progressing well. Notably the RSSP, PAPSTA, PDCRE and Lux-Dev projects have disbursed well and look on track to disburse the full project amounts by the time their project is scheduled to end. Other projects, such as KWAMP, PAIRB and LWH have executed 10% or less of their total budgets, but are still in the early stages of their project and this is not a reason for concern. Of more concern are the Bugesera Development (PADAB) and fisheries (PAIGELAC) projects. For the PAIGELAC project, MINAGRI has appointed a new steering committee and project coordination team in the hope that this will improve disbursement and ensure that planned activities go ahead. MINAGRI

has also agreed new systems and procedures with the African Development Bank that will facilitate budget execution. PADAB has experienced problems with the completion of initial project activities, such as feasibility studies, as well as with procurement. MINAGRI Central is assisting the project coordination team with these issues. The lesson learnt from the PADAB experience is that projects should not be initiated until all feasibility studies have been completed, so that implementation can progress quickly once the coordination team is in place.

POLICY ACHIEVED:

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2.9 The Strategic Plan for the Transmation of Agriculture (PSTA II) by programme

MINAGRI's role in agriculture is guided by the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA II), with its progress judged against the PSTA's programmes, namely:

1. Intensification of sustainable agricultural and livestock production systems
2. The professionalization of producers
3. Commodity chain and agri-business development
4. Institutional development

Programme 1: Intensification of sustainable agricultural and livestock production systems

Program 1 is aimed at relieving the physical constraints to the sector's development, in the areas of erosion control, water capture and management structures, input use and food and nutrition security. It also incorporates the training activities that need to accompany the provision of physical infrastructure and inputs.

Agricultural intensification is still MINAGRI's top priority, as is reflected by the fact that it makes up almost 80% of the Ministry total budget. Under programme 1, the Crop Intensification Programme is particularly worth mentioning. Its focus has been the intensification of crop cultivation and encouraging the production of crops suited to the different agro-climatic regions of Rwanda, including maize, Irish potatoes, cassava, wheat, rice and bananas. To compliment this, farmers have been encouraged to pool their resources as cooperatives.

Programme 2: Professionalization of Producers

Program 2 has been aimed directly at making the sector more knowledge-intensive through professionalization and capacity-building for producer organizations and through improvements in the systems for technology generation and dissemination. The training of producers, farmers and cooperatives continued apace in 2009/10. Training was conducted throughout all of MINAGRI's agencies, projects and special programmes.

Programme 3: Commodity Chain and Agri-Business Development

Program 3 is designed to enhance producer knowledge in the areas of quality control, post-harvest management and marketing, including the production of fortified food products, and to provide associated technical expertise and infrastructure, including in agro-processing. This creates investments and incentives for agro-entrepreneurs to develop high-value products and develop their business. Promote. In the export sector, Rwanda remains heavily dependent on its traditional exports, namely coffee, tea, hides and skins and pyrethrum.

Programme 4: Institutional Development

Program 4 is directed at strengthening the public sector's capacity to support sectoral development and at improving the policies that guide actions by producers and entrepreneurs.

These four programmes continue to provide the framework for the planning and financing of interventions in the sector for both the Government of Rwanda and its Development Partners, the majority of whom use the strategy as the basis for programming their assistance to the sector and for aligning the activities that they fund through the SWAp.

Below the report highlights the key achievements by programme in matrix form:

2.9.1 Key Achievements of PSTA II

Sub-programmes	Achievements July 2009-June 2010
1.1 Sustainable management of natural resources and water and soil preservation	6,183.31 ha of new radical terraces have been constructed (142.9% of target).
1.2.1 Crop diversification and intensification	• Girinka: 41,856 cows distributed. • 25 improved boards distributed

	• 785 female pigs distributed in Ngororero, Kirehe, Gakenke, Nyamagabe, Nyaraguru districts • 3,274 female local goats distributed • 300 purebred SANEEN (improved) goats distributed in Kirehe, Ngoma and Kayonza
1.2.2 Livestock development	Cattle vaccinated against • Blantax: 228,640 (114%) • LSD: 199,100 (165%) • FMD: 224,500 (112%) Dogs vaccinated against • Rabies: 4,220 (42.2%)
1.2.2 Livestock development	• Prepared 31,113 doses of semen (69%) • 57,582 cows inseminated (95%)
1.2. Integrated systems of crops and livestock	• 90 ha of fodder feeds established • 44,112kg of fodder feed seeds distributed
1.2. Integrated systems of crops and livestock	Trained 455 fishermen and fish farmers (38%). The training continues.
	25 engine boats and accessories have been delivered and are in use.
	• Following a feasibility study, the number of fingerlings to be imported was reduced to 350,000. • 3,550 fingerlings were imported and are being reared in Kigembe before propagation • 88,145 fish fingerlings from inland fish farming were distributed to other fish farmers.
1.3. Marshland development	17,490 m of Gashora dyke have been constructed (99.5%), but some of the dyke has been destroyed by floods.
1.3. Marshland development	• The first stage, formation of Water User Associations (WUAs) has been completed. Training is still to take place
1.4 Irrigation development	- Rusuri Rwamuginga new water intake structure works and Kanyonyomba canal rehabilitation works were successfully completed 100% -For Muvumba V, the works are at a stage of 22%. - Rwagitima works are at 97%, - Nyarubogo at 99% - Kinyegenyege at 99% - Bugarama works are at 93%; Works ongoing for all 4 dams. Kiliba works are at 60%, Ntende at 70%, Rugeramigozi at 80% and Nyarubogo at 90%
1.5.1 Fertiliser and agrochemical supply and use	• Imported 27,906.268 MT of fertilizer were used in 2009/10 (93% of target) • An additional 3,149 MT were imported with Japan's assistance
1.5.1 Fertiliser and agrochemical	Production of basic seeds:

supply and use	• Cereals: 153.013 MT(Total) from 47.33 ha cultivated • Maize: 105.551MT from 31.61 ha • Wheat: 14.691 MT from 8.26 ha • Rice: 36.771 MT from 7.46 ha • Irish potatoes: 426.798 MT from 36.52 ha cultivated • Leguminous: 46.195 MT(Total) from 41.05 ha cultivated • Beans: 23.448 MT from 14.45 ha • Soya beans : 17.536 MT from 13.86 ha cultivated • Peas: 4.185 MT from 11.35 ha • Groundnuts: 1.026 MT from 1.39 ha cultivated.
	Production of commercial seeds: • Cereals: 924.4 MT(Total) • Maize: 872.6 MT • Wheat: 11 MT • Rice: 40.8 MT • Irish potatoes: 1006.95 MT • Leguminous: 85.87 MT • Beans: 36.18MT • Soya beans: 46.14 MT • Peas: 3.55 MT
1.6: Food security and vulnerability management	ISAR: 150,000 in vitro plantlets of Kamaramasenge are to be produced for distribution in September 2010. Agro-Genetic Technologies (Uganda) are producing 260,000 plantlets that will be supplied by the end of September 2010. Phytolabu (Burundi) is producing in vitro plantlets and 125,000 are expected to be supplied starting from September 2010. Local leaders and farmers have been mobilised to take up Kamaramasenge cultivation. From Sept. 2009 to Jan. 2010 RADA/MINAGRI distributed 204,000 cooking and multi-purpose banana suckers. 264.8 hectares established.
	1. Trained 72,413 farmers and local leaders on banana establishment, rehabilitation and disease control from June - December 2009. 2. Trained 13,038 farmers and local leaders on banana husbandry and BXW management from Jan – March 2010. 3. Trained 9,750 farmers and local leaders on BXW

	management, Kamaramasenge establishment and fusarium wilt control.
2.1. Promotion of farmers' organisations and capacity building for producers	80 cooperatives trained in the first Semester of the fiscal year 2009/2010. A company was hired to train trainers on small enterprise management and business planning.
	An MoU was signed between PDCRE and RIAM for creating 16 Umurenge SACCOs and these got legal status from RCA and operating licences from BNR.
	- CICA is already rehabilitated at 98% and Equipped. All CICA staffs have been shifted from MINAGRI main office, - Extension and Audio Visual material have been developed and disseminated (national level and at decentralized level at 90% of what was planned.
	- A meeting of about 300 people in Northern province and training of 50 people in agriculture sector for Awareness of CICA especially AMIS and Automated library -Training of trainers (around 80) in Huye District on National agricultural extension strategy committee at national level
2.2 Restructuring of proximity services for producers	Agricultural extension structures already in place in 11 Pilot Districts. 100% of member committees (from Umudugudu up to District level) already trained in roles and responsibilities mainly in facilitation of participatory planning. Procedure manual and road Map of Agricultural extension structure in place but not yet approved. It is being used in 11 pilot Districts.
	Recruitment of 6 CCI Managers and six extensionists has been finalized in October 2009.
	- A national network of lead farmers was created in February 2010. Crop networks were also created (the crop networks are of farmers growing rice, Irish potato, banana, maize, wheat, cassava, vegetables, mushroom and one for honey producers) - The diagnostic study was done in 81 cooperatives. Final report is expected in August 2010 (Draft report available). - The training of Lead farmers in improved agricultural techniques will start in July 2010 for 81 cooperatives. A training of trainers (Agronomists from Service Providers) has been completed in May 2010 (12 people for maize, 12 for wheat, 8 for banana, 24 for rice and 12 for Irish potatoes) and those will train farmers. IPM: A month long training was done for all cooperatives supported by RSSP. Cooperative agronomists participated in trainings; they will then transfer the acquired knowledge to

	farmers using farmer field school technique (FFS).
2.3. Research for transforming agriculture	A report on SRI production potentials was produced This year, Farmers have selected 28 rice varieties to produce effectively across the all marshlands
	Wheat Varieties were tested on farm level in different regions of the country (Gasaka and Tare, Gataraga,Kisaro, Ruhunde Rusarabure, Rwerere. 4 promising sorghum varieties are demonstrated at farm field and sorghum cultural practices were adopted by farmers.
	-24 inbred lines from ZM607 and Pool 32 advanced from S3 to S4 -20 inbred at S2 advanced at S3 -15 inbred formed (S1) at Nyagatare, Karama and Musanze from various populations
	28 Varieties were selected by farmers in various production zones as follows: -Rwabikwano : 6 varieties; -Cyili scheme: 6 varieties; -Mukunguli : 5 varieties; -Cyabayaga : 4 varieties -Cyunuzi scheme: 4 varieties; -Kanyonyomba: 3 varieties
	7 trials installed in each station (Musanze, Rwerere and Nyamagabe) and at least 84 lines out of 357 have been selected (23.5 % selected). -5 lines (121, 220, 246, 62, and 76) have been evaluated on farm level in major producing zones. - Seed produced was distributed to IMBARAGA (22 Tons). UNICOOPAGI (950 Kg), and 850 Kg to individual farmers.- Milling test have been done to 5 varieties (E214, E229, E230 , E179 and E199)
	The economic study to understand the constraints in the supply chain of African indigenous vegetables cultivated in Rwanda was conducted. It concerned five districts. In each district, four groups were interviewed: Retailer (25), Middleman (5), focus group (5) and seed supplier (5).
	-Management of forage fields (on-station) on-going -6 grass and 8 legume species evaluated and disseminated -45 ha of forage seed bank established -2 tonnes of pasture seeds produced -20 tonnes of splits produced

	15 New varieties released in January 2010 4 new bean varieties (MLB 40-89a, MLB 49 89a, AND 620, RWK 10 and ACAB 0064) have been identified as candidates for release in 2011.
	Five protocols of in vitro culture are under testing with lab staff and NUR students in their dissertation. Induction of somatic embryos from (*Enthandrophragma excelsum and Pterygota mildbraidi*) leaf explants realized and work is ongoing to optimise the protocol.
3.1 Creating an environment conducive to business and entrepreneurship development and market access	-20 ha of land acquired -Tenants of the land have been sensitized about the project and expropriation process has started -Hired firm to evaluate property on site -Draft report for the property to be compensated has been submitted
3.2 Promotion and development of traditional export crops	12 tons of seeds are available and 5.3 tons are in seedbeds. 13 407 500 expected seedlings will be planted on 5 363ha of consolidated land; seedling production is in progress
	Final report of soil and leaf analysis is available and new formulas of mineral fertilizers will be used from October 2010.
	53 Agronomists trained in GAP and IPM in collaboration with TECHNOSERVE. 16 Agronomists trained in organic fertilization.
	25 ecological machines are installed and have been used during the season 2010.
	2500 tons of NPK 20.10. 10 were purchased and distributed. -New formulas of mineral fertilizers will be used from October 2010: 3866 tons of NPK 22.6.12+S and 1597 tons of NPK 17.17.17 are in tender process.
	14.5 T of fungicides are purchased.
	The insecticide application already done
	The report of national coffee census is available and is approved by N.I.S
	31 Cooperatives were trained in management and entrepreneurship,
	9 CWS managers recruited and are working in 9 CWS
	- Equity funds are available. -OCIR CAFÉ/ HUNTER FONDATION requested for non objection from MINECOFIN for approval for starting building the facility.

	ISO17025, ISO9000, ISO2001 Certification of OCIR CAFÉ Central Lab is in process
	-OCIR CAFÉ attended the Japan International Exhibition in October 2009. One of Rwandan coffee exporter signed a long term contract -OCIR CAFÉ attended the EAFCA Exhibition in Arusha in February 2010. -OCIR CAFÉ booth is in Specialty Coffee Association of Europe Exhibition in London (UK) and is managed by Rwanda Embassy. -Under the Kigali City Umbrella, OCIR CAFÉ is fully participating in South Africa Exhibition during the Word Cup 2010.
	Coffee production from January to June 2010 : 15,935 tons of green coffee and coffee export from January to June 2010 : 4,000 tons of coffee exported equivalent of US$ 9.5 million
3.2 Promotion and development of traditional export crops	Yield per ha is 9589 kg/ha, Juillet 2009-June 2010 or 92,88% of target 600 kg/ha of fertilizers have been applied Juillet 2009-Juin 2010
	22 404 528 kg of made tea produced (From July 2009-June 2010)or 93,35% of target. 18 747 kg of orthodox tea are produced 2315 kg of green tea are produced.
	28 394 573 cuttings in various nurseries 20 516 680 new plants(seedling) planted and maintained
	120 ha of woodland planted 19,98 ha purchased of woodland but maintenance works on existing woodlands were carried out
	New tea plantations prepared on 4 197 ha and the activity continues Extension of existing plantations on 20 ha 939 ha of land for tea plantation purchased : 426 ha Karongi; 335 ha Rutsiro 178 ha Muganza-Kivu 2 330 ha of new tea plantations has planted : 380 ha Muganza - Kivu,; 350 ha Rutsiro ; 1600 ha Karongi.

	New spare parts are bought from July to June for 2 049 647 252Rwf
	Gisakura, Kitabi and Mata were sold.
	Export sales revenues are 56 460 919,96 US$ (from July 2009 to June 2010)
3.3 Promotion of non-traditional export crops	Distribution of 204,060 grafted seedlings of Hass variety and 50,000 of Fuerte variety
	The construction of 17 rearing houses of 17 cooperatives are completed and equipped. - Identification of 20 new rearing houses will be constructed by Cooperatives; for those which are at 50% of activities with their own contribution and another part for RHODA.
	185 sericulture farmers (including 36 agronomists) trained in modern techniques of silkworm rearing (62%) - A training of 18 trainers has been done.
	4, 450, 000 pineapple suckers were distributed by the end of December 2009. Tender for 4,000,000 more suckers was launched and 2,000,000 from this tender have been distributed and other remaining 2,000,000 will be distributed early September 2010
3.4 Production and value addition for domestic staple products	2550kg of different vegetable seeds have been distributed in 23 districts.
	Construction works for 5 drying bays in Base and 5 in Nyarubogo were 100% completed. The 10 dryings bays of Rwagitima are at an advanced stage of 99%. The construction of Rugeramigozi drying bays will be done after the completion of ongoing construction works of the irrigation dam.
3.5 Market-oriented rural infrastructure	Construction works were completed 100% for Kibaya-Cyunuzi, Kanyonyomba and Rwagitima storages, KAIMU, COABIKI, COONKODU, KAIDU, KOAISO and CODECAM cooperatives storages.
	Construction works for 3 Storages ongoing: Rusuri-Rwamuginga 99%, Abahizibacyeza 72% and COAEBU 75%
3.6 Strengthening rural financial systems	-171 persons trained on credit management, elaborating business plan and credit saving - A new contract for training 300 trainer's Project beneficiaries has been signed by all concerned parties, and the implementation has commenced - Up to June 2010, 1367 projects funded for a total amount of

	3,502,832,385 Rfw and 830,458,813 Rfw as grant under RIF II. - PDCRE through BRD facilitated COTHENK Cooperative to get Rwf 100 million for planting tea on area of 194 ha and Rwf 93 million for SMEs. -1191 request have been received, 235 approved for a value of 950 864 171 RwF in the Horticulture Investment Funds.
4.1 Institutional strengthening and capacity-building	A new capacity-building initiative, aimed particularly at CIP has been launched in collaboration with the Public Sector Capacity-Building Secretariat Re-organisation of MINAGRI Central (seen Annex 1 for details)
4.2 The policy and regulatory framework in the agricultural sector	Clear strategy develop for withdrawing from the fertilizer subsidy programme Land consolidation decree published in 2009/10 and mass sensitization strategy developed
4.3 Agricultural statistics and ICT	- AMIS is in place on "www.amis.minagri.gov.rw", feeding the information (each and every information available) to AMIS is on going. - MINAGRI Website is completed and functioning. - 31 modems, 2 laptops and 1 GPS have been purchased for the technicians
	-Information on food security published every month in « Bulletin Agricole » -Prices of agricultural products on different markets published.
4.4 M&E systems and coordination of the agricultural sector	-4 program managers and all the staff for the program IV are on board. - Knowledge management and communication strategy expert under recruitment process -Two crops assessment (season 2009 C and 2010 A) done. -The annual Joint Sector Review have been organized in September 2009 and in March 2010
4.5 The decentralization programme in agriculture	MINAGRI is working with the EU and districts to provide decentralized sector budget support to the districts.

3. PERFORMANCE OF MINISTRY'S AGENCIES

3.1. Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)

The mission of the Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority is to contribute to the growth of agricultural production by facilitating the adoption of appropriate technologies, providing advisory outreach and extension services to stakeholders in agriculture. Within the programmes of the EDPRS/PSTA, RADA implements mainly in those activities outlined in Programme 1 (Intensification and development of sustainable production systems) and Programme 2 (Professionalisation of producers).

3.1.1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Water and Soil conservation

RADA oversees and coordinates erosion control activities, in the areas of terracing and reforestation on slopes where about 6183.31 ha of land were protected with radical terraces from July 2009 to June 2010, against the fiscal year target of 4 327 ha of radical terraces. It also provided the countrywide erosion control survey evaluation of June 2010 which reported that we are at 72.6 % of erosion control.

3.1.2 Marshland and Irrigation Development

During this year planned activities RADA coordinated activities of Gashora dyke construction at a surface area of 17.5km completed although the undergone the floods which damaged some of works done.. The irrigation master plan is currently in the final stages of submission.

3.1.3 Input Development

RADA manages much of the mineral fertilizer distributors through extension services throughout Rwanda:

- In total; imported are 33,484.8 tons of mineral fertilizers and more than a half of them have been used in last cropping seasons and the rest to be used in coming cropping seasons especially in CIP priority crops.
- In the supply and use of modern agricultural inputs, 867 farmers and District Agronomists have been trained in fertilizer use and have established 837 demonstration plots nationwide that will examine mineral fertilizers and improved seeds.
- To improve productivity, MINAGRI and RADA imported agriculture machinery: 20 tractors of different capacities and 50 Power tillers of 15 Horse Power (HP) where purchased from South Korea. The acquired machines have been deployed across the country to areas where they can be utilized.

Source: MINAGRI 2010

3.1.4 Crop protection

Achievements in crop protection are mainly related to the control of pests and diseases throughout 30 districts:

- Control of Banana Bacterial wilt in 5 sites countrywide by using Farmer Field School approach.
- Installation FFS group farmers to monitor activities has been effective.
- RADA has trained 173 rice growers on rice cultivation, rice pest and disease control, irrigation and water management in rice scheme and cooperative organization and management. 4 ha of rice demonstration plots have been set up.

3.1.5 Rural infrastructure and Post Harvest Management

Strategic Food Reserves – Given increasing occurrences of natural disasters due to climatic pressures, the lack of strategic reserves in case of a national crisis is an issue of great concern. Therefore, in a bid to build up reserves and to provide a market for farmers:

- The government has purchased and stored 10,000MT of food, 7,000 MT of maize and 3,000 MT of beans well stored and managed by RADA throughout the country.
- In the context of the post harvest field promotion, there is an importation one industrial silo with capacity 10,000 MT is ongoing under the contract between MINAGRI and CIMBRIA EAST AFRICA LTD
- 475 farmers have been trained in post harvest storage in warehouse and cocoon.
- Warrantage system has been adopted in 5 Districts (Bugesera, Kamonyi, Nyanza, Ruhango & Muhanga) in order to facilitate the farmers to loan access through this system.

- 47 farmer cooperatives have been trained and sensitized on adding value on agricultural products by good postharvest techniques; also about 2,500 teaching materials on maize post harvest techniques and other 2,500 on cassava postharvest techniques have been prepared and distributed.

3.2 Rwandan Animal Resource Development Authority (RARDA)

RARDA's objective is to transform and professionalize animal farming in Rwanda, for example, to increase productivity and to improve its contribution to food security measures. The Rwanda Animal Resources Authority has two services, namely animal health and animal production

3.2.1 Animal health

Given that Rwanda is surrounded by four countries, the risk of epidemic diseases from neighboring countries can be high. Given that not all animals are domesticated, there is also further risk of disease. Those of great concern are Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) whose periodic outbreaks cause great economic losses and anxiety in the country. In terms of RARDA work, epidemic-surveillance was carried out country-wide with the objective of determining and documenting disease prevalence.

2009/2010	
Disease Tests	**Prevalence/Sample Size**

Brucellosis (cows)	0.8% (5203 sample size)
Lumpy Skin Disease (cows)	10% (439 sample size
PPA (pigs)	0% (547 sample size)
FMD (cows)	24.9% (2106 sample size)
Tuberculosis (cows)	5% (76,784 sample size)
Tuberculosis (sheep and goats)	0.3% (79910 sample size)

2009/2010	
Vaccination Campaigns	**No. Vaccinated**
CCBP (Cows)	293,934
Black Quarter (cows)	228,640
Lumpy Skin Disease (cows)	199,110
Foot and Mouth Disease (cows)	224,500
Rabies (dogs)	4,220

3.2.2 Animal production

- RARDA has distributed 30453 cows to numerous families through the One Cow Program. The objective of this programme is to develop the cattle husbandry for milk production and provision of manure for supporting crop production. There have been other notable initiatives (Inguzanyo ya banki 1,315 cows , Kugabirana 4,114 cows, Magirirane 5,190 cows, Inka y'akaguru 497 cows , Kwitura 1,218 cows , Jyambere Program 19 cows).
- **Artificial insemination -** 31,113 doses of semen were produced, a new machine has been purchased, 33,003 liters of liquid nitrogen were produced, 57,582 cows were inseminated, 246 inseminators were trained this year and a draft on the embryo transfer was made.
- **Fisheries and beekeeping -** 1,200 fishermen and 200 fish traders in a rational fish management system, hygiene of fish and regulations were trained, 88,145 fish seeds have been distributed and 990 modern beehives were distributed to trained farmers.

- **One cup of milk per child program –**The one cup of milk per child started being piloted in 6 Districts of Bugesera, Kamonyi, Nyanza, Karongi, Gakenke and Ngororero in May 2010.

3.3 Institute des Sciences Agronomes du Rwanda (ISAR)

ISAR is the Ministry of Agriculture research agency. Its mandate is to conduct adaptive research in collaboration with farming households and to disseminate information on improved crop and livestock technologies. Here we list the key research:

- **Maize**: Twenty four inbred lines were advanced, three hybrids are ready to be planted in demonstration trials, three hybrid varieties are proposed for release, four populations tolerant to stress are advanced to cycle 2,
- **Rice**: 28 varieties were selected by farmers in various production zones; data on rice production were updated.
- **Sorghum**: 17 lines from preliminary trial were selected for advanced trial, 5 lines from advanced were selected for comparative evaluation trial, 11 varieties were characterized, and crossing of two farmer preferred varieties
- **Wheat**: 84 lines have been selected; 12 lines were evaluated on farm at different sites of the country; -Milling test have been done for 5 varieties are in pre-releasing phase.
- **Beans:** 5 Varieties releasedm; 4 varieties have been identified as candidates for release in 2011; The climbing bean varieties Ngwinurare and Vuninkingi are already released; 10 climbing and 9 bush varieties with resistance to multiple diseases have been released in different agro-ecologies of Rwanda; a new snapbean variety, Piramide was also released.
- **Cassava**: Uniform Yield Trials (UYT) was established with 9 clones; 92 cassava clones were conserved at Karama and Rubona Stations as germplasm collection; 7 Ha of primary multiplication fields covered for 3 varieties;
- **Sweet potato**: 8.95 ha planted to 4 improved varieties in tertiary multiplication sites with partners; 60 technicians (with progress farmers) identified and trained in rapid multiplication techniques, virus elimination and sweet potato processing;.
- **Passion fruit:** Five new varieties have been introduced.
- **Avocado:** 300,000 scions were distributed to different beneficiaries; 6.000 grafted seedlings were produced and distributed;
- **Mango**: Six new varieties of mango were introduced
- **Banana**: 110 banana accessions are maintained in field Genebank at ISAR Rubona; 9 new dessert banana varieties were introduced and established in evaluation trials at 3 sites (Rubona, Ngoma and Ntendezi); 11,000 banana plants

of cooking (Injagi) and dessert varieties (Poyo, Kamaramasenge) were produced by tissue culture.

Livestock Improvement

- **Cattle**: Genetic improvement by insemination conducted
- **Feeds:** 6 grass and 8 legume species were evaluated and disseminated, 45 ha of forage seed bank were established, 2 tones of pasture seeds were produced, 20 tones of splits were produced; six farmer cooperatives were trained on hay and silage making.

3.4 OCIR Café

The Rwanda Coffee Development Authority OCIR-Café is the government agency under MINAGRI that is in charge of coordinating the coffee sector. OCIR-Café supervises and supports all coffee related activities in Rwanda. The agency collaborates with stakeholders in the coffee sector to improve national productivity and export earnings. The statistics on tea production are given above.

Coffee Production: The period between July 2009 to June 2010, coffee production was 26,652 tons with 14,717 tons exported fetching about 37.2 m$.

3.4.1 Preparation , Planting and Intensification of Coffee

26,687 remaining seedlings were planted. At the same period, 13,407,500 coffee seedlings are to be planted in November 2010 were prepared. The objective is to produce 28 million coffee seedlings in the year 2010/2011. The land consolidation started by Eastern Province.

Source: OCIR Café

MINAGRI 2010: Coffee land consolidation in Ngoma District

In the framework of coffee expansion programme, four projects have been identified: Maraba Coffee Intensification (about 3,200 ha or 1,200 ha are already mapped by GIS) Project, Mayaga Coffee Intensification (1,226 ha), Northern Province Coffee Intensification (1,000 ha), Kirehe/Ngoma Intensification Project (1,000 ha). In July 2009, the final National Coffee Census Report has been approved by the National institute of Statistics. Results showed that total number of coffee trees is 72,063,912 and are cultivated on 28,850 ha.

2.2.1.1 Improving quality

A training of coffee washing Stations' representatives and OCIR CAFE agronomists' (TS) was organized in Western Province. The training was focused on organic fertilization and treatment of waste water from Coffee washing Stations. The similar training is in progress in all Provinces of the country.

Coffee beery borer control was organized from July 2009 to December 2010. All the most infested areas (few sectors in Rubavu and Rutsiro Districts) were doing well after organizing Umuganda to clean the infested trees. 56 095 litres out of a targeted 60 000 litres of insecticide were applied against antestia and coffee berry borer.

In order to improve quality coffee and increase fully washed coffee, 4 conventional Coffee washing stations have been constructed with the support of Stabex Project (Rulindo,Rwamagana, Ruhango, Gisagara) and 3 conventional Coffee washing stations operated.

25 mini Coffee Washing Stations (Ecological machines) were purchased, distributed and installed in different regions with insufficent water supply.

MINAGRI 2010: Ecologycal Machine Conventional CWS at Mununu

In total, 146 coffee washing stations and 38 new CWS were in place during the coffee season 2009/2010. 160 out of 184 coffee washing stations operated and produced from January to June 2010 over 5600 tons of fully washed coffee.

3.4.2Coffee Promotion and Sales

In the framework of promoting Rwanda Coffee and facilitating contacts between coffee producers and buyers, OCIR CAFÉ attended the following exhibitions:

- Japan International Exhibition in October 2009
- EAFCA Exhibition in Arusha in February 2010.
- OCIR CAFÉ was represented in Specialty Coffee Association of Europe Exhibition in London (UK) and the booth was managed by Rwandan Embassy.
- Under the Kigali City Umbrella, OCIR CAFÉ fully participated in South Africa Exhibition during the Word Cup 2010.
- Coffee buyers visited Rwanda: Starbucks Coffee Company, Doutour Coffee from Japan, Peter Roger's Family, ECOM, Fair Trade.

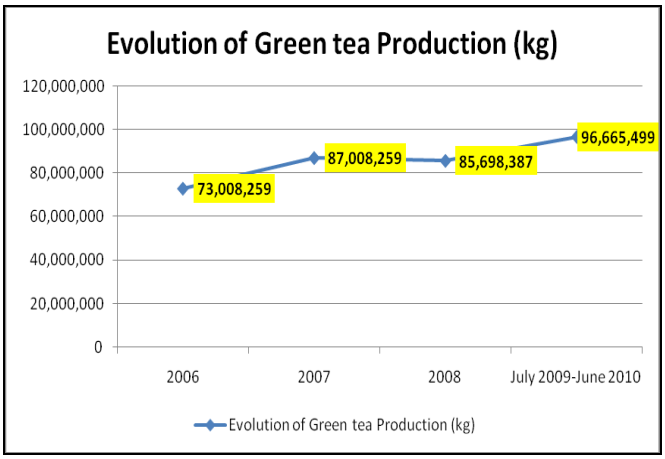
3.5 OCIR Thé

OCIR-Thé's mission is to contribute to the eradication of poverty in Rwanda by assisting its tea farmers to produce some of the world's best teas and to ensure that Rwanda develops a globally competitive tea industry. It seeks to do this by enhancing

the overall performance of the industry in terms of productivity, quality, employment and earnings. It is also involved in research and development.

3.5.1 Tea production

The national production in 2009/2010 was 96,665,499 tones, which is shows an increase in production of higher than that of the previous years.



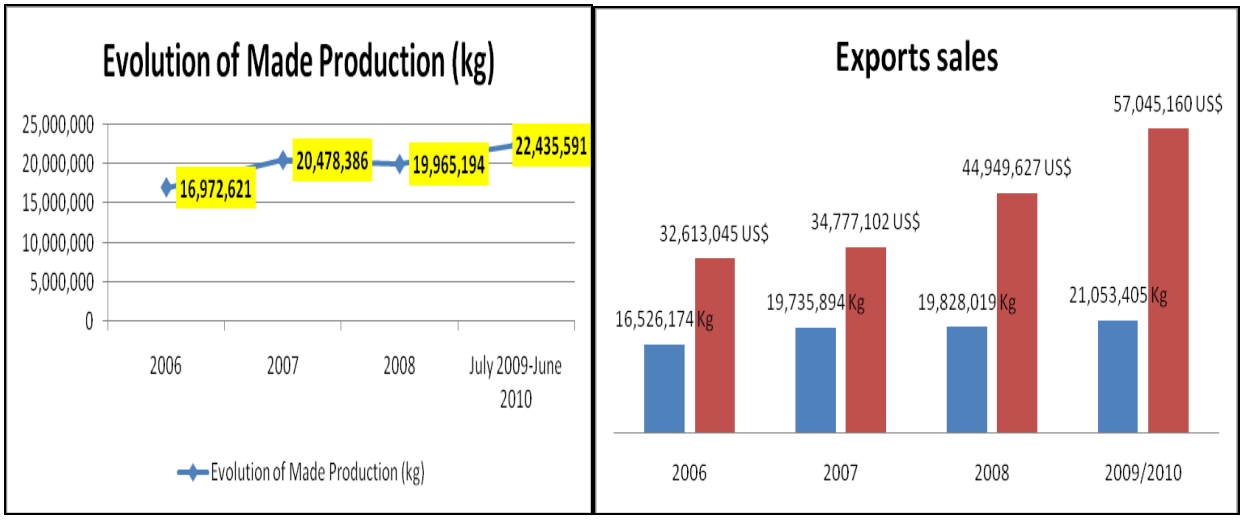
The important factor in increasing tea production is the total area under cultivation. With the completion of the order of 94%, we can say that the tea sector has achieved a strong performance in production Leaf Green (96,665,499 kg green leaves produced against 102,835,637 kg estimated). The result of daily monitoring of tea plantation by qualified agronomists and chemical fertilizer application and timely enough.

Source: OCIR Thé

Tea marketing

Among 22,435,591 kg of made production only 21,053,405 kg has been sold by OCIR CAFÉ for the amount of US $ 57,045,160. Therefore total made production has grown

steadily over the last few years and projected to continue. As can be seen below, there was a 12% increase in production in the first half of 2010 relative to the same period in 2009. Further opportunities for growth are clearly evident –factor costs are competitive, with abundant rural labour, low land-lease rates, ample water resources for irrigation and improving transport and power costs. Importantly, Rwanda is strategically placing itself in the high-end international market, with its finest tea sold at high quality retail stores in Europe.



Evolution of made production (KG) and tea exports sales

3.6 Rwandan Horticulture Development Authority (RHODA)

During the period of July 2009 to June 2010 RHODA concentrated on the following main pillars:

3.6.1 Support farmers' accessibility to quality seeds and seedlings

In order to ensure sustainable production of quality fruits and vegetables, RHODA facilitated access to clean planting materials by developing nurseries of different horticultural crops especially fruits. For fruits trees nurseries of avocado and grafted seedlings of macadamia were developed. Seedlings of passion fruits were also produced in seven districts of the Western, Southern and Northern Provinces. The table below show the area that was covered by the produced and distributed seeds and seedlings.

Table 12: the area coved by RHODA-managed commodities

Commodity	Area covered in 2009-2010
Passion fruit	720
Pineapple	166
Avocado	2737
Tamarillo	119
Macadamia	96
Vegetables	3180.105

3.6.2 Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum is emerging as an important cash crops for Rwandan economy. RHODA is implementing projects to include the multiplication of pyrethrum seedlings and availability of driers for pyrethrum. So far RHODA managed to construct 6 dryiers and multiply seedlings that could cover 150 ha. Concerning the plant materials, RHODA has begun using plant material from bed nurseries by installing the 6ha of a mother garden in some districts – with positive results: precocity, resistance of diseases and dry season, and a longer harvesting period.

Source: RHODA, Mother Garden and Drying Facility

3.6.3 Capacity building of stakeholders in Horticulture

To improve production practices of horticultural crops, RHODA has facilitated numerous training programmes, both to promote farmer interest in emerging crop markets and direct capacity building. Good agricultural practices for priority horticultural crops, their cropping system, improved fruits and vegetables production,

pest and diseases management, and marketing, marketing plan development and value chain analysis were among the training themes during the year 2009-2010. These trainings targeted individual farmers, independent cooperatives members, extension officers, farmers and business operators in order to facilitate the horticulture promotion.

3.6.4 Pest and disease management

Pest and disease surveillance has been conducted in 21 Districts on different horticultural crops with the aim of getting a map of distribution of pests and diseases in Rwanda. Before surveillance, 60 technicians from the private sector were trained during 12 days on pest and disease identification methods. Following this mapping of pest and disease were produced, providing a useful knowledge bank for stakeholders.

3.6.4 Public Private Partnership in Horticulture development

One of the major problems in the horticulture sector is financial access. Pioneer Horticultural Investment & Expertise Facility (HIF) was put in place in order for the public to partner with the private sector to fund priority professional projects of the horticulture sector –44 financial agreements totalling up to 50% of each project related to the acquisition of equipment and infrastructures for primary production, post harvest and those for providing services to horticultural operators were signed.

3.6.5 Promotion of Rwandan Horticultural produce in International market

In order to find the markets, meet the international buyers and exporters of organic products and learn their experiences in terms of quality and technologies for Rwandan organic products, RHODA in collaboration with RDB and other bodies to link to the international market.

4. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES UNDER MINAGRI

4.1 One Cow per Poor Family Programme

The One Cow per Poor Household programme became operational in November 2006. 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. Exotic animals will be bought until 2011 and local breeds until 2013, after which the pass on concept will continue until every poor household has received a cow. Furthermore, the progamme received a boost late in the financial year through fundraising activities, where private individuals with more than one cow are encouraged to donate a cow to the programme.

To qualify for the 'One Cow' programme households must:

- Plant at least 20 acres of animal fodder and construct a shed for the animal
- Practice good farming techniques, such as terracing
- Not already own a cow.

The programme has expanded rapidly since its inception in 2006, as shown in the diagram below. In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 (mini budget) and 2009-2010 'One Cow' distributed only 3,005; 14,325 and 28,699 cows respectively, while in 2009-2010 a total of 47,666 cows were dispensed to poor households.

4.2 Crop Intensification Programme (CIP)

Despite being favourably endowed with natural resources and climatic conditions, land scarcity and fragmentation will remain constraints to production to meet populations. In the past, the country has relied on imports of cererals for example, for domestic consumption. However, Rwanda is positively transitioning from a food insecure country to one where food security is not threatened. 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. CIP is mainly targeted crops such as beans, cassava, maize, bananas, rice, wheat, Irish potatoes and sorghum.

CIP implements numerous strategies, to name a few:

- Bulk buying of fertilizer and seeds
- Training of district and sector agronomist as well as beneficiary farmers in the application of fertilizer and providing extension
- Subsidization of transport to rural areas and distribution of fertilizers and seeds on credit
- Storage of produce at village level in hermetic cocoons or other storage facilities

Main Achievements in 2009-2010

Since the beginning of this programme, crop production has continued to follow a broadly upward trend in 2009/10, with both seasons A and B seeing an increase in overall production levels. Production statistics show that total agricultural output has increased from approximately 7 to 10 million MT. Production increases outweigh total area increases substantial implying substantial productivity increases. This productivity increase was driven by these significant public investments.

Table 13: Area increase and production increase, 2002-2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Area	1,613,5	1,615,537	1,612,902	1,619,663	1,641,887	1,692,822	1,727,070	1,735,02	1,755,320

	40							5	
Area Increase		0.12%	-0.16%	0.42%	1.37%	3.10%	**2.02%**	**0.46%**	**1.17%**
Total Production	7,098,608	6,817,770	6,751,316	7,293,026	7,166,567	7,098,512	8,234,188	9,261,945	10,139,259
Production Increase		-3.96%	-0.97%	8.02%	-1.73%	-0.95%	**16.00%**	**12.48%**	**9.47%**

Source: MINAGRI, 2010

Of particular note are in this broad picture are the crops chosen for particular attention under the Crop Intensification Programme – maize, wheat, rice, soya, potatoes, cassava – as can be seen from the table below. Importantly, the improvement of the yield is the main reason for improvements in production.

Table: Output, Yield and Area Change for all major crops, **2007-2010**

	Output Development	Yield Development	Area Development
Sorghum	-3.32%	**25.11%**	-17.83%
Maize	322.08%	**210.69%**	30.81%
Wheat	213.38%	**274.60%**	79.41%
Rice	9.00%	**41.29%**	-13.53%
Cereals	107.59%	**76.70%**	-14.56%
Beans	-1.09%	**12.04%**	-43.49%
Peas	93.31%	**77.99%**	-10.74%
Peanuts	45.16%	**35.70%**	94.44%
Soya	43.37%	**2.92%**	301.75%
Pulses	9.11%	**25.23%**	-31.18%
Banana	1.89%	**13.42%**	-30.56%
Potato	84.99%	**63.36%**	-22.48%
S Potato	-0.60%	**33.22%**	-0.90%
Yam & Taro	22.74%	**31.47%**	24.41%
Cassava	205.97%	**121.45%**	-19.76%
R&T	89.45%	**62.86%**	10.29%
Veg	6.40%	**2.73%**	8.99%
Fruit	22.98%	**7.01%**	1762.48%
F&V	13.17%	**4.83%**	-44.49%

Source: MINAGRI 2010

4.3 Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH)

The objective of the LWH project is to increase the productivity and commercialization of hillside agriculture in target areas it has three components:

- Capacity development and institutional strengthening for hillside intensification
- Setting up infrastructure for hillside intensification
- Assists the implementation of setting up the ministerial SWAP Structure

Achievements during the year 2009-2010

During the current period LWH was mainly in its preparatory phase the main activities was to carry out different studies which following studies have been completed:

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the LWH Project
- Environmental management and Social Framework (EMSF)
- The Resettlement Policy framework (RPF) and Resettlement Action Plans
- Extension Assessment
- Pest Management Plan
- Institutional and Organization Diagnosis of Apex and Main farmer's Organizations in the LWH Project Area

- Strategic Social Assessment of community mobilization, communication and gender
- The project started 17 detailed studies for new sites on which land husbandry and irrigation is to be developed; 8 sites were contracted by the M&E associates that unfortunately have not yet yielded result. The remaining 9 sites were carried out by STUDDI and has presented the first draft of the 9 sites .

4.3.1 Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening for Hillside Intensification

The project carried out awareness meetings and workshop in the project intervention area of Karongi, Gatsibo and Nyanza Districts. The workshop was carried out to farmers to instil ownership and awareness.

Data collection on the affected household on the dam reservoir and silt trap area in the preparation of the resettlement action plan for Karongi 12, karongi 13, Nyanza 23 and gatsibo 8 sites were carried out.

4.3.2 Infrastructure for Hillside Intensification

The project carried land husbandry activities in karongi 12 to treat 300 ha on the water catchment area. So far 80 ha terraced 105 ha of ditches, 5 km of Cutoff drain and 8 km of water ways.

5. PROJECTS UNDER MINAGRI

5.1 Projet d'Appui au Système National de Vulgarisation Agricole (PASNVA)

The main objective of the "Projet d'Appui au Système National de Vulgarisation Agricole (PASNVA) are:

- To collect, produce, process, adapt, store and disseminate agricultural information on a regular basis;
- To support a decentralized extension system, through multi-actor alliances, in line with the socio-economic realities in different locations in the country. This will contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth.

Main Achievements in 2009-2010

5.1.1 CICA

The Centre d'Information et Communication Agricole (CICA) officially opened on the 15th of June 2010, housing five services: documentation centre, cartography, AMIS/MINAGRI website management, development and diffusion of extension materials. The centre seeks to link with universities and international organisations and collaborate with Community Innovation Centres (PAPSTA).

In order to reach different target groups with relevant information, PASNVA with MINAGRI agencies and partners, has produced agricultural extension materials. This included the 'Agenda Agricole' for 2010; posters and leaflets on the use of inputs for maize and wheat, cassava growing and the multiplication of one booklet on improved agricultural techniques and agricultural information sheets. Different documentaries (distributed in the form of DVDs) were produced on: banana, maize and pineapple production, as well as soil erosion control etc.

5.1.2 District Agricultural Platform

PASNVA facilitated the district to put in place District Agricultural Platforms, which coordinate district agricultural activities. In 11 districts (PASNVA intervention area), the platforms has already started to play that role. PASNVA/MINAGRI, with district platforms, organized districts and national seminars (in Rubavu) to discuss and debate the National Agricultural Extension System and come up with a proposal for an action plan.

Capacity building at the grass-roots level have been provided for service providers (extensionists) and cooperatives was conducted through training on different micro-projects like vegetable (tomato) production in green houses. This improvement can be elucidated by the increased membership of participating cooperatives (for example KAMARA cooperative in Kirehe increased from 600 to 1000 members), and several demonstration green houses that have been set up in the districts of Ngoma, Kirehe, Karongi, Nyamasheke, Gisagara, Huye, Rulindo, Gakenke, Musanze and Burera.

5.2 Project d'Appui a l'Aménagement Intègre et a la Gestion des Lacs Intérieurs (PAIGELAC)

5.2.1 Institutional Capacity Building

Institutional capacity building forms a major part of PAIGELAC's activities. 403 fishermen have been trained in fish farming and 1611 people from Eastern and

Northern Provinces were trained in environment protection with focus on Lakes protection. Concerning the projects 12 healthy projects have been analyzed and approved, in collaboration with Districts and RADA 1978 Sub-projects for have been elaborated .

The Provisional acceptance of 25 engine boats has taken place and 73% of the total cost have been paid training in different aspects, and the engine boats have been given the fishermen cooperatives after signing contracts; 96 tables, 96 weighing balances, 96 tape measures and 192 basins were delivered and distributed to cooperatives around the 17 Inland lakes; 3757 fish seeds have been distributed but 2,948 have been delivered live to Kigembe fish farming station.

The project activities are not confined to fish farming and fisheries, but also include sensitization of fishing communities around the 17 inland lakes about health matters such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, water-borne diseases, family planning and health insurance. Cooperation with other institutions, such as CAPMER and the National University of Rwanda, are especially crucial to the capacity building component of the project.

5.2.2 Improvement of Production and Marketing

The rehabilitation of 3 stations Kigembe, Rusumo, Rushashi and Rwasave was finished and the activities of restocking inland lakes with fingerlings and fry from Uganda were done. Furthermore, the fishery statistics were collected monthly, and the total production in 2009-2010 was 1,424.36 MT. As part of MINAGRI's commitment to soil conservation, radical terraces and trees planting were done in the districts of Ngoma and Rwamagana. 21 locations in water catchment areas which was supposed to be protected the process is ender procurement even for hyacinth protection.

5.3 Projet de Développement des Cultures Rentes et d'Exportation (PDCRE)

The project aims at 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.

5.3.1 Coffee Component

The main activities under this project were the production of seedlings, construction of a coffee washing station, farmer credit, capacity building, coffee marketing, and organic coffee conversion.

- The project target for coffee seedlings was 500,000 to be planted on 200 ha new area in which 481,500 has been produced
- Training of 60,000 smallholders' farmers' in best coffee agronomic practice,
- 119 animators and 10 coffee technicians have been trained in best practices (pruning, fertilization, pest-survey and pesticide application)
- For preventing diseases 12,936,268 coffee trees have been treated T
- The test of antestia bugs have shown that infestation of intestia bugs have been reduced from 30% per tree to 0.2%

5.3.2 Tea Component

The activities for the tea component were concentrated at Nshili and Mushubi, and included the production of seedlings, planting of tea, capacity building, afforestation and the construction of tea factories.

- The project target was to produce 700,000 and 3 200 000 tea seedlings which would cover an area of 300 ha and 80 ha for Nshili and Mushubi respectively.
- In Nshili, 222 ha of new tea plantation were maintained and 93.24 tons of fertilizer was delivered to Farmers as it was planned the training were given to COTHENK and COTHEGAB cooperatives by FERWACOTHE

5.3.3 Sericulture

In the area of sericulture in 2009-2010:

-750 boxes of eggs (20,000 eggs each box) and 600 boxes of eggs were produced
-Silkworm rearing houses were constructed for 3 cooperatives
-Onsite training for 200 farmers was planned and 186 Farmers that included some agronomist teaching modern techniques of silkworm rearing (from egg incubation to cocoon harvesting grading) and mulberry cultivation

5.4 Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP)

When the fiscal year 2009-2010 started, the project had just started its real activities. It started the rehabilitation of 6 marshlands covering an area of 2,040ha, construction of 4 irrigation dams, 3 big valley dams and 1 big river weir. The project managed to protect against erosion, through beneficiary cooperatives, hillsides surrounding those marshlands on an area of 2,828ha (including 118ha of radical terraces on piloted sites). The project could also successfully conduct a study on Water Users Associations.

In capacity building and commodity chain strengthening, RSSP supported farmers organized in cooperatives; with the support being focused on increasing the yield in crop production, organization and business planning and improving post-harvest conditions by constructing storage facilities and drying areas. The Project has also conducted research related to rice production, namely soil testing in rehabilitated marshlands, rice commodity chain study and selection of varieties with improved yield and market grain qualities.

Progressive and radical terracing methods were used for the erosion control on hillsides surrounding rehabilitated marshlands. Main canals and irrigation dams were also protected:

With progressive terracing techniques 2491.5ha of marshlands hillsides were protected: Rwagitima (613.5ha); Mukunguri (318ha), Kinyegenyege (360ha), Nyarubogo (600ha) and Bugarama (600ha); Buffer zone (main canals and dams); Rwagitima (89ha), Mukunguri (50ha), Nyarubogo (21ha), Agasasa (9ha), Rusuri-Rwamuginga (5ha) and Cyarubare (5ha), Kanyonyomba (10ha) and Kinyegenyege (30ha); 117.9ha were protected using radical terracing techniques: Rwagitima (25.3ha), Bugarama (30ha), Nyarubogo (25ha) and Kanyonyomba (37.6ha)

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training took place for all cooperatives supported by RSSP. 27 Cooperative agronomists participated in trainings (23 from rice cooperatives and 4 for both Irish potato and maize cooperatives); they will then transfer the acquired knowledge to farmers using farmer field school techniques.

5.5 Projet d'Appui au Plan Stratégique pour la Transformation Agricole (PAPSTA)

The execution of activities envisaged for the year 2009/2010 focused on the three components of the PAPSTA project: institutional strengthening, piloting and replication and project coordination.

Main achievements over the last year have been:

- The Memorandum of Understanding between the Policy Formulation and Strategic Planning Unit has been signed on 23rd March 2010 for the implementation of the subcomponents 1.1. and 1.2. Procedures started to open a special account where will transit PAPSTA funds to support PSPU activities.
- Alignment of 4 programs and correct management structures
- The international irrigation expert that was recruited in July 2009 continued to perform his assignments. Main activities already undertaken by the Consultant are: (i) technical and institutional support for the implementation of the irrigation components of PAPSTA and KWAMP projects, (ii), technical and institutional support to the creation and training of Water Users Associations, (iii) support to the formulation and conducting feasibility studies and detailed studies for the development of irrigation on 1,000 ha in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts in Eastern province.

- 14,772 ha of existing anti- erosion trenches rehabilitated, 8,876 ha of progressive terraces in place, 7,657 ha of land protected with haies vives , small trees and glasses, radical terraces on 92 ha, 13,343,698 of agro forestry trees multiplied in 140 tree nurseries, 147 kg of grains of forage multiplication (mucuna, disodium) benefited by farmers. In the same period of time (June 2009), 13,010,000 of pennisetum cuttings were provided to farmers
- Inputs have been distributed to farmers to respond to needs in seeds availability, improve biological, physical and chemical properties of exploited soils. In this

line, 57 tons of Irish potatoes have been distributed, 4,220 kg of quality seeds of maize, 1,340 kg of soybean seeds; 4,200 kg of climbing beans; 1,645,000 cuttings of cassava,180 tons of lime (needed especially in Nyamagabe because of its acidic soils), 52 tons of fertilizers (Urea, NPK) and 190 tons of pesticides. Fruits are also deemed important by the project as they contribute to improve the rural residents' diets, and changing nutrition status as output. In this regard, the project availed 325,000 cuttings of pineapple to farmers.

4.7 KWAMP ((Kirehe community-based Watershed Management Project)

The KWAMP project was formulated by the GoR through MINAGRI in collaboration with the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). The Kirehe community-based Watershed management project operates in Kirehe District, East province since January 2009. It is planned for 7 years (2009 - June 2016) and the budget is US$ 49.32 million. During the 7 years of intervention, KWAMP will operate in 17 watersheds of Kirehe District.

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.

Main Achievements

- KWAMP activities started in five watersheds in the first year, Kagogo, Gahezi, Cyambwe and Kinoni**.** The project supported the District of Kirehe to create new post to facilitate the implementation of the project.
- 3 Community centers for Innovation are planned to be constructed in Kirehe District.The project already recruited CCI staff, the CCI coordinator and

facilitator for each center. And they are based in 3 sectors of NASHO, KIGARAMA and NYARUBUYE.

- 7 Watershed participatory Management Plans have been elaborated and 7 local committees for management and supervision of watershed (CLGS) have been established to manage the watersheds.
- **850** farmers from all sectors have been trained to prepare the 2010 Agriculture season A. And the result was that over 23 thousands Ha have been planted with Maize against 12 thousands Ha planned in KIREHE District. In livestock sub sector the Distribution of 250 Cross in calf heifers to poor households, 15 Bulls and 261 small livestock.
- In Irrigation development 3 Contracts have been signed and are under execution: Development of Sagatare Marshland (270 ha.), Construction of Cyunuzi Dyke , Construction of Sagatare Dyke

Source: MINAGRI 2010

4.8 Project d'Appui au Developpement Agricole de Bugesera (PADAB)

The broad goal of PADAB is to reinforce efforts in food security, with the specific objective of increasing crop production in the Bugesera Region by:

4.8.1 Setting up irrigation infrastructure in a 1000ha^2 marshland

In relation to marshland reclamation and watershed development we detail the cumulative outputs achieved; Protection of hillsides against erosion is 1362 ha protected with progressive terraces, with only 710ha (52%) covered with French Cameroon in Mwogo and Juru sectors. There was also a key validation of the technical study for the reclamation works of Rurambi marshland.

4.8.2 Protecting catchments and improving rain-fed farming on 5000ha on hillsides

4.8.3 Capacity building for farmers and supervisory institutions

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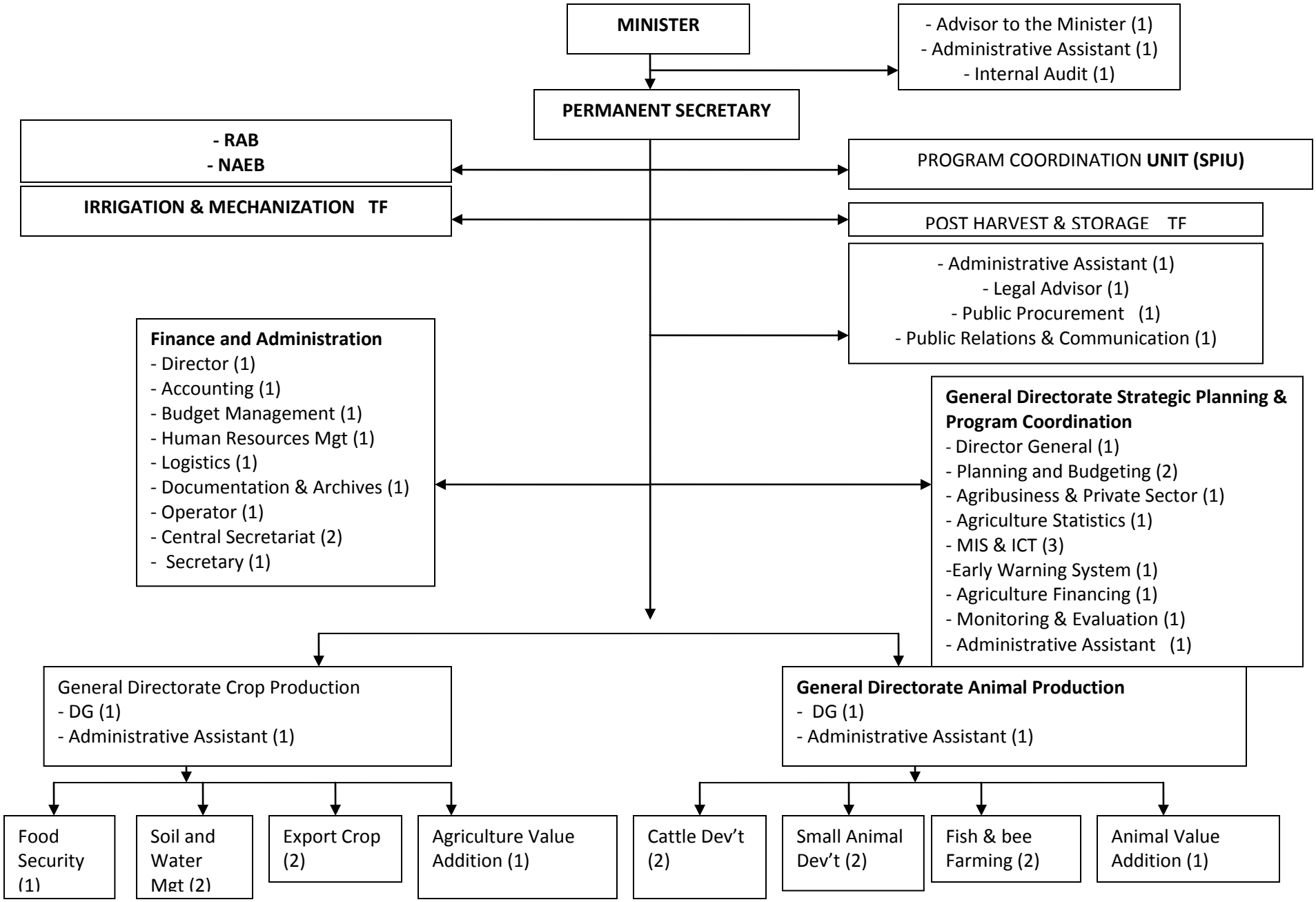
5. Annex 1: MINAGRI Central Organization Chart