

1. Basic information

Name	NSHIMIYIMANA OCTAVE - NKIMA GERMAIN
Country	RWANDA
Organization	MINAGRI- RAB
Position	CROP PROTECTION SPECIALIST- RESEARCHER

2. Current Situation concerning implementation of the Action Plans for CAADP-NRDS alignment in your country, that were formulated in the training in the previous year

- (1) Summary progress in the implementation of the CAADP and NRDS. Please write the short summary of the latest event of the CAADP and NRDS implementation in your country and its results.

Key target achieved:

- ☞ From 2008, 10% of the budget were allocated to Agriculture, 5,6% of growth rate
 - ☞ Strengthened domestic policy efficiency
 - ☞ Increases in production and productivity
 - ☞ Rural poverty fell from 61.9% to 48.7%
 - ☞ Households falling below the minimum food requirement fell from 35% to 21%
 - ☞ Land under modernised agriculture increased from 3% to 20%
 - ☞ 12% poverty reduction under CAADP I
 - ☞ 35% attributed to increased agricultural production
 - ☞ 10% attributed to increased agricultural commercialization
 - ☞ 13% attributed to non-farm self-employment (Agri-processing/value adding activities)
- REU

- (2) Summary progress in the implementation of the Action Plan in your country. Please write the short summary of the events and/or concrete activities conducted regarding the alignment of CAADP and NRDS in your country and its results.

CAADP II/ Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda III (PSTA III) was launched in last June 2014 and has been endorsed by all stakeholders supporting the Agricultural development in Rwanda. PSTA is aligned to CAADP and NRDS is adapted to PSTA.

In December 2014, Rwanda validated the EAC - CAADP Compact in order to adapt the implementation to the regional efforts in development of the sector and rice in particular.

- (3) List up partner department(s), institute(s), and/or entity(s) in the implementation of the Action plan for alignment of CAADP and NRDS.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources(MINAGRI),
- Rural Sector Support Project “RSSP
- Ministry of Local Government(MINALOC),
- Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB),
- Key Donors (Including World Bank, European Union, JICA etc.)
- Rice Farmers (Cooperatives) in Rwanda
- Private NGO like Agro-Action-Allemande (AAA)
- Etc.

- (4) List up the successful experiences (good practices) in the implementation of the Action plan for alignment of CAADP and NRDS

- The successful use of home grown initiatives like the performance contract, driving the performance of individuals and institutions towards achieving their goals (Yearly National Dialogue & Leadership Retreat).
- The Government of Rwanda has a very robust system for dialogue & accountability that serves as the basis for public and donor support.
- Agricultural Sector Working Group established in 2004, is the standing Committee for PSTA and a multi-sector oversight committee with wide representation.
- TWIGIRE EXTENSION MODEL is a National strategy decentralizing extension services to the village level (Umudugudu), so as to empower the agricultural promoters living daily with farmers.

3. Duties of Your Organization/Department and Yourself

(1) Duties of organization regarding the alignment process between CADDP and NRDS

Government of Rwanda has endorsed rice as a priority crop. The Vision 2020 aspires a viable transformation into market-oriented agriculture. The Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS) set marshland development for rice cultivation as an important strategy in revamping agriculture sector. It also seeks to promote value chains by assigning greater roles to markets and the private sector in policy implementation. The sustainable expansion of land, improvement of marketability, increase in productivity and capacity building in research and extension envisioned under the NRDS greatly align with the four pillars of CAADP respectively.

MINAGRI:

Our organization (Ministry) has a mission of initiation, develop and manage suitable programs of transformation and modernization of agriculture and livestock to ensure food security and to contribute to the national economy.

RAB:

The mission of the Rwanda Agricultural Board is to develop agriculture and livestock through modernization of crop and animal husbandry, research and agricultural extension, focused on technology innovations, farmer education and professionalization along production to consumption value chain.

(2) Duties of department regarding the alignment process between CADDP and NRDS

CROP PRODUCTION DIRECTORATE:

The main goal of my department is to monitor and evaluate the implementation of programs related to crop production and participate in the formulation of policies and strategies related to that sub sector in collaboration with the Directorate General of Strategic Planning and Program coordination. This aim give us an opportunity to follow up all activities regarding the NRDS because the rice is among the priority crops in Rwanda.

RAB- RICE SUB PROGRAM:

Develop winning research projects and programmes for presentation to local and international research partners and donors; Collaborate with other researchers in their regular activities including in the collection of raw materials, laboratory work and in writing reports and publications

4. Challenges faces rice sector in general

- (1) Challenges faced by the rice sector of the participants' countries and measures taken to address the mentioned challenges.

Seeds:

Lack of sufficient amount of good quality seed due to absence of an efficient public seed production and distribution.

The measures that have already taken to address seeds issues:

In Rwanda, all rice farmers are grouped in the cooperatives and most of the cooperatives are allowed by RAB to be seed multipliers (they have certificate of seed multiplication). Each rice cooperative selects one site in the marshland for seed multiplication then gets basic seeds from RAB as seeds multipliers.

Pests and diseases:

High pressure of pest and diseases due to the intensive of mono-cropping in all rice marshlands and lack of knowledge on appropriate control measures against pests and diseases amongst rice farmers.

The measures that have already taken to address pests/ diseases issues:

Government of Rwanda through the ministry of agriculture has already established Mobile Plant clinic and extensionists from local government and public institutions were trained on pests / diseases management. Extensionists trained are considered as plant doctors and have obligation to help farmers in terms of pests and diseases management not only on rice crop but also on main crops grown in Rwanda.

Soil fertility management:

The lack of suitable fertilizer recommendations in each marshland and the high fertilizer cost are the two major reasons for the poor nutrient management in rice fields.

The measures that have already taken to address soil fertility issues:

The GoR currently subsidizes the transport cost, and that, a fixed uniform sale price is applied countrywide. Three types of fertilizers are available, and used in Rwanda's rice production activities, and these include, NPK applied as basal fertilizers, and urea applied as a top dress.

Water management:

Rice in Rwanda is widely grown as irrigated crop. In dry season, availability of water becomes a common big issue in most marshland due to water shortage.

The measures that have already taken to address water management issues:

Twenty three reservoir dams were already constructed by government of Rwanda in most marshlands in order to reserve water used during dry season. In addition, MINAGRI in collaboration with other stakeholders has set a Ministerial Order establishing *Irrigation Water Users Association (IWUA)*.

Post-harvest infrastructures:

The lack of mechanized harvesting and post-harvest handling operations in Rwanda continues to create serious negative effects on rice productivity. Post-harvest losses of rice production range up to 30% of paddy harvested.

The measures that have already taken to address post-harvest infrastructures issues:

The GoR in collaboration with development partners have been investing in construction of more reliable drying and storage infrastructure within most of the rice schemes.

(2) Your current plan on how you address the above-mentioned challenges

Close follow up of all activities in the place to manage the above challenges in the way to participate the mitigation measures to strengthen the rice value chain.

(3) Your expectation to the course regarding the learning on how to address these challenges

Through training course, we expect to share from different country representatives, the success strategies put in place to manage the same above challenges.

5. Challenges in NRDS implementation

(1) Challenges regarding the implementation of NRDS process (e.g. institutional, capacity)

- Insufficient funding ;
- Insufficient skilled human resource in MINAGRI and its implementation institution (RAB), and Districts in Rice value chain development to support effectively the planning, budgeting, implementation and M&E of NRDS process;

(2) Background of the above-mentioned challenges

▪ **Insufficient funding** : Many objectives have been set up:

- Expand the area under rice cultivation by developing new marshlands and by diversifying the ecosystems under which rice is grown
- Consolidate and efficiently use the land and water to improve productivity of existing rice cultivars in marshlands
- Improve access and distribution of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to smallholder rice growers
- Enhance the quality of the rice grain through improved management practices during harvesting, drying and storage of rice grains
- Introduce efficient and effective regulations on trade of rice at national level, and
- Raise the standard of milling of milling operations, thereby improving the quality and competitiveness of locally produced milled rice

To accomplish those objectives, financial means are needed. That's why having enough budget can contribute to the achievement success of these objectives.

▪ **Insufficient skilled human resource in MINAGRI and its implementation institution (RAB), and Districts in Rice value chain development to support effectively the planning, budgeting, implementation and M&E of NRDS process:**

Since staffs have been trained in different commodity of rice, there is a gap in having more strong skilled persons which can contribute to the development of Rice sector.

(3) Your tentative idea for solving the above-mentioned challenges or improving the present situation.

For the first challenge (**Funding**):

*Some call proposal to different stakeholders engaged in rice value chain regarding the implementation of NRDS objectives are need to be finalized and submitted.

* Involvement of public private partnership in this domain is essential since we have activities that request a high financial funding.

Second challenge (**Human resource**):

- A review of comprehensive human resource needs assessment has been drafted, but still needs to be completed, validated and approved;
- A proposal of different topics training to different staffs are needed national and international level.

(4) How the alignment of CARD-CAADP can contribute to implementation of NRDS/CARD process in your country

CARD assisted NRDS taskforce in developing concept notes on possible private investments that could be supported by DPs through matching of interests along the rice value chain.

(5) Your expectation to the course with reference to the challenges

In this training course, we expect to hear from different countries present, the strategies put in place to manage the above challenges through the success stories which will be presented.

6. Challenges on promoting the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD / NRDS process

(1) List up challenges in implementing the Action Plan for the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD / NRDS process (e.g. inappropriate institutional setup, lack of capacity, lack of political supports, unclear responsibility, lack of

✚ Different ME framework and reporting format.

✚ Higher funding gaps which delays some call proposals.

(2) List up the measures that have already been taken to address above listed challenges and its results

ME framework and reporting format: Harmonize existing formats and restructuring Market Information System.

Higher funding gaps which delays some call proposals: Engage different stakeholders (USAID, IFAD, IFDC, etc.) and private companies in the advocacy of funds mobilization.

(3) List up the measures you plan to take (at this moment) to address above listed challenges

*Follow up different ongoing activities and proposals under CAADAP and CARD/NRDS process in the way to propose mitigation measures for their sustainability.

(4) List up the measures the CARD Secretariat as well as CARD Steering committee members can take to address listed challenges

* Concept Notes formulation and fund matching activities

* Timeframe for DPs new funding, and the necessary actions for the funding process such as formulation/revision of CN and communication with DPs should be taken in a timely manner. .