



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY | **2019**
PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK | -
FOR RWANDA | **2023**



Engaging more youth in Agriculture will enable sustainable food security

Juliette Yaramba left her technical job in Europe to engage in agriculture in Rwanda. She now grows and supplies bio organic fruits and vegetables. ©FAO Teopista Mutesi

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Acknowledgement

The FAO Representation in Rwanda wishes to thank the many persons consulted during the formulation of this Country Programming Framework. Inputs were generously provided from government sources, non-governmental organizations, private sector, farmer organizations, UN staff members and the dedicated staff of the FAO Representation in Rwanda. Counterparts from Government of Rwanda, staff from FAO Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE), FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF), and FAO Headquarters provided valuable insights and feedback during extensive reviews.




The Government of Rwanda (GoR), represented by its Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), represented by its Country Representative in Rwanda (FAOR) are pleased to jointly launch the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2019-2023 in Rwanda. The FAO CPF 2019-2023 for Rwanda emerged as a result of intensive consultative process with various institutions and organizations, including the GoR selected sector ministries and associated institutions. Besides this, consultations were made with Rwanda's development partners (DPs) including the multilateral and bilateral agencies, international organizations and UN agencies. Relevant technical units of FAO Headquarters, Regional Office for Africa (RAF) and Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) were also consulted at length. As a result of this process, a set of four (4) priority areas for FAO–Government collaboration have been identified;

- (i) Innovative approaches to promote sustainable and integrated Crop, Livestock and Aquaculture production systems promoted.
- (ii) Food security, nutrition and climate and other shocks resilient agriculture improved through sustainable and diversified production systems.
- (iii) Inclusiveness of agricultural market systems as well as value addition and competitiveness of diversified agricultural commodities in domestic, regional and international markets promoted.
- (iv) Enhanced enabling environment and Responsive institutions for effective and efficient delivery of Services.

These are intended to represent a legacy and legitimate contribution from the Organization, based on its comparative advantages and collective efforts guided by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) in achieving its development endeavor.





Co-owned by the GoR and FAO, this document represents a reaffirmation of their development partnership. Efforts were made for the CPF to contribute towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 & 2 of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger while linking it to the FAO mandate and its Five global Strategic Objectives, alignment with various GoR's medium and long-term development programmes, and with the Rwanda United Nations Development Assistance Plan for Rwanda (UNDAP II – 2018-2023) as enshrined in sector strategies set up as top priority.

The FAO Rwanda CPF signifies FAO's mandate and commitment towards contribution to the GoR's priorities in food security, nutrition and rural development, as enshrined in the Fourth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4 2018-2024) and with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1 2017-2024). For its implementation, the GoR and FAO look forward to working in collaboration with, and getting the necessary support from concerned partners.



Endorsement

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda

The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Hon. Gérardine Mukeshimana

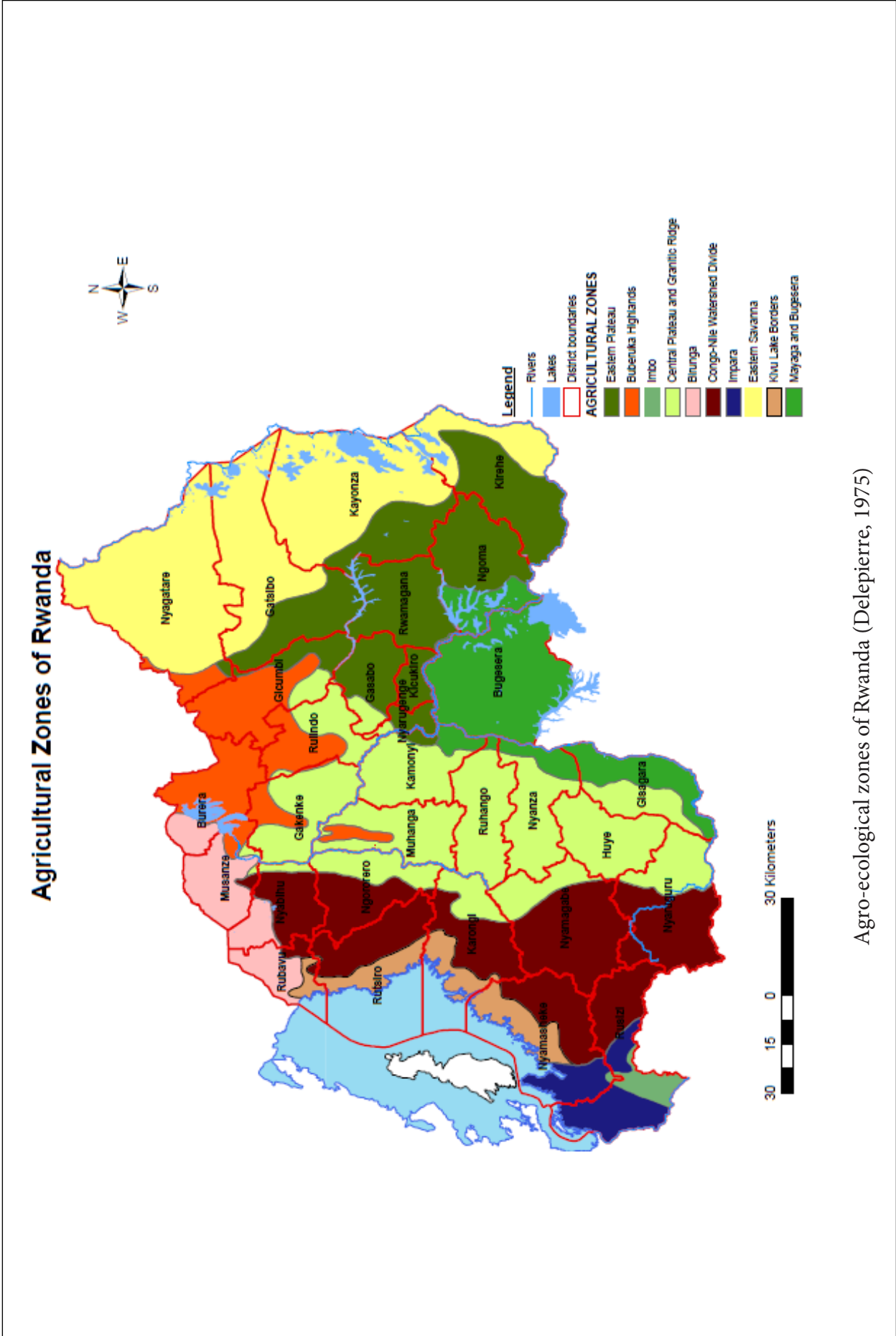
Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources

Gualbert Gbehounou

FAO Representative

Date:

Date:



Agro-ecological zones of Rwanda (Delepierre, 1975)

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) identifies government priorities to guide FAO partnership with, and support to the government in alignment with global, regional and national initiatives, policies, and strategies. It is developed through a results-based approach meant to build institutional synergies and reinforce FAO's commitment towards improvement of the population's livelihoods and food security, in a more harmonized and coordinated way. As the previous CPF linked to the First United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP I 2013-2018), the current CPF is informed by the Fourth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4 2018-2024) and with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1 2017-2024). It is also aligned with outcomes laid out in the Second United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II 2018-2023).

FAO Rwanda elaborated its first CPF in 2013 for the period of five years. That CPF was built on four priority areas, namely:

- (i) adopt coping mechanisms to improve food security, nutrition and resilience;
- (ii) adopt sustainable use of natural resources to increase agricultural productivity;
- (iii) develop agri-business and enhance value chains;
- (iv) enhance agriculture Knowledge Management.

The current CPF builds on the achievements of the previous CPF to continue the transformation of the sector from subsistence to a knowledge-based value adding sector.

Whilst the first two priority areas of both CPFs are similar, the current CPF places emphasis on integrated farming and diversified production systems. There is a strong focus on research and innovation to drive agricultural transformation. This entails introducing and adopting new varieties, disease mitigation, developing capacity of farmers to support intensification and value addition. On the third priority area, the current CPF stresses the need for inclusiveness of the market systems, value addition and diversification of markets, with a more pronounced involvement of the private sector.

Regarding the fourth priority area, the current CPF takes a broader look to encompass

more elements of the enabling environment beyond agriculture knowledge management.

The current CPF is expected to cost fewer financial resources than the previous one and its budget amounts to a total of USD 22 000 000. About 22 percent of the total required resources is available while 78 percent will need to be mobilized, mostly from bilateral and multilateral donors.



Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four government priority areas to guide FAO partnership with, and support to the Government of the Republic of Rwanda – bringing together innovative international good practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the next five years from 2019 to 2023.

The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with a large number of institutions: Government Ministries, Resource Partners/Donors, United Nations Agencies (UN Country Team), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society at large. The entities consulted are: Belgian Embassy, Care International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), District Officials, Department for International Development (DFID), International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA), Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of ICT and Innovation (MINICT), Ministry of Youth (MiniYouth), National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), National Early Childhood Development Program (NECDP), Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness Forum (RYAF), UN Women, the World Bank and FAO Team. The list is not exhaustive.




A farmer explaining to an FAO staff how the FAO implemented project has helped them re-establish their lives.©FAO

I. Country context and priorities

The total population of Rwanda is estimated at 11.8 million in 2016/17, and its structure remains very young, with 52 percent of the population aged 19 years or young. Youth population (16-30 years) makes up 26.6 percent of the total population of Rwanda.

Development in Rwanda has been remarkable over the past few decades, including improved livelihoods of Rwandans. Life expectancy increased from 49 in 2000 to 66.6 years in 2017. Poverty has reduced considerably from 60.4 percent in 2000 to 39.1 percent in 2013/14 and to 38.2 percent in 2016/17, while extreme poverty reduced from 40 percent in 2000 to 16 percent in 2016/17. However, the distribution of poverty reduction gains is not even between urban and rural areas. Estimations of total poverty from the Integrated Household Living Survey (EICV5) show that rural areas continue to have the highest poverty rate of 43.1 percent, compared to an average of 15.8 percent in urban areas. As for the extreme poverty, rural areas registered a higher rate as well at 18.1 percent compared to 5.9 percent in urban areas.

Economic growth was solid averaging 6.1 percent (2013-2016) against the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2) target of 11.5 percent over the period 2013-2020. Agriculture growth averaged 4.1 percent compared to 8.5 percent target, industry averaged 6.5 percent compared to 14 percent targeted, and services grew by 7.5 percent compared to 13.5 percent targeted over the same period. Key hindrances to slow agriculture growth are crop diseases and climate change effects. Other constraints included smallholding sizes of land, challenges in accessing credit due to risk perception, low value chain development, market connectivity and low farmer professionalization. Exports have become more diversified, but both traditional and non-traditional exports performance did not meet projections. Exports averaged a growth of about 15 percent between 2013 and 2016 against a 28 percent annual growth target.



Despite increasing gains in agricultural productivity, Rwandan households are increasingly dependent on markets to source their food for consumption. About 70 percent of all the food consumed in Rwanda is accessed through markets, rather than self-production. Malnutrition especially stunting also continues to be worrying with its increasing patterns over time (from 4.0 million in 2004-2006 to 4.8 million in 2014-2016).


Besides, there continues to be a strong nexus between poverty, rurality, which viciously connects to agriculture as the sector still employs the majority of the population who are mainly in rural areas. Therefore, synergies between social protection and agriculture policies need to be strengthened as they have the potential to positively drive impact for rural transformation, inclusive growth, improvement of nutrition and sustain agriculture development. Such synergies look adequate for Rwanda and are in line with national priorities and strategies as laid out in NST1.

The participation at the political and decision making levels and the reduction of the gender disparities across several sectors in Rwanda have been improving considerably. In the 2017 World Economic Forum Gender Parity Report, Rwanda ranked 4th out of 144 countries. That said, the country still faces challenges in economically empowering women, constraining its desire for inclusive socio-economic transformation. This is mainly due to deeply entrenched negative social norms and cultural mindsets.

Rwanda's long-range developmental aspirations are championed in the Vision 2050 which targets to transform Rwanda into an upper-middle income status country (USD 4 000 annual per capita income) by 2035 and a high-income status country (USD 12 000 annual per capita income) by 2050. The Vision 2050 is elaborated in five main pillars: Quality of Life; Modern Infrastructure and Livelihoods; Transformation for Prosperity, Values for Vision 2050, and International Cooperation and Positioning. Under this Vision, six primary drivers of the economic growth are identified: sustained human capital development; export dynamism and regional integration; well-managed urbanisation; competitive domestic enterprises; agricultural modernisation; as well as capable and accountable public institutions.



*Marie Chantal Akingeneye in her farm.
She receives daily on her feature phone information on nutrition
and farming. ©FAO Teopista Mutesi*



Anchored on the overarching vision of the country (Rwanda Vision 2050), the CPF is informed by nationally defined developmental priorities and objectives expressed in the 7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation (NST 1 2017-2024), a blend of the 7 Years Government Program (2017-2024) and the national medium-term development strategy, which were previously stand-alone documents. The NST1 identifies three pillars of development: economic transformation, social transformation, and transformational governance and good governance. It also encompasses cross-cutting areas, including capacity development, gender and family promotion, regional integration and international positioning, environment and climate change and disaster management.

The Economic Transformation Pillar presents a strategy to accelerate private-sector-led economic growth and increased productivity. Transformation objectives laid out in the NST1 document, under this pillar, are directly reflected into the CPF formulation, namely: (i) promote industrial development, export promotion and expansion of trade related infrastructure; (ii) increase agriculture and livestock quality, productivity and production; and (iii) sustainably exploit natural resources and protect the environment. The social transformation pillar entails strategic interventions for social transformation and goes beyond measures such as GDP per capita to bringing positive qualitative change in all aspects of people's lives. This pillar is indeed of paramount significance and importance to FAO's work over the current CPF period, especially with regard to ensuring gender equality across all priority areas and outcomes. The transformational governance pillar aims to consolidate and provide building blocks for equitable transformational and sustainable national development. Furthermore, the economic transformation pillar stipulates seven priority areas, five of which are integrated into the current CPF. Besides, two of the five priorities of the social transformation pillar of the NST1 are also considered under CPF priorities. The transformational governance is equally an essential pillar that speaks to the CPF priorities. Among the six priorities of this pillar, three are integrated into CPF framing.

The three pillars (of the NST1) encapsulated in the section above are aligned with Rwanda's vision to reach upper middle-income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050, especially with regard to two of the five main areas (quality of life and

transformation for prosperity). The three pillars also align with the regional, continental and global developmental frameworks namely, the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050, the African Union Agenda 2063 and its First 10-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Key pillars of NST1 particularly on economic transformation (NST1 Pillar 1: priority area 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7) and social transformation (NST1 Pillar 2: priority area 1, 2, and 5) are equally considered key to the CPF. Priority area 5 and 6 of the transformational governance pillar are also of paramount importance to the attainment of the development agenda of the country, and thus key considerations for this CPF.

The economic transformation and social transformation pillars guide the (i) development and support of the value chain development and value addition in agriculture, especially the following subsectors: agro-processing, meat and dairy, horticulture; (ii) promotion of research and development as a key to fast-tracking Rwanda's economic transformation; (iii) expansion of the role of the private sector in domestic market recapturing; (iv) enlarging agricultural export base. Further areas emphasize the need to improve the production and productivity and to embrace and apply new modes and techniques; and put in place mechanisms to increase access to finance for farmers. Finally, the economic transformation pillar underlines the need for a more sustainable management of natural resources and environment to transition Rwanda towards a green economy.

On the agricultural sector side, the NST1 aims to increase average productivity of key crops by 2024 with an anticipated doubling of yields in maize, irish potato, beans, and fruits; and an increase of at least 30 percent on average in rice, wheat, cassava, sweet potatoes, soybean, and vegetables. The Strategy also places an emphasis on the livestock investment and production. It targets an increase in the quantity of meat and dairy products, especially milk, from 776 284 MT (2017) to 925 748 MT (2024), meat from 138 231 MT (2017) to 175 164 MT (2024) and eggs produced from 7 475 MT (2017) to 11 211 MT by 2024.




Farmers in Nyaruguru District after harvesting tomatoes from the greenhouse built by FAO in collaboration with other UN agencies. ©FAO Teopista Mutesi

In addition, ensuring and sustaining food security, nutrition and poverty reduction (particularly targeting the poor and most food insecure and malnourished households) is an integral part of the current CPF. On top of that, the Strategy seeks to strengthen the commercialization of crop and animal resource value chains by increasing private sector engagement, promoting market-oriented agribusinesses, and capturing greater in-country surplus and value addition.

NST1 also envisages a sustainable management of natural resources and environment to transition Rwanda towards a green economy. It is in this regard that the Strategy projects an upward trend in the area covered by forest. By means of forest landscape restoration, the area covered by forest will be increased and sustained at 30 percent till 2024 from 29.6 percent in 2017. To ensure optimal allocation and use of land, efforts will be directed towards strengthening land administration and management, including rationalization and harmonization of land use master plans at both national and district levels.

At the sectoral level, the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) of 2017 that contains very specific policy statements and strategies for production, processing, financing and capacity building, guides the CPF. Rwanda's Fourth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA4) is the vital strategy document and it outlines priority investments in agriculture and estimates required resources for the agriculture sector for the period 2018-2024. It is the delivery mechanism of NAP and represents the agriculture sector's strategic document under Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation. On the livestock side, strategic direction of the current CPF is inspired by the Rwanda Livestock Master Plan (LMP 2018-2023) that sets out the investment intervention (better genetics, feed and health services) which could help improve productivity and total production in the key livestock value chains for cow dairy, red meat, poultry and pork. The current CPF is also informed by the National Agribusiness Investment Promotion Strategy (NAIPS) of 2017, a subsidiary of NAP. It mainly seeks to promote increased private sector agribusiness investment in Rwanda and to guide public sector measures to achieve this goal.

Further strategy documents include the Gender and Youth Mainstreaming Strategy of 2019 whose aim is to support the implementation of the PSTA4 and the NAP, to ensure that



women, men and youth benefit equally from policy action, programs and activities and that inequality is not perpetuated, and thus spells out important considerations to guide the implementation of both strategies. Still on equity strand, PSTA4 gives considerable weight to social protection interventions, an area where FAO has already added value too. The Rwanda Domestic Market Recapturing Strategy is another relevant document to the elaboration of this CPF. It aims to support local production for the domestic market, remove obstacles to production or access to markets, thus enabling the reduction of the Rwanda's trade deficit. The CPF also considers key recommendations of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development that will help Rwanda to gradually become a developed climate-resilient, low-carbon economy as targeted by the Vision 2050. It also takes into account the National Disaster Risk Management Plan of 2013 beyond climate change and climate related shocks (e.g. plant and animal diseases).

These national and sectoral development policies and strategies are aligned with a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – mainly SDG1 on ending poverty including promoting conducive policy frameworks (1b); SDG 1.3 on implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, and by 2030 achieving substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; mainstreaming of gender issues (1.5); SDG2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition; SDG5 on gender equality; SDG6 on water for all; SDG8 on decent work and economic growth; SDG12 on responsible consumption and production; SDG13 on climate change actions; SDG14 on life below water; SDG15 on the responsible utilisation of terrestrial ecosystems, and SDG17 on the implementation of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. CPF is also aligned and will contribute to the African Union's Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Second United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II 2018-2023).

The CPF priority areas contribute directly to FAO Strategic Objectives and its three Regional Initiatives (delivering mechanism) for Africa: i) Africa's Commitment to End Hunger by 2025, ii) Sustainable Production Intensification and Value Chain Development in Africa, and iii) Building Resilience in Africa's Drylands.



Increased use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) among the youth will spur more job creation in agriculture. ©FAO Teopista Mutesi



II. FAO's contribution and expected results

The Government of Rwanda, FAO and other stakeholders have defined the CPF priorities based on FAO's competence, comparative advantage, as well as experience so as to contribute to the three priority areas expressed by the government in its NST1, as indicated above. The CPF has identified four priorities, namely:

- (1) Innovative approaches to promote sustainable and integrated Crop, Livestock and Aquaculture production systems promoted.
- (2) Food security, nutrition and climate and other shocks resilient agriculture improved through sustainable and diversified production systems.
- (3) Inclusiveness of agricultural market systems as well as value addition and competitiveness of diversified agricultural commodities in domestic, regional and international markets promoted.
- (4) Enhanced enabling environment and Responsive institutions for effective and efficient delivery of Services.

One of the Government's priorities is to accelerate agriculture transformation by means of promoting research and innovation, that is, introducing new crop varieties, disease mitigation, as well as enhancing farmers' knowledge and skills to support specialization, intensification, diversification, and value addition. In a bid to contribute effectively to that priority, FAO will focus action on achieving the following results:

- Farmers are engaged in innovative agricultural practices and improved business management (innovative agricultural practices enhanced).
- Effective extension services are supported.
- Skills developed for agriculture value chain including farmers' organization, women and youth.

In line with the UNDAF II, supporting the implementation of existing national policies and strategic frameworks will be a key aspect under this priority.

**Priority
2**

Food security, nutrition and climate and other shocks resilient agriculture improved through sustainable and diversified production systems

As Rwanda modernises into a knowledge-based economy, agriculture remains the backbone for sustained economic growth, with the potential of providing high quality livelihoods for the population - the sector contributes about a third to the Gross domestic product (GDP), and employs about 70 percent of the population.

That said, the attainment of the country's vision will require substantial efforts geared at improving the productivity and building a resilient economy.

This entails the need of increased yields and diversification into high-value commodities; access to increased resilience to climate change and sustainable land and water and husbandry management; and production, access and utilization of nutritious food. Against this backdrop, FAO will pursue the achievement of the following results:

- Climate-resilient agriculture, risk-informed and sustainable agro-ecological crop production systems promoted.
- Animal production and fisheries improved.

The structural transformation of the Rwandan economy will essentially require enhancing value addition, promoting diversification, boosting the export base and fostering market linkages. Against this end, FAO will focus on the achievement of the following results:

- Initiatives to demonstrate and promote production and appropriate post-harvest handling technologies and processing techniques are conducted.
- Initiatives and activities compliant with sustainable market linkages are conducted in the country, especially to promote long-term contract farming models.
- Initiatives to support the development of online trading systems/platforms are conducted to support and enhance regional and domestic trade & market.
- National organizations (producers, private actors, governmental) are capacitated to establish regulations and certification schemes and investment plans to support improvement of quality and standards of agricultural products.

**Priority
4**

Enhanced enabling environment and responsive institutions for effective and efficient delivery of services

Under this priority area, FAO will mainly seek to attain the following results:

- Evidence based policies/strategies and regulatory frameworks across agriculture sub-sectors are developed or reviewed.
- Capacities of members of parliament on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) including the right to adequate food are strengthened.
- Strengthened institutional capacities on evidence-based management and learning/harnessing effective service delivery within the sector and across other sectors and different levels.
- Strengthened capacities targeting private sector engagement in agriculture sector.

The main themes cutting across these outputs are essentially the mainstreaming of gender issues and due consideration and inclusion of the youth.



Farmers in Rulindo using the four ICT4Ag mobile phone apps. They can now access information on nutrition, weather, animal health and markets.©FAO

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The implementation of this CPF requires financial resources amounting to USD 22 000 000. Of this amount, USD 4 864 433 (22%) is available; while USD 15 370 567 (70%) will need to be mobilized from bilateral and multilateral donors: USD 3 102 567 (14%) will be derived from South-South Cooperation (SSC) while the biggest portion of the required resources (a total of USD 12 268 000 i.e. 56%) will need to be mobilized through voluntary contributions.

It is envisaged that USD 1 765 000 (8%) of the resources required to implement the CPF will be from FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) during the CPF implementation period.

Furthermore, the need to partner with other agencies of the United Nations is a key aspect of achieving the results indicated in the CPF. To this end, the UN Development System in Rwanda has prioritised an area-based programming approach, as well as joint resource mobilization as key drivers to address government priorities. Partnerships with civil society, farmers' unions, academia and the private sector are a key part of FAO Rwanda's strategy to attain and sustain results, in a cost-effective way.

Monitoring and evaluation of the CPF will be in accordance with the results framework and monitoring and evaluation plan agreed upon by FAO and the Government of Rwanda. CPF reporting will be done annually and fed into the corporate system and the UNDP to show progress on implementation. Implementing partners will provide periodic reports on progress, achievements and results in accordance with a format established by the Government and FAO. Mid-term and final reviews of the CPF will also be done.

Major changes in country circumstances or context can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2 : UN system linkages

Annex 3 : TCP indicative pipeline

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Priority 1: Innovative approaches to promote sustainable and integrated crop, livestock and aquaculture production systems promoted							
Country Outcome: Innovative approaches to promote sustainable and integrated Crop, Livestock and Aquaculture production systems are enhanced (SDG1, SDG2, SDG5, SDG8, SDG13; UNDAF 1, 2)							
Related UNDAF II Outcomes (outcome 1 and Outcome 2):							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all – UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2023, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change 							
Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 2): Sustainable Production Intensification and Value Chain Development in Africa							
Output	Indicator/target	Total estimated resources required	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and others)	
			Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)	TCP/Assessed contributions		
Output 1.1: Farmers are engaged in innovative agricultural practices and improved business management (innovative agricultural practices enhanced) SDG Target 1.1; 8.2; 13.1; 13.2; 13.3	By 2023, at least three (3) innovative practices for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change induced effects promoted	3 700 000	50 000	2 500 000	700 000	450 000	MINAGRI; Ministry of Environment; NAEB; RAB; Rwanda Meteorology Agency; REMA
	<i>Corporate output Indicator 2.1.1; 2.3.2</i> By 2023, at least twenty cooperatives (including men, women and youth) adopted digital innovations and initiatives in business management (e.g. digital financial record keeping)						
	<i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i>						

<p>By 2023, at least four (4) types of innovative mechanization practices developed and tested through partnerships</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB</p>
<p>By 2023, at least one (1) kit of mobile soil testing equipment and other related Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies provided to MINAGRI</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB; MINICT; RISA and PSF – ICT chamber</p>
<p>By 2020, at least one agriculture zone equipped with soil fertility management technology tools</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB; MINICT, RISA; PSF – ICT chamber</p>
<p>By 2022, at least twenty (20) cooperatives (including women, men and youth) adopted innovative post-harvest techniques</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	<p>MINAGRI; MINICT; PSF</p>
<p>By 2023, at least 10 districts adopted and effectively implemented an early warning system in agricultural sector</p>	<p>MINAGRI; MINICT; Rwanda Meteorology Agency; RISA</p>



<p>Output 1.2: Effective extension services are supported</p> <p><i>SDG Target 2.a</i></p>	<p><i>Corporate output indicator 5.2.1</i></p> <p>By 2021, at least sixty crop farmers' associations throughout the country integrated livestock keeping and/or aquaculture into their farming systems</p>	<p>By 2023, at least one innovative and sustainable partnership that engages the private sector in the promotion of investment in agri-food systems is enabled</p>	<p><i>Corporate output indicator 5.2.1</i></p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB; MINECOFIN; Rwanda Agriculture and Livestock Inspection and Certification Services (RALIS)</p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB; MINECOFIN; Rwanda Agriculture and Livestock Inspection and Certification Services (RALIS)</p>	<p>MINAGRI; One Acre Fund; USAID (Hinga Weze)</p>	<p>MINAGRI; MINICT; RYAF</p>	
	<p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.2.1</i></p>	<p>1 000 000</p>	<p>380 000</p>	<p>470 000</p>	<p>100 000</p>	<p>50 000</p>		
	<p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.1</i></p>	<p>By 2023, at least 150 farmers facilitators in eight pilot districts adopted the harmonized extension messages</p>						
	<p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.1</i></p>	<p>By 2023, at least twenty (20) farmers' associations across the country strengthened and enabled to transfer knowledge and technology to different value chain actors</p>						
	<p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.2</i></p>							

<p>Output 1.3: Skills developed for agriculture value chain including farmers' organization, women and youth SDG Target 2.3; 5.5</p>	<p>By 2023, at least five (5) radio shows organized on agricultural success stories <i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.2</i></p>	<p>1 000 000</p> <p>637 433</p> <p>100 000</p> <p>162 567</p> <p>100 000</p> <p>100 000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment; MINAGRI</p>	<p>Bilateral Donors; Multilateral Organizations; RYAF; MINAGRI</p>
	<p>By 2022, training materials (digital, audios, and videos, printed...) adopted by twenty (20) farmer cooperatives <i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.2</i></p>			
	<p>By 2022, at least 100 FFS facilitators capacity development activity (Training of Trainers) conducted <i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.2</i></p>			
	<p>By 2022, three (3) capacity building sessions on climate change delivered to farmers' associations <i>Corporate output indicator 6.1.3</i></p>			
	<p>By 2022, at least five (5) professional trainings to pre-service, in service professionals supported</p>			
	<p>RAB; MINAGRI; MINICT</p>			
	<p>Ministry of Environment; MINAGRI</p>			
	<p>MINAGRI; Ministry of Environment; MINICOM; RYAF; Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)</p>			



<p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.3.1</i></p> <p>By 2021, at least one training session conducted on emerging diseases for veterinary extensionists</p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB; Rwanda Council of Veterinary Doctors (RCVD)</p>						
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 6.1.3; 5.2.1</i></p> <p>By 2023, at least twenty (20) youth, women and farmers' associations and cooperatives skills improved in agribusiness development</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF); MINICOM; MINAGRI; RCA</p>						
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.3.1</i></p> <p>By 2023, at least five (5) capacity development sessions for improved beekeeping are conducted</p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB</p>						
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.3.1; 5.2.1</i></p>							
<p>Total resources required</p>							<p>5 700 000</p>
							<p>1 067 433</p>
							<p>3 070 000</p>
							<p>962 567</p>
							<p>600 000</p>

Priority 2: Food security, nutrition and climate and other shocks resilient agriculture improved through sustainable and diversified production systems

Country Outcome Indicator: Food security, nutrition and climate resilient agriculture enhanced through sustainable and diversified production systems [SDG1, SDG2, SDG 3, SDG12, SDG 13; UNDAF II 1.2, 2.2]

Related UNDAF II Outcome:

- UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all
- UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2023, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change

Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 2, 3): Sustainable Production Intensification and Value Chain Development in Africa/Building Resilience in Africa's Drylands

Output	Indicator/target	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)	TCP/Assessed contributions	
Output 2.1: Climate-resilient agriculture, risk-informed and sustainable agro-ecological crop production systems promoted SDG Target 1.5; 2.5, 2.1; 12.2; 12.6, 13.1	By 2022, at least fifty (50) farmers' cooperatives increased their capacity on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable agro-ecological practices Corporate output indicator 2.1.2; 2.3.2	3 000 000	1 715 000	240 000	65 000	Ministry of Youth; MINAGRI; Ministry of Environment; MIGEPROF, MINICOM; RCA
	By 2023, at least two (2) radio talk shows about livelihood building in areas affected by disasters Corporate output indicator 5.1.2					Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA); MINAGRI; Rwanda Meteorology Agency; RALIS

<p>By 2023, at least three (3) sessions on good practices in pest and disease management technologies supported</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 5.1.2; 5.2.1</i></p>	<p>By 2022, at least one insurance scheme for crop and livestock is adopted by farmers to protect small farmers from shocks</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 5.1.2; 5.3.2</i></p>							MINAGRI; Ministry of Environment; RAB	
								MINAGRI; MINECOFIN; RAB	
<p>Output 2.2: Animal production and fisheries improved</p> <p><i>SGD target 2.5; 2.3; 3.9</i></p>								MINAGRI; RAB	
								<p>By 2023, at least ten (10) producer cooperatives are trained on good practices in animal husbandry techniques, disease management</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	100 000
								<p>By 2023, at least ten (10) Milk Collection Center (MCC) cooperatives are trained on good industry practices, production, management and utilization of livestock feed resources</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	400 000
<p>By 2023, at least one animal genetic improvement program reinforced</p>								MINAGRI; RALIS; RAB	
								RALIS; MINAGRI; RAB	

	<p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p> <p>By 2023, at least two thousands (2 000) households involved in livestock and fisheries improved and diversified their nutrition</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.2</i></p>						<p>MINAGRI; RALIS; RAB</p>
	<p>By 2023, at least two (2) workshops are supported to strengthen the capacity of actors on One Health Approach</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.1</i></p>						<p>World Health Organization (WHO); RALIS; MINAGRI, RAB; Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC); Ministry of Health (MoH)</p>
<p>Total resources required</p>		<p>6 000 000</p>	<p>2 075 000</p>	<p>3 120 000</p>	<p>640 000</p>	<p>165 000</p>	



Priority 3: Inclusiveness of agricultural market systems as well as value addition and competitiveness of diversified agricultural commodities in domestic, regional and international markets promoted						
Country Outcome Indicator: Inclusiveness of agricultural market systems, increased value addition and competitiveness of diversified agricultural commodities for domestic, regional and international markets [SDG1, SDG2, SDG12, SDG14, SDG17; UNDAF II 1, 2]						
Related UNDAF II Outcomes:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all – UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2023, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change 						
Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 2): Sustainable Production Intensification and Value Chain Development in Africa						
Output	Indicator/target	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and others)	
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
			Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
Output 3.1: Initiatives to demonstrate and promote production and appropriate post-harvest handling technologies and processing techniques are conducted <i>SDG Target 1.2; 1.4; 2.3; 12.3</i>	By 2023, one study conducted to analyze post-harvest loss and suggest strategies for mitigation <i>Corporate output indicator 4.4.2</i>	2 000 000	1 500 000	400 000	100 000	MINAGRI; RAB; PSF
	By 2023, at least one improved post-harvest technology is enhanced <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i>	0				MINAGRI; RAB; PSF
	By 2023, at least five (5) rounds of community sensitization on agricultural good practices and on-farm demonstration through farmer field school approach are carried out <i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.2</i>					

<p>Output 3.2: Initiatives and activities compliant with sustainable market linkages are conducted in the country, especially to promote long-term contract farming models</p> <p><i>SDG Target 2.3; 17.6</i></p>	<p>By 2022 , at least ten (10) farmer cooperatives (including men, women, youth) are trained on storage good practices</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.2</i></p>	<p>By 2023, knowledge seminars on contract farming models are conducted at least for ten (10) farmers' associations</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.2</i></p>	<p>By 2022, at least one high-level policy dialogue is held with financial institutions and agribusiness executives to explore opportunities for market linkages of agricultural products</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.2</i></p>	<p>By 2023, atleast three (3) "market matching" exercises are organized</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.2</i></p>	<p>1 900 000</p>	<p>600 000</p>	<p>900 000</p>	<p>200 000</p>	<p>200 000</p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB</p>
	<p>RYAF; MINAGRI; RAB; MINICOM; multi-lateral partners</p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB; RYAF</p>	<p>MINAGRI; RAB; RYAF</p>	<p>MINAGRI; MINICOM</p>						



	By 2022, at least one study on business profitability on selected value chains is carried out <i>Corporate output indicator 4.4.2</i>						MINAGRI; MINICOM
Output 3.3: Initiatives to support the development of online trading systems/platforms are conducted to support and enhance regional and domestic trade & market <i>SDG target 2.3</i>	By 2023, at least two market information tools are developed and applied <i>Corporate output indicator 4.4.2</i>	1 200 000	283 000	717 000	100 000	100 000	MINAGRI; MINICOM; MINICT; Rwanda Development Board (RDB); RISA
	By 2022, online trading systems regulations or/and guidelines are developed or revised <i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.2</i>						MINAGRI; RDB; MINICOM; MINICT; RISA
	By 2023, at least one capacity development seminar conducted to sensitize national actors on online trading strategy <i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.2</i>						MINAGRI; MINICOM; MINICT; RISA
	By 2023, at least one commercial quality standard for agricultural produce is developed or revised <i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.2</i>	1 300 000	150 000	850 000	200 000	100 000	MINAGRI; MINICOM; RALIS; RAB; Rwanda Standards Board (RSB)
Output 3.4: National organizations (producers, private actors, governmental) are capacitated to establish regulations and certification schemes and							

<p>investment plans to support improvement of quality and standards of agricultural products</p> <p><i>SDG target 14.4</i></p>	<p>By 2023, at least (2) seminars are organized for relevant actors on practical application of standards</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.2</i></p>	<p>6 400 000</p>	<p>1 033 000</p>	<p>3 967 000</p>	<p>900 000</p>	<p>500 000</p>	<p>MINAGRI; MINICOM; RALIS; RAB; RSB; Rwanda Inspection and Certification Authority (RICA)</p>
<p>Total resources required</p>		<p>6 400 000</p>	<p>1 033 000</p>	<p>3 967 000</p>	<p>900 000</p>	<p>500 000</p>	



Priority 4: Enhanced enabling environment and responsive institutions for effective and efficient delivery of services						
Country Outcome Indicator: Enhanced enabling environment and responsive institutions for effective and efficient delivery of services [SDG1, SDG2, SDG5, SDG9, SDG13, SDG14, SDG17; UNDAF II 1.4; 2.1; 3.4]						
Related UNDAF II Outcome (2): By 2023, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change						
Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 1): Africa's Commitment to End Hunger by 2025						
Output	Indicator/ target	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and others)	
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
		Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions		
Output 4.1: Evidence based policies/strategies and regulatory frameworks across agriculture sub-sectors are developed or reviewed <i>SDG Target 2.a; 9.b</i>	By 2022, at least one regulatory framework on food safety or nutrition-sensitive agriculture or agriculture inputs is developed or revised	600 000	50 000	50 000	MINAGRI; MINICOM; RALIS; RAB; MINALOC; LODA; NECDP; RSB	
	<i>Corporate output indicator 1.2.1</i> By 2022, at least one technical assistance on Water Governance is provided to national institutions <i>Corporate output indicator 6.4.2</i>					MINAGRI; Ministry of Environment; Rwanda Water Resources Management Authority; RAB; Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA)
	By 2022, two workshops are carried out to review and update the agriculture gender strategy <i>Corporate output indicator 6.3.1; 6.3.2</i>				MINAGRI; MIGEPROF	

Output 4.2: Capacities of members of parliament on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) including the right to adequate food are strengthened <i>SDG Target 1.6; 2.1; 2.c; 5.c</i>	By 2023, a technical support is provided to strengthen the existing national parliamentary alliance on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) <i>Corporate output indicator 1.4.2</i>	900 000	0	600 000	150 000	150 000	Rwanda Parliament; MINAGRI
	By 2023, at least three (3) capacity development events are organized on good practices related to legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms on food security, nutrition and gender <i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.2</i>						
Output 4.3: Strengthened institutional capacities on evidence-based management and learning/harnessing effective service delivery within the sector and across other sectors and different levels <i>SDG Target 13.2; 13.b; 17.18</i>	By 2023, national institutions capacities are strengthened on evidence generation using protocols and tools to improve informed-decision making and learning <i>Corporate output indicator 6.2.1; 6.2.2; 6.2.3</i>	1 000 000	89 000	711 000	100 000	100 000	MINAGRI; Ministry of Environment; MINALOC; National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR); MINICOM
	By 2023, at least three (3) cross-sectoral policy dialogues are conducted on the coherence and harmonized programming on cross-cutting issues (e.g. nutrition, food safety, youth and gender, resilience, climate change adaptation, social protection etc.) <i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.1; 2.1.2; 3.4.1</i>						



	By 2023, the National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) implemented across agriculture sub-sectors <i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.2</i>								MINAGRI; MINALOC; MoH; MIGEPROF
	By 2022, a national food safety and food trade platform is established and strengthened <i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.1; 4.1.2</i>								RSB; MINICOM; MINAGRI; RALIS; Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority (FDA)
Output 4.4: Strengthened capacities targeting private sector engagement in agriculture sector	By 2023, at least three (3) sessions are organized to strengthen private sector capacities to increase investments in agriculture sector and market expansion <i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.1; 4.2.1; 4.3.2</i>	1 000 000	0	500 000	300 000	200 000			MINAGRI; MINICOM; PSF; RYAF; RDB
	By 2023, at least one youth employment facility in agriculture is established <i>Corporate output indicator 3.2.1</i>								Ministry of Labor (MIFOTRA); MINAGRI; MINICOM; RYAF
SDG Target 1.4; 2.3; 5.5	By 2023, at least ten (10) sessions of capacity development are conducted for youth, men and women organizations engaged in agri-business <i>Corporate output indicator 3.2.1</i>								MINAGRI; MINICT; Ministry of Youth and Culture (MINIYOUTH); MIGEPROF; RYAF
	Total resources required	3 900 000	689 000	2 111 000	600 000	500 000			

Indicative budget summary per priority area and per output

Priority area	Output and Indicator	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships			TCP/Assessed contributions		
Priority 1	Output 1.1:	3 700 000	50 000	2 500 000	700 000	450 000
	Output 1.2	1 000 000	380 000	470 000	100 000	50 000
	Output 1.3	1 000 000	637 433	100 000	162 567	100 000
	Total (1)	5 700 000	1 067 433	3 070 000	962 567	600 000
Priority area 2	Output and Indicator	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
	Voluntary (including UTF)			SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
	Output 2.1	3 000 000	1 715 000	980 000	240 000	65 000
Output 2.2	3 000 000	360 000	2 140 000	400 000	100 000	
Total (2)	6 000 000	2 075 000	3 120 000	640 000	165 000	
Priority area 3	Output and Indicator	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
	Voluntary (including UTF)			SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
	Output 3.1	2 000 000	0	1 500 000	400 000	100 000
	Output 3.2	1 900 000	600 000	900 000	200 000	200 000
	Output 3.3	1 200 000	283 000	717 000	100 000	100 000
Output 3.4	1 300 000	150 000	850 000	200 000	100 000	
Total (3)	6 400 000	1 033 000	3 967 000	900 000	500 000	
Priority area 4	Output and Indicator	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
	Voluntary (including UTF)			SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
	Output 4.1	1 000 000	600 000	300 000	50 000	50 000
	Output 4.2	900 000	0	600 000	150 000	150 000
	Output 4.3	1 000 000	89 000	711 000	100 000	100 000
Output 4.4	1 000 000	0	500 000	300 000	200 000	
Total (4)	3 900 000	689 000	2 111 000	600 000	500 000	
GRAND TOTAL		22 000 000	4 864 433	12 268 000	3 102 567	1 765 000
PERCENTAGE		100	22	56	14	8

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The Government of Rwanda and the United Nations (UN) have become part of the global initiative known as “Delivering as One” (DaO) or “One UN” since 2008. Following this period, the first common programming framework known as Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) [2008-2013] was developed. Subsequently, the First United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP I) 2013-2018 was elaborated with contribution from FAO. UNDAP I informed UNDAP II elaboration among all contributing UN agencies operating in Rwanda, including FAO. It is also worth noting that UNDAP II preparation significantly benefitted from the parallel development of the Vision 2050, the NST1 2017-2024, and various sector strategic plans that are, at the same time, the basis for the development of the current CPF.

The UNDAP strongly encourages UN agencies to build and reinforce synergies for the implementation of outputs and key actions to effectively contribute to the achievement of UNDAP outcomes, which are aligned with national development strategies. In a bid effectively and efficiently gain from the synergy, the concept of flagship projects and programs was adopted with the main purpose of strengthening the relevance of UN contribution towards national development efforts.

UNDAP therefore attempts to support Rwanda’s strategic orientation as elucidated in the strategy documents mentioned above, especially the NST1.

FAO Rwanda is mainly engaged in agriculture, food security and nutrition, natural resources management (land, forestry and environment) and disaster risk management. FAO also provides support for the implementation of an array of projects and programmes, either through collaborative efforts with other UN agencies under “One UN”, and/or bilateral and multilateral agencies, or as “stand-alone”. It is within this context that FAO is optimizing its comparative advantages, and indeed, Rwanda should draw upon not only from lessons learned from past organization’s experience in the country, but also from the FAO subregional (SFE) and regional (RAF) offices and collaboration with other UN agencies operating in Rwanda to serve the common purpose and contribute significantly to Rwanda’s development aspirations.

Both the UNDAP II and the CPF will be implemented within nearly the same period – from 2018 to 2023, and from 2019 to 2023, respectively. There are therefore good possibilities for joint programming with other agencies. Furthermore, there is also good congruence with the NST1, which is implemented from 2017 to 2024.



Small-scale irrigation technologies enhance farm productivity, rural incomes and employment along the agricultural value chains. ©FAO/Teopista Mutesi

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline 2019-2023

Country		Rwanda			
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2019	Month January	End: Year 2023	Month December	
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year 2019	Month January	End: Year 2023	Month December	
Ref. to CPF priority and output	TCP contribution to CPF result		Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
	Title or Thematic Area (TCP and TCP facility)				
Priority 1: Innovation and Extension					
Output 1.1: Farmers are engaged in innovative agricultural practices and improved business management (Innovative agricultural practices enhanced)	Title: TCP/RWA/3701/C1 Support to Agricultural Services and Digital Inclusion in Rwanda Objective: Provide the rural farmers with better and more equitable access to agricultural information and knowledge, productive resources, services, and markets using ICT		2018-2019	50 000	MINAGRI
Output 1.2: Effective extension services are supported	Title: TCP/RWA/3704 Bioenergy and Food Security Assessment and Capacity Building for Rwanda Objective: The proposed TCP was developed to respond to the request for support from the Government of Rwanda in relation to their ongoing work on the Biomass Energy Strategy for Rwanda. More specifically the TCP will assist the Government in some key areas related to the bioenergy assessment components which are currently lacking		2019-2020	284 000	Ministry of Environment MINAGRI, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Development partners and other public and private stakeholders
Output 1.3: Skills developed for agriculture value chain including farmers organization, women and youth	Title: UTF/RWA/042/RWA Technical Support to Rwanda Dairy Development Project (TA-RDDP) Objective: Contribute to pro-poor national economic growth and improve the livelihood of resource-poor rural households (focusing on food security, nutrition and empowerment of women		2019-2021	637 433	(MINAGRI, RAB, Districts)

<p>and youth) in a sustainable and climate-resilient dairy value chain development</p>				
<p>Priority 2: Productivity and Resilience</p>				
<p>Output 2.1: Climate Resilient Agriculture and sustainable agro-ecological crop production systems promoted</p>	<p>Title: GCP/GLO/275/MUL Building climate resilience in city region food systems through adapted production systems</p> <p>Objective: Provide technical and policy assistance to local stakeholders to develop integrated and participatory intervention strategies and policies aiming to increase climate resilience of food systems in 3 city regions (including Kigali), with focus on small scale production</p> <p>Title: UTF/RWA/037/RWA Technical Support to Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (TA-SAIP)</p> <p>Objective: Increase agricultural productivity, market access and food security in targeted rural areas</p>	<p>2019-2021</p>	<p>300 000</p>	<p>City of Kigali, MINAGRI, RAB</p>
	<p>Title: TCP/RWA/3608 Support to the Government of Rwanda in sustainable control and management of Fall Armyworm</p> <p>Objective: FAO Rwanda has designed the project proposal in collaboration with MINAGRI with the objective of significantly reducing FAW likely damage on crops and the subsequent negative impact on food security and livestock feed with strengthening Capacities at all levels to monitor and manage the FAW infestations and its spread</p>	<p>2019-2023</p>	<p>1 497 888</p>	<p>MINAGRI, RAB, International Consultants, national service providers, districts.</p>
	<p>Title: TCP/RWA/3707 Promotion of safer alternatives to Severely Hazardous Pesticides Formulations (SHPFs) and creation of Organic crops producers Cooperatives for sale as IGA in Rwanda</p>	<p>2018-2019</p>	<p>284 000</p>	<p>RAB, districts/sectors</p>
		<p>2019-2020</p>	<p>99 000</p>	<p>MINAGRI, RAB, RALIS and REMA</p>



	<p>Objective: Promotion of healthy, sustainable and hazardous pesticides-free agriculture at national level</p>			
	<p>Title: TCP/RWA/3702 Support for Enhancing the Production and Distribution of Seeds and Healthy Banana Planting Materials</p> <p>Objective: Contribution to the rehabilitation of banana farms and sustainable value chain development of the other selected crops</p>	2018 - 2020	257 000	MINAGRI and districts
Priority 3: Inclusive Markets and Value Addition				
<p>Output 3.2: Initiatives and activities compliant with sustainable market linkages are conducted in the country, especially to promote long-term contract farming models</p>	<p>Title: GCP /INT/335/MUL Integrated Country Approach (ICA) for boosting decent jobs for youth in the agri-food system</p> <p>Objective: The Integrated Country Approach for boosting decent jobs for youth in the agri-food system (ICA project) will support countries in adopting and implementing more youth-inclusive agri-food system development policies, strategies and programmes towards reduction of rural poverty and distress migration among the rural youth by reducing unemployment and underemployment</p>	2018 - 2022	600 000	MINAGRI, MINICYOUTH, RYAF and other youth fora.
<p>Output 3.3: Initiatives to support the development of online trading systems/platforms are conducted to support and enhance regional and domestic trade & market</p>	<p>Title: TCP/RWA/3706: Support Local suppliers' capacity development and promotion of e-Commerce for agricultural value chains in Rwanda</p> <p>Objective: Strengthen the capacity of local suppliers (Trade stakeholders) and support digital commerce capacity development based on an assessed capacity development needs and skills required, in order, to link local suppliers with big buyers both in and outside Rwanda</p>	2019-2021	185 000	RDB, MINAGRI and MINICOM

<p>Output 3.4: National organizations (producers, private actors, governmental) are capacitated to establish regulations and certification schemes and investment plans to support improvement of quality and standards of agricultural products</p>	<p>Title: GCP /GLO/893/MUL Codex Trust Fund 2A Objective: Improve food safety and public health in developing and transition economy countries to increase their participation to international trade in food</p>	2019-2021		150 000	RSB		
Priority 4: Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions							
<p>Output 4.1: Evidence-based policies/ strategies and regulatory frameworks across agriculture sub-sectors are developed or reviewed</p>	<p>Title: GCP /GLO/907/GER Knowing water better: Towards fairer and more sustainable access to natural resources for greater food security (KnoWat) Objective: Develop an integrative approach to water resources assessments that includes water accounting, auditing and tenure</p>	2018-2021		500 000	Ministry of Environment, MINAGRI, Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA)		
<p>Output 4.3: Strengthened institutional capacities on evidence-based management and learning/harnessing effective service delivery within the sector and across other sectors and different levels</p>	<p>Title: TCP/INT/3703 Institutionalization of FAO's Rural Invest Package to enhance national stakeholders' investment planning and monitoring capacities Objective: Improved national capacity for small and medium scale entrepreneurs in investment planning and monitoring</p>	2018-2020		50 000	MINAGRI/RAB		
	<p>Title: TCP/SFE/3604 Creating an enabling environment and capacity for school food and nutrition in Eastern Africa Objective: Contribute to the transformation of the current school meal programme to a local farmer friendly, sustainable and nutrition sensitive programme which will also benefit local economies</p>	2017-2019		39 000	MINEDUC		





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

<p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>
<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>			

FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

THE STRATEGIC WORK OF FAO

The five key priorities or Strategic Objectives of FAO represent the main areas of our work to support member states in sustainably achieving a world without hunger, malnutrition and poverty.



Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable



Reduce rural poverty



Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems



Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

To accomplish these objectives, FAO works through five Strategic Programmes, leveraging our technical leadership, while fully integrating gender, governance, nutrition and climate change impacts in all aspects of our work.

We are committed to supporting countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

FOOD and AGRICULTURE in the 2030 AGENDA

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are a set of global priorities adopted by countries in September 2015 to end poverty and hunger, sustain the planet's natural resources and ensure prosperity for all.

Food and agriculture cut across all the SDGs and lie at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda.

With an integrated approach aimed at tackling the root causes of poverty and hunger, sustainable management of natural resources and leaving no one behind, **the strategic work of FAO is broadly aligned with the SDGs.**

Our wide-range of technical expertise, length of experience working with development partners and unique skills in the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) qualify FAO as a valuable ally for countries in implementing and monitoring the SDGs.

To learn more, consult our webpage on the work of FAO in the SDGs. This page is continuously updated with all the latest developments in relation to food and agriculture in the 2030 Agenda.



Dancers from the National Ballet of Rwanda. ©FAO





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