

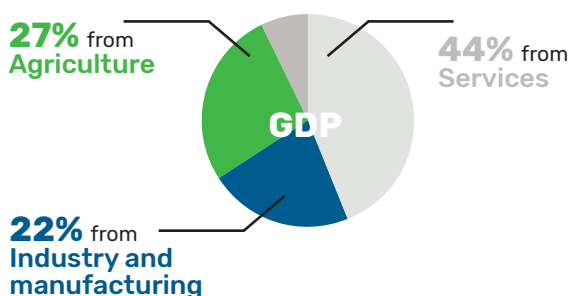
# Rwanda's Agri-Economic Outlook

April 2024

## QUICK FACTS

Rwanda's economy continues to showcase resilience and steady growth, underpinned by diverse sectors and robust policy frameworks. The country has made significant strides in promoting economic stability, with consistent GDP growth rates. Key drivers of Rwanda's economic success include its burgeoning service sector, particularly in tourism and ICT, alongside a growing emphasis on agriculture and manufacturing. The government's proactive efforts to attract foreign investment, coupled with ongoing infrastructure development initiatives, contribute to the country's attractiveness as an investment destination.

### Economic Structure (2023)



### Ease of Doing Business Index<sup>1</sup>

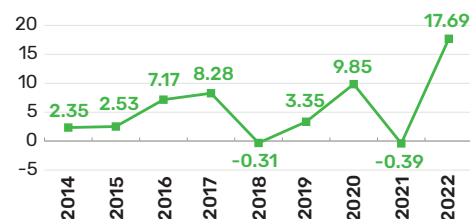


### Incentives for investors

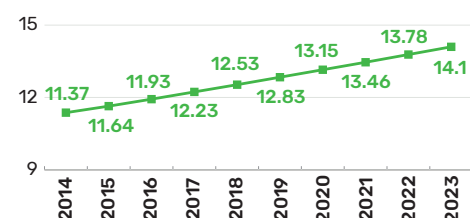
- Fiscal incentives: Duty-free importation of all inputs, tax exemption for agriculture equipment, reduced corporate income tax for registered investors exporting a significant portion of their turnover, and tax holiday for export-oriented registered investment projects.
- Non-fiscal incentives: One-stop center facilitation for registered investors and aftercare services with a dedicated focal point person.

### Economical Indicators for Rwanda<sup>2</sup>

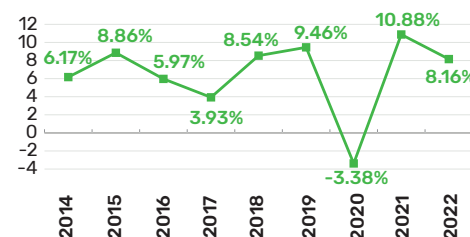
#### INFLATION (%)



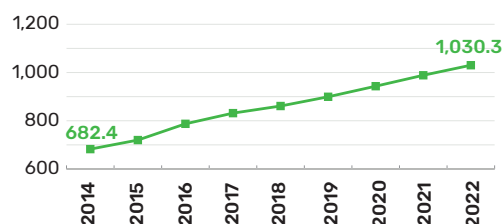
#### POPULATION GROWTH (million people)



#### GDP GROWTH RATE (%)



#### EXCHANGE RATE (RWF/USD)



<sup>1</sup> World Bank – Doing Business 2020 (Economy Profile Rwanda)

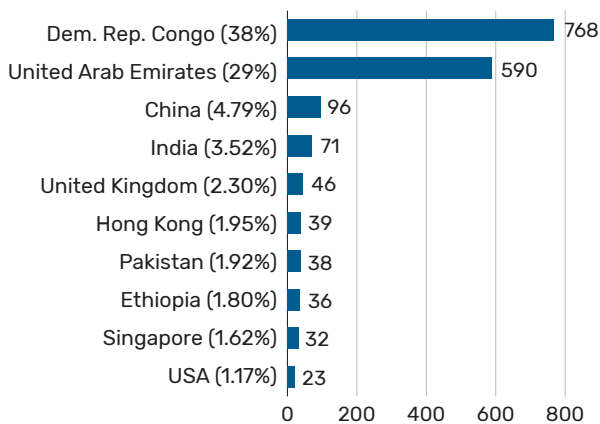
<sup>2</sup> World Bank – <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG?locations=RW>

## International Trade

In 2021, Rwanda exported a total of US\$1.59 billion, making it the No 151 exporter in the world. During the last five reported years the exports of Rwanda have changed by US\$881 million from US\$706 million in 2016 to US\$1.59 billion in 2021 and USD\$2 billion in 2022, while total imports were \$5.12 billion.

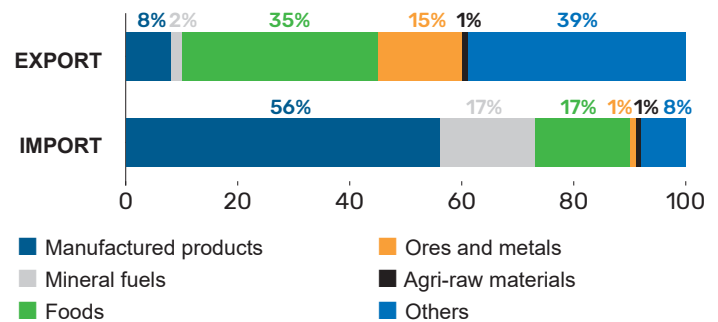
Rwanda's agricultural exports grew rapidly in recent years, doubling from US\$225 million in 2013–2014 to US\$516 million in 2017–2018 at a 22% compounded annual growth rate (CAGR), and is on pace to reach US\$1 billion by 2024 according to NAEB<sup>3</sup>.

### Rwanda's top export destinations (2022)

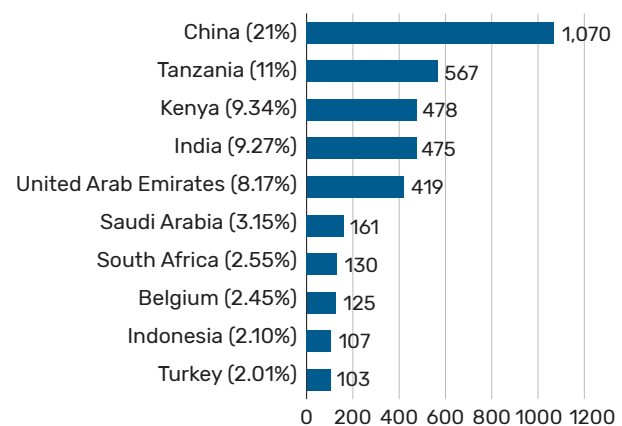


The value of merchandise exports<sup>4</sup> from Rwanda totaled US\$2.01 billion in 2022. Merchandise exports from Rwanda increased by 29% compared to 2021. Goods exports grew up by US\$456 million in 2022 (the value of merchandise exports from Rwanda amounted to US\$1.56 billion in 2021).

### Export and import shares by sub-sectors in Rwanda (2019)



### Rwanda's top import destinations (2022)



The value of merchandise imports to Rwanda totaled US\$5.12 billion in 2022. Merchandise imports to Rwanda increased by 37% compared to 2021. Goods imports grew up by US\$1.38 billion in 2022 (the value of merchandise imports to Rwanda was equal to US\$3.73 billion in 2021).

## Problematic factors to do business in Rwanda

### Geographical location (landlocked)

Rwanda is landlocked<sup>5</sup>, meaning all goods must be transported via road, rail, or air through neighboring countries. This increases transportation costs, creates logistical challenges related to delays and border controls, and adds time to import/export processes.

### Low purchasing power due to low annual per capita income

A significant portion of the Rwandan population has limited disposable income.<sup>6</sup> This restricts the market for premium or luxury goods and necessitates careful pricing strategies.

### Low level of human resource development

A shortage of skilled labor<sup>7</sup> exists in professions like accounting, law, engineering, and various trades. This can hinder productivity and innovation.

### Limited access to finance

High interest rates and limited availability of credit can make investments difficult for businesses, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

### Competition from state-owned enterprises

SOEs may have preferential treatment in certain sectors, creating disadvantages for private businesses. This can lead to unfair competition and limit market access.

### Investor aftercare issues (inconsistent application of tax incentives and import duties)

It has been stated that some investors report inconsistencies in the application of tax incentives, import duties, and other benefits promised during the initial investment process.

<sup>3</sup> National Agriculture Export Development Board (NAEB) – Strategic Business Plan 2019 – 2024. <https://naeb.gov.rw/index.php?id=19>

<sup>4</sup> Trend Economy – Annual International Trade Statistics. [https://trendeconomy.com/data/h2?reporter=Rwanda&trade\\_flow=Export,Import&partner=World&indicator=T-V,YoY&time\\_period=2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017,2018,2019,2020,2021,2022](https://trendeconomy.com/data/h2?reporter=Rwanda&trade_flow=Export,Import&partner=World&indicator=T-V,YoY&time_period=2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017,2018,2019,2020,2021,2022)

<sup>5,6,7</sup> International Trade Administration website search – Rwanda Country commercial guide



## AGRICULTURE IN RWANDA

The agricultural sector serves as a vital pillar of the Rwandan economy, impacting both national prosperity and individual livelihoods. Recent findings from the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR<sup>8</sup>) suggest this figure may be closer to 27% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This significant contribution underscores agriculture's critical role in propelling Rwanda's economic development.

According to the World Food Program<sup>9</sup> in 2018, agriculture employed about 70% of the population, and 55.9% in 2022 of the population in Rwanda. It has been the main driver of growth and poverty reduction, pulling 1.7 million people above the poverty line in only five years. With increased commercialization, the agriculture sector has been the driving force for about 45% of poverty reduction in the last decade. 81.3 percent of all households (about 2,034,942 households) are food secure, have an acceptable diet, and use a low share of their budget to cover food needs.

### Key sub-sectors of agriculture in Rwanda<sup>10</sup>

Agriculture contribution to GDP: 27%



**58%**  
Food  
crops

- **Leading share:** This sub-sector takes the biggest slice of the agricultural pie, contributing roughly 58% to the sector's GDP.
- **Key crops:** Maize, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, and plantains are the main staples, ensuring food security for the population.



**22%**  
Horticulture

- **Emerging potential:** Fruits, vegetables, and flowers are gaining traction, offering higher value per hectare and export opportunities and contributing only 22% to the GDP.
- **Market access:** Proximity to regional markets and air transport advantages offer promising growth potential.



**12%**  
Livestock

- **Growing importance:** This sub-sector contributes 12% to the GDP and is seen as a potential driver for economic growth.
- **Focus areas:** Dairy, poultry, and goats are key areas of development, aiming to enhance protein intake and income generation.



**7%**  
Export  
crops

- **Revenue generation:** While contributing only 7% to the GDP, export crops like coffee, tea, and pyrethrum are vital for foreign exchange earnings.
- **Focus on quality:** Rwanda prioritizes high-quality production to compete in international markets.

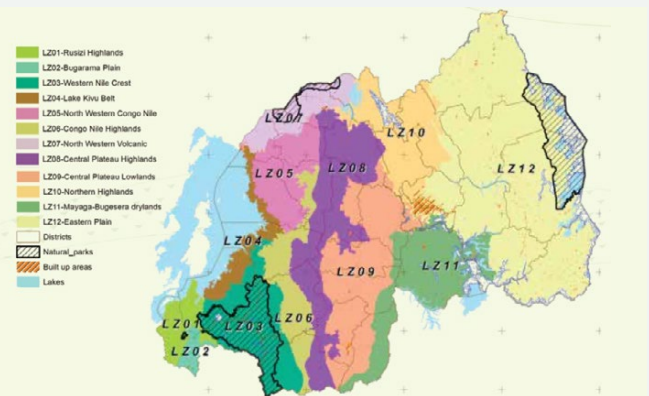


**1%**  
Fisheries

- **Small but significant:** This sub-sector contributes around 1% to the GDP but plays a crucial role in protein intake and food security.
- **Focus areas:** Aquaculture is being promoted for increased production and sustainability.

### Key agro-ecological zones

Rwanda's diverse topography<sup>11</sup> translates into six distinct agro-ecological zones. These zones are delineated by critical factors like altitude, precipitation patterns, temperature ranges, soil fertility, and dominant vegetation. Understanding these zones is crucial for agricultural success, enabling farmers to strategically select crops and practices that maximize yield and contribute to overall productivity.



1. **EASTERN PLATEAU:** Characterized by moderate to high elevations (1,500–2,000 meters above sea level) with well-drained and fertile soils, the Eastern Plateau boasts a mild climate and moderate rainfall (1,200–1,500 mm annually), ideal for cultivating key food security crops like beans, potatoes, wheat, and a variety of vegetables.
2. **VOLCANIC HIGHLANDS:** Surrounding the peaks and slopes of the Volcanic Highlands, it offers highly fertile volcanic soils, the high altitude (2,000–4,500 meters above sea level) translates to lower temperatures and higher precipitation (1,500–2,000 mm annually), well-suited for cultivating pyrethrum, potatoes and barley.
3. **CENTRAL PLATEAU:** Moderate elevations (1,500–1,800 meters above sea level) with rolling hills and valleys. The well-drained soils here are generally fertile, and the zone receives moderate rainfall (1,000–1,200 mm annually) with mild temperatures, this zone allows crops like beans, bananas, cassava, and vegetables thriving.
4. **CONGO-NILE CREST:** Located along Rwanda's western border on the crest of the Congo-Nile Divide, with high altitudes (2,500–4,000 meters above sea level) and significant rainfall (1,500–2,000 mm annually). Best suited for cattle grazing and forestry.
5. **EASTERN SAVANNA:** Characterized by lower elevations (1,000–1,500 meters above sea level) with relatively flat plains and savanna-type vegetation, with lower here (800–1,000 mm annually) and higher temperatures compared to other zones. Well-suited for crops tolerant of drier conditions, such as sorghum, millet, and specific bean varieties.

<sup>8</sup> National Institute of Statistics Rwanda, GDP National Accounts 2021/2022

<sup>9</sup> World Food Program (WFP) – Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), 2018

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) – National Agriculture Policy (2018)

<sup>11</sup> Rwanda Environment Management Authority – State of Environment and Outlook Report on Biodiversity and Genetic resources

## AGRICULTURE PRIORITIES<sup>12</sup>



### FOOD PROCESSING

For both domestic and international markets, with a focus on staple foods like beans, rice, maize, and potatoes.

**DOMESTIC MARKET:** The World Bank estimates Rwanda's food processing sector to reach US\$340 million by 2024, highlighting the growing domestic demand.

**REGIONAL MARKET:** The East African Community (EAC) has a combined market size of over 170 million people, presenting a significant regional market for processed staples.



### HORTICULTURE

Opportunities in French beans, peas, specialty horticulture products, and exotic fruits, alongside flower growing.

**GLOBAL MARKET:** The global market for fresh fruits and vegetables is expected to reach US\$3.5 trillion by 2025, indicating vast potential for Rwandan exports.

**RWANDA'S EXPORT POTENTIAL:** A 2018 USAID study identified potential export opportunities for Rwandan fresh produce valued at over US\$100 million annually.



### VALUE ADDITION

More opportunities for washing and roasting as premium coffee harvests grow.

**PREMIUM COFFEE:** Rwanda's high-quality coffee fetches premium prices, with specialty coffee exports reaching US\$71 million in 2021. Further value addition can increase export revenue significantly.



### MECHANIZATION

Only 10% of arable land has irrigation. Irrigation and agricultural equipment sales for large-scale farming present significant potential.

**MARKET SIZE:** The African agricultural equipment market is projected to reach US\$88 billion by 2027, indicating a substantial market for irrigation systems and farm machinery.



### DISTRIBUTION AND COLD CHAIN

Improved infrastructure needed for export products.

**INVESTMENT POTENTIAL:** The World Bank estimates US\$230 million is needed to invest in Rwanda's cold chain infrastructure by 2024, highlighting the potential market size for related services and equipment.



### POULTRY AND BEEF FARMING

Large-scale farms, slaughterhouses, and export of meat and feed mills.

**DOMESTIC MARKET:** Rwanda's poultry meat production is expected to reach 100,000 metric tons by 2027, indicating significant domestic demand growth.

**EXPORT POTENTIAL:** Studies suggest Rwanda has the potential to export up to 20,000 metric tons of beef annually to regional markets.



### MILK PROCESSING

Cold chain, processing of UHT milk, yogurt, cheese, butter, etc.

**MARKET GROWTH:** Rwanda's dairy market is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.2% between 2020 and 2025, indicating a rising demand for processed milk products.



### OTHER PRIORITIES

Processing (crops or animal), storage, dryers, packaging, IT solutions for trade, local fertilizer blending or manufacturing, accessible financing instruments (low-cost loans), and agricultural insurance.

<sup>12</sup> Rwanda Development Board (RDB). <https://rdb.rw/investment-opportunities/agriculture/#tab-2-2>

Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). <https://www.minagri.gov.rw/updates/news-details/minister-musafiri-outlines-priorities-in-agriculture-sec-tor>





## EXISTING PROBLEMS

### LAND

- **Land degradation and soil erosion:** Much of Rwanda is hilly, making it susceptible to soil erosion, which reduces fertility and productivity. This is a major concern, with estimates suggesting a loss of 1.4 million tons of soil per year.
- **Limited land availability:** Rwanda's population is growing, putting pressure on land resources. This leads to smaller farm sizes and difficulties in implementing sustainable practices.
- **Fragmented landholdings:** Many farms are divided into small, scattered plots, making it difficult to use machinery or implement efficient farming techniques.

### MARKET AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Poor post-harvest handling and storage:** This can lead to significant losses of food after harvest, reducing income for farmers and food security for the population.
- **Limited access to markets:** Many farmers struggle to connect with reliable markets for their produce, often due to poor infrastructure and transportation networks.
- **Unstable prices:** Fluctuations in agricultural product prices can make it difficult for farmers to plan and manage their income.
- **Inflation** caused by high volumes of importation and lower local supply of food items.

### PRODUCTION

- **Systemic subsistence dominancy** with small-scale farming – smaller lands (maize, rice, potatoes, cassava, vegetables, beans, tea, coffee)
- **Low productivity:** Yields for both crops and livestock are generally low, often due to factors like limited use of inputs, poor techniques, and dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
- **Pest and disease occurrences:** These can significantly damage crops and livestock, leading to losses for farmers.
- **Limited access to technology and information:** Many farmers lack access to modern technologies and knowledge that could improve their practices and yields.
- Dependency on rainfed farming with **low irrigated land**<sup>13</sup> (less than 15% of all arable farming has irrigation according to FAO).

### OTHER

- **Climate change:** Increasingly erratic rainfall patterns and other climate impacts threaten agricultural production and food security.
- **Gender inequality:** Women often have limited access to land, resources, and decision-making power in agriculture, hindering their ability to contribute fully to the sector.

<sup>13</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). *Understanding Rwanda's water users and uses*. (2021). <https://www.fao.org/rwanda/news/detail-events/ar/c/1378711/>



## Key opportunities in agriculture sector



### HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE

Rwanda has suitable climatic conditions to produce high-value horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, and flowers. There's a growing demand for these products both locally and internationally, presenting opportunities for investment in production, processing, and export.



### COFFEE AND TEA PRODUCTION

Rwanda is known for its high-quality coffee and tea and with increasing global demand for specialty coffees and organic teas, there's potential for significant returns on investment.



### VALUE-ADDED PROCESSING

There is a growing demand for value-added agricultural products in Rwanda and the wider East African region. Investing in food processing facilities for products like fruits (pineapples, mangoes), vegetables, grains (maize, rice, cassava, and soybeans, among others), and dairy can be lucrative. Additionally, there are opportunities in packaging, branding, and distribution of processed agricultural goods.



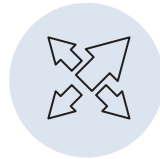
### LIVESTOCK FARMING

Rwanda has a growing demand for meat, milk, and other livestock products. Private investors can tap into opportunities in commercial livestock farming, including dairy and beef production, poultry farming, and fish farming. Additionally, there's potential for investment in animal feed production to support the growing livestock sector.



### MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MIS)

Implementing market information systems has the ability to help farmers make informed decisions about what crops to grow, when to harvest, and where to sell their produce. These systems can provide real-time data on market prices, demand trends, and supply chain logistics, empowering farmers to maximize their profits and reduce market risks.



### EXPORT-ORIENTED AGRICULTURE

With access to regional and international markets through trade agreements and partnerships, there are opportunities for private investors to engage in export-oriented agriculture. This includes investing in crops with high export potential, such as spices, nuts, and specialty fruits, and establishing supply chains to meet international quality standards.



### COLD CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Investing in cold chain infrastructure such as refrigerated storage facilities, transportation vehicles, and processing centers can help reduce post-harvest losses of perishable agricultural products like fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. Rwanda's hilly terrain and diverse climate necessitate efficient cold chain logistics to maintain product quality from farm to market.



### TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

Providing transportation and distribution services for agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) and outputs (e.g., crops, livestock, dairy products) can address the challenge of accessing remote farming areas and linking farmers to markets. Developing efficient road networks, including feeder roads to rural areas, can improve accessibility and reduce transportation costs.



### QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CERTIFICATION SERVICES

Offering quality assurance and certification services can help meet international standards and requirements for agricultural exports. This includes certification for organic farming practices, food safety standards, and sustainable production methods, enhancing the competitiveness of Rwandan agricultural products in global markets.



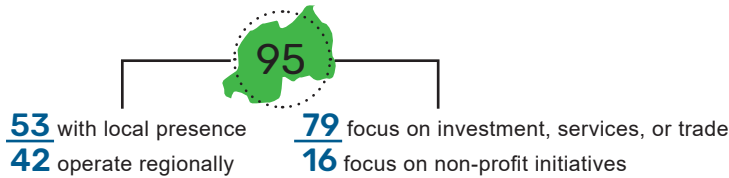


## RWANDA-DUTCH TRADE RELATIONS

The Rwanda-Dutch trade relationship holds significant potential for mutual benefit. Since 2018, the Dutch government has shifted its focus in Rwanda from providing aid to fostering trade and investment. This aligns with Rwanda's goal of "from aid to trade" and growing presence as a hub for Dutch businesses, with around **95 Dutch organizations** currently **operating** in the country. These organizations span diverse sectors, like:

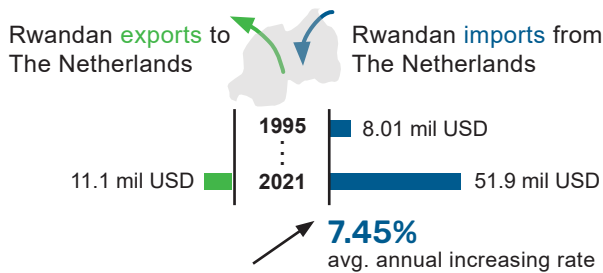


Dutch organizations' presence in Rwanda:



- Increased economic activity:** Trade brings in foreign currency, creates jobs, and stimulates economic growth. In 2021, trade between the two countries reached US\$41 million.
- Market access:** Rwandan businesses gain access to the European market through the Netherlands, a major trading hub, allowing them to reach a wider customer base and diversify income sources.
- Knowledge transfer:** Trade facilitates knowledge and technology transfer through development projects. Dutch companies share expertise with Rwandan counterparts, improving production processes and product quality.
- Shifting from aid to trade:** Both countries aim for sustainable economic development through trade, creating opportunities for growth.

### The Netherlands-Rwanda trade relations



While Rwanda exports to the Netherlands have not witnessed explosive growth in the past 5 years, they have demonstrated resilience and recovered to pre-pandemic levels.

The main products exported from Rwanda to Netherlands were cut flowers (US\$7.34M), coffee (US\$1.49M), broadcasting equipment (US\$781K).

### Top traded products RW-NL (% of total)

RW exports to NL		NL exports to RW	
<b>Cut flowers</b> . . . . .	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>#1</b> <b>Concentrated milk</b> . . . . .	<b>9.34%</b>
<b>Legumes</b> . . . . .	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>#2</b> <b>Malt extract</b> . . . . .	<b>2.63%</b>
<b>Tea</b> . . . . .	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>#3</b> <b>Laboratory reagents</b> . . . . .	<b>6.74%</b>
<b>Coffee</b> . . . . .	<b>8.16%</b>	<b>#4</b> <b>Packaged medicines</b> . . . . .	<b>4.62%</b>
<b>Peppers</b> . . . . .	<b>6.75%</b>	<b>#5</b> <b>Tractors</b> . . . . .	<b>3.99%</b>

Rwanda's strategic focus on specific agricultural initiatives presents compelling opportunities for Dutch private sector to contribute to the nation's economic growth and development, while achieving profitable returns.

## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DUTCH PRIVATE SECTOR

### FOOD PROCESSING

- **Factory development and upgradation:** Through strategic partnership with the government entities and local businesses towards establishing or modernizing processing facilities for staple foods like potatoes, beans, rice, and maize. We believe Dutch expertise in food processing technology and equipment can significantly enhance operational efficiency and product quality.
- **Packaging and storage solutions:** By introducing advanced packaging and storage solutions to minimize wastage and extend shelf life of processed food products, ensuring their wider distribution and marketability.



### HORTICULTURE

- **Joint ventures for high-value crops:** Exploring joint ventures with local agribusiness to cultivate and export high-value horticultural products like French beans, specialty fruits, and exotic flowers. We believe Dutch knowledge in greenhouse technology and sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to increased yield and improved resource management, job creation and reducing post-harvest losses.
- **Year-round production infrastructure:** There is a need for investment in the development of climate-controlled greenhouses or irrigation systems, allowing for year-round production and consistent supply of high-quality horticultural products, catering to international markets with minimal seasonal fluctuations. Take advantages of incentives provided by the government of Rwanda in the sector.

### CROSS-CUTTING OPPORTUNITIES

- **Mechanization and irrigation solutions:** Availing advanced irrigation systems, agricultural machinery, and precision farming technologies to address challenges related to water scarcity and low productivity in agriculture. Dutch expertise in these areas can significantly enhance agricultural efficiency and output.
- **Cold chain logistics and storage:** Investment in the development of efficient cold chain logistics and storage infrastructure is needed to minimize post-harvest losses and ensure the freshness and quality of perishable agricultural products, facilitating access to wider markets.
- **Livestock breeding and dairy development:** A strategic partnership with Rwandan government and Agribusiness in this sub-sector to introduce improved breeding stock for cattle and invest in modern dairy farming practices. Dutch knowledge in animal husbandry and dairy management can contribute to increased milk production and value-added dairy products.



### COFFEE VALUE ADDITION

- **Roasting and processing facilities:** Establish roasting and processing facilities in Rwanda presents potential to capture greater value from the nation's renowned coffee beans. Dutch private sector expertise in coffee processing and blending to create premium coffee products commanding higher prices in international markets.

### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- **Sustainability and social impact:** Integrate sustainability principles and social responsibility into investment strategies, contributing to long-term economic growth and the well-being of Rwandan communities.



## Dutch development projects in Rwanda

NAME	MAIN PARTNERS	DURATION	DESCRIPTION
<b>Completed</b>			
<b>Integrated Water Resources Management Program</b>	Rwandan Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation	2018–2021	This additional funding supported landscape restoration and flood control in specific sub-catchments.
<b>Ongoing</b>			
<b>HortInvest</b>	SNV (lead), IDH, WUR, Agriterra, Holland Greentech	2018–2025	The project aims to boost the Rwandan horticulture sector by supporting farmers, SMEs, and export companies. Its focus includes market-led production, food security, high-value exports, and an enabling business environment.
<b>Integrated Water Resources Management</b>	Various local and international partners	2015	This project supports sustainable water management in Rwanda through capacity building and the development of management plans for various regions.
<b>Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector</b>	Rwandan government institutions, international organizations	2018	Dutch support focuses on improving access to justice for all, strengthening the rule of law, and promoting reconciliation efforts.
<b>Decentralization and Governance</b>	Rwandan government institutions, international organizations	2018	This program supports the Rwandan government's decentralization efforts and strengthens local governance structures.

## Annex

List of all projects from RVO and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rwanda since 2020

NO	PROJECT NAME	END YEAR	BUDGET (USD)
<b>Active Projects</b>			
1	Agroforestry interventions for uphill food and income security and downhill tea plantation protection	2024	1,046,804
2	Increased Maize Value Chain Efficiency in Rwanda	2024	3,325,640
3	Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), 2019–2025	2024	16,400,609
4	LAND-at-scale: Knowledge Management for Equitable and Sustainable Land Governance: Supporting the LAND-at-scale Knowledge Management Strategy	2025	1,067,669
5	Netherlands - MENA Partnership (Shiraka) ,Äi Phase 2	2026	–
6	Netherlands - MENA Partnership (Shiraka) ,Äi Phase 1	2026	–
7	LAND-at-scale (LAS)	2026	–
<b>Completed Projects</b>			
1	Increased potato value chain efficiency in Great Lakes Region	2024	2,778,143
2	Demonstration Climatized potato storage Rwanda	2024	60,840
3	KIG - Hortinvest Top Up	2023	251,640
4	PSD Toolkit ,Äi Phase 2	2023	–
5	Private Sector Investment programme (PSI)	2023	–
6	East-South Africa Agriculture Forum	2023	38,153
7	VIV poultry Africa booth	2023	9,730
8	HortInvest	2022	19,560,604
9	Demonstration of local coffee roasting Rwanda	2022	71,938
10	Sustainable water for inclusive Akagera Valley Improvement	2022	391,333
11	SDG Partnership Facility (SDGP)	2020	–
12	Local assistance cricket farming project	2020	20,841
13	Cricket farming	2020	32,452
14	KIG/ PSTA 4 Support	2020	14,212,473
15	Guidance extension services	2020	33,183
16	Button Mushroom, Spawn and substrate production, Rwanda	2020	471,567
17	Action plan for Integrated Pest Management strategy	2020	159,514
18	VIV poultry workshops	2020	25,710
19	Smart adaptive sustainable horticulture	2020	1,712,742
20	Plant variety protection	2019	29,119
21	Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Workshops	2019	34,299
22	Sugar: make it work	2019	5,479,686
23	Feasibility study of local 4 local Stevia production	2019	44,585
24	Feasibility study of information services for Rwandan potato farmers	2019	56,091
25	Potato value-chain development feasibility study	2019	56,375
26	STIC feasibility study	2018	29,315
27	Feasibility soft red fruits	2018	34,231
28	Horti connect workshops	2018	8,972
29	IPM workshop	2018	25,081
30	PSTA 3 support	2017	9,061,237
31	Remote Sensing Seminar	2016	12,121
32	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) Training Rwanda 2016	2016	8,165
33	Agri-sector dev. facility	2016	2,740,388
34	Value Chain Analyses horticulture and ornamental horticulture	2016	53,166
35	Establish Rwandan avocado production outgrower scheme and export	2016	189,540



NO	PROJECT NAME	END YEAR	BUDGET (USD)
<b>Completed Projects</b>			
36	Intro rice cultiv marshlands	2015	1,898,717
37	Front office fund	2014	360,324
38	Rwanda Tea Trading	2013	1,210,428
39	POST-HARVEST	2013	40,678
40	KIG-Monitoring Welthungerhilfe	2013	61,699
41	KIG PARAP ISAR ROPARWA	2012	267,640
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