



supported by
giz
AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA
FOOD SECURITY PORTAL
FACILITATED BY IFPRI



Economic Policy Research Network (EPRN)-Rwanda **“Building Productive Capacities for** **Rwanda’s Agricultural Transformation, Rural Development,** **and Food Security”**

A National Policy Dialogue on **Policy Research and Communication**



Final Report

Lemigo Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda

26th February 2020

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
CD	Capacity Development
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
EPRN	Economic Policy Research Network
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSP	Food Security Portal
FSP-SSA	Food Security Portal – South of Sahara Africa
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoR	Government of Rwanda
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INGO`s	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IPAR	Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
NISR	National Institute of Statistics Rwanda
OAF	One Acre fund
PSTA	Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation
RICA	Rwanda Institute of Conservation Agriculture
SPIU	Special Projects Implementation Unit
UR	University of Rwanda
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain

1. Background to the National Policy Dialogue

Rwanda has made remarkable progress in the past two decades, highlighted by rapid economic growth and sharp reductions in poverty. During this period, the country has emerged as a leader among sub-Saharan African countries in promoting innovation, gender equality and an enabling business environment. The Government remains strongly committed to ambitious development goals, efficiency and transparency in implementation, strong collaboration with the private sector and diplomacy through regional and global partnerships. As a result, Rwanda's economy has enjoyed unprecedented growth of 7.8% per year between the years 1997 and 2017, and an overall decrease in the poverty rate from 60.4% in the year 2000 to 38.2% in the years 2016/17.

The main theme of the National Policy Dialogue was ***“Building Productive Capacities for Rwanda’s Agricultural Transformation, Rural Development and Food Security.”***

These encouraging trends present a unique opportunity for Rwanda to accelerate its agenda for sustainable development and inclusive growth by placing greater emphasis on agricultural transformation and rural development. There is a demographic dividend to be harnessed from the large population for rural youth if unemployment, education and skills development opportunities can be expanded. There are productivity gains to be seized if efforts continue to be mobilized in support of sustainable intensification and the modernization of agriculture. There are new opportunities to diversify the agriculture sector, strengthen the agro-food system, build non-farm rural enterprises, and offer new exports to the world market with strategic investment in the market infrastructure and private sector led Value Chain (VC) development.

It is in this context that productive capacities are central theme to transforming Rwanda's agriculture and its agricultural economy. Increased productive capacity can accelerate this transformation via several important pathways: through natural capital- the land, soil, water and natural resource base that agriculture depend on; through labor and human capital, or the effort know-how and innovative capabilities for farmers and rural entrepreneurs; and through markets for credit, inputs, technology, commodities and value added products. The PSTA IV highlights the importance of building these productive capacities in Rwanda.

Synopsis of the purpose of the National Policy Dialogue

The policy dialogue took place on the February 26, 2020 in Kigali, Rwanda as a follow on to the 6th EPRN Annual Economic Research Conference titled “Building Productive Capacities for Structural Economic Transformation.” IFPRI and EPRN co-hosted the full day event,

which ran from 8:30am to 15:30pm at the same venue and by drawing on the same participants.

The policy dialogue followed a roundtable format to promote and facilitate active discussions among all stakeholders. The program included an introduction to the event's central theme: "Productive Capacities for Agricultural Transformation, Rural Development, and Food Security in Rwanda" - followed by a high level panel presentation and a series of panel presentations and moderated discussions. Particular emphasis was placed on engaging up and coming members of policy and research communities, including mid-level policy analysts from MINAGRI, lecturers from the University of Rwanda (UR), members of the EPRN network, students and youth. These individuals are envisaged to play a critical role in Rwanda's development and their engagement in policy and research at all levels is important in ensuring the success of their future contribution.

Aims and objectives

This national policy dialogue on "Building productive capacities for Rwanda's agricultural transformation, rural development and food security" brought together the policy and research communities in Rwanda to encourage the continuous and open exchange of ideas, data and evidence for the transformation of Rwanda's agriculture sector and rural economy. The objective of this dialogue was to strengthen the links between policy decision makers and the research community, and ultimately to improve nutrition, food security and food systems resilience.

To achieve this objective, the policy dialogue identified (1) knowledge gaps that are yet to be addressed in support of the 4th Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation 2018-24 (PSTA IV), (2) data, methods and tools needed for timely and relevant policy analysis to support evidence based policy making and (3) communications and outreach strategies needed to build a stronger and deeper interface between policy and research communities, ultimately contributing to (4) durable partnerships and strategic collaborations on policy research analysis and communications in Rwanda. This combination of evidence generation, communications and partnerships are critical to advancing agricultural transformation, rural development and food security in Rwanda.

This national policy dialogue was jointly organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the Economic Policy Research Network of Rwanda (EPRN) the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Compact 2025. This dialogue is organized as a part of series of country policy dialogues facilitated by the Food Security Portal, with support from the European Union (EU). The dialogue is also organized in conjunction with the EPRN Annual Research Conference.

Expected Outcomes of the Policy Dialogue

- In addition to research papers and reports, the expected outcomes of the conference are the policy briefs summarizing key findings and recommendations.
- The final papers with key policy recommendations is to be published online through EPRN website: www.eprnrwanda.org, through websites of partners and through the *EPRN Paper Series Vol 3*. Policy recommendations have also been developed and disseminated to stakeholders (mainly policy making institutions) for information and action.

The full agenda with proposed sessions and speakers is provided in *Annex 1*.

2. POLICY DIALOGUE PROCEEDINGS

2.1. Opening remarks

The event was brought to order at 9:12 am with general self-introductions of by all the 75 - 100 participants in the order of name, organization and role. The participants comprised of a good mix of researchers from the EPRN membership, representatives of government ministries and agencies, civil society/non-government organizations, donors/development partners and their implementing partners, and journalists.

Opening session: Welcome remarks: The role of research and analysis in evidence-based policymaking for agricultural transformation, rural development, and food security

- *Seth Kwizera*, Executive Director, Economic Policy Research Network (EPRN)
- *Teunis van Rheenen*, Head of Partnerships, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- *Jean Claude Musabyimana*, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

The introductions were followed by opening remarks from the EPRN Coordinator, Mr. Seth Kwizera, followed by welcoming remarks by Mr. Teunis van Rheenen, Head of Partnerships and Business Development, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), who expressed great pleasure for being at the National Dialogue. He noted that IFPRI is one of the 15 international centres that focus on global issues related to food security. He acknowledged the close relationship and growth between Rwanda and IFPRI that has been displayed in the past few years.

In his address he recognized Compact 2025,¹ an initiative focusing on the acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and working in three (3) focal countries of Africa - Ethiopia, Malawi and Rwanda. Notably the Prime Minister of Rwanda is intensely involved.

He recalled that in **November 2018 IFPRI, together with the FAO, organized a Global Conference in Bangkok, and** were truly delighted that the **Prime Minister of Rwanda** as well as the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources (**MINAGRI**) joined the team in Bangkok for this event. He highlighted that discussion started at the conference to establish a program that could support the Government's effort to end hunger and under-nutrition. Subsequently, IFPRI and MINAGRI launched the new Rwanda Agricultural Policy Analysis and Capacity Development Program at an event in Rwanda in December. This event included the IFPRI DG, David Spielman, the Rwanda Prime Minister Edouard Ngirente, MINAGRI Minister Gerardine Mukeshimana, and European Union Ambassador to Rwanda Nicola Bellomo.

He noted the current progress where the Program Leader, Dr. Spielman, has started activities and looking forward to **working closely together with the Government of Rwanda**, Development Partners, Academia, and all others working on Food Security in Rwanda.

The Food Security Portal (FSP), currently in phase 3, has built on the progress achieved over the last decade and has evolved to include new elements that are designed to further our progress toward greater food and nutrition security and increased resilience to future shocks and crises. He noted that it is European Union (EU) sponsored since 2008 to respond to the global food crisis. He further noted that this remains a stark reminder to Governments to avail relevant, accurate and timely information to form policies that respond to and prevent food crises. This should be aimed at filling research gaps and communicating and organizing policy dialogues.

In 2010, the European Commission funded a three-year project that responded to the lessons that emerged from the world food crisis. The Food Security Portal project was thus designed and implemented to address shortage of easily accessible, relevant and high-quality country-level data and information. The need for such information remains as critical as ever as we face increasingly complex challenges and global uncertainty, **10 years later**.

He noted that through its online portals – the Food Security Portal (FSP) and the Africa south of the Sahara Food Security Portal (FSP-SSA) – FSP III aims to improve the ability of governments and decision makers to respond to and prevent food crises by bringing

¹ An initiative for ending hunger & under-nutrition by 2025. It brings stakeholders together to set priorities, innovate and learn, fine-tune actions and helps countries develop, scale up & communicate policies & programs to accelerate progress toward ending hunger & under-nutrition.

together policy-relevant tools and comprehensive, country-level information on food security issues in one easily accessible place. Among other features, the portals provide data for monitoring food security situations and food prices, as well as tools for policy analysis and capacity development.

The National Policy Dialogue themed "**Building Productive Capacities for Rwanda's Agricultural Transformation, Rural Development, and Food Security**" supports the FSP's overall objective.

The FSP is very important to IFPRI as it is one of the many tools that the institute uses to **bridge the gap between research, policy making and implementation**. He flagged that at IFPRI, the cardinal rule is that all their research must show impact and making a difference on the ground to their clients (governments and development partners). He capped this by noting that the IPFRI standard can only be achieved if we give careful attention to communication activities and work hand in hand with those who hold a stake in our work and its anticipated outcomes. He further informed the participants that as part of the program, they annually conduct three (3) policy dialogues in Africa, two (2) at national level and one (1) at regional level.

He in conclusion acknowledged the very ambitious agenda for the day, summarizing the outputs as identification of:

- **Knowledge gaps** that have yet to be addressed in support of the Fourth Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation 2018-24 (PSTA IV),
- **Data, methods, and tools needed for timely and relevant policy analysis** to support evidence-based policymaking, and
- **Communications and outreach strategies** needed to build a stronger and deeper interface between the policy and research communities, ultimately contributing to durable partnerships and strategic collaborations on policy research, analysis, and communications in Rwanda.

He took the opportunity to thank all the participants for their positive response to the invitation to the conference and their attention.

The Permanent Secretary MINAGRI, Mr. Jean Claude Musabyimana, welcomed all participants to the National Policy Dialogue. He noted the strengthening of links between policy makers and their counterparts in decision making. He urged for collective ownership and commitment to the implementation of the fourth (4th) version of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA IV). He noted that the key priority areas in the PSTA IV include innovation and extension; inclusive markets and value addition; enabling environment and responsible institutions; and lastly productivity and resilience. He

underscored the importance of working together in refining and designing all development agendas and the relevance of researchers to national efforts and complementarity. He expressed that the expectation of the Ministry is that both the Ministry and Research institutions should adopt evidence based approaches and the need for collaborative framework for meaningful change especially in both rural and urban settings. He concluded by expressing his delight in seeing stakeholders' involvement in development of the Agricultural sector and wished all success in the discussions for the day.

2.2. Round of panellist sessions

Session 1: Prioritizing public investment for the PSTA IV: How do we invest in agricultural transformation, rural development, and food security?

Moderator: David Spielman, IFPRI

- *Octave Semwaga*, Director General of Planning and Policy, MINAGRI
- *Dickson Malunda*, Senior Research Fellow Institute of Policy Analysis and Research–Rwanda (IPAR)
- *Arnaud de Vanssay*, Head of Section Rural Development, Delegation of the European Union to Rwanda

Moderated discussion (20 minutes)

Dr. David Spielman, the moderator, commenced with a few areas as “food for thought:” He noted that CSOs and all stakeholders are now closer to the GoR and that the PSTA IV is ambitious and demanding, coupled with need to generate evidence for every action. He observed that “there is no luxury to keep research papers/results in shelves.” He underscored the need to pick up what is working and what is not. He also made reference to the vision of Rwanda’s Agriculture sector and the importance of sectoral support and made a rejoinder that there are challenges in achieving high results from public investment.

He paused the question: “What was the panelists own vision for Rwanda’s agricultural sector and rural economy in the future?” To frame the conversation, Dr. Semwaga highlighted the targets set forth in the PSTA IV, including a 10% agricultural GDP growth rate, which represents a significant increase from the current 5%. This opened the door to discussion around the diversity of visions among the panelists. It was noted that agricultural sustained growth (GDP) stands at 5% and this is double the population growth. Urbanization will be 35% by 2050. There is thus need for structural changes to meet the above scenario for instance by ensuring technological advancement.

A common emphasis in the panelists’ opening remarks that followed was the shift from subsistence production to market-oriented farming, and to higher land and labor

productivity levels. Specific emphasis was placed on putting farmers at the center of the transformation process and leaving no households behind; taking advantage of Rwanda's natural capital (water and rainfall, mountainous terrain for coffee and tea cultivation), growing domestic demand for food and value-added food products, and an extensive and growing infrastructure network (Citizen based to knowledge based economy).

Also highlighted—and drawing on language taken directly from the PSTA IV—was a vision of Rwandan agriculture as a knowledge-based sector, which requires investment in education and in the provision of services such as logistics, transport, storage, packaging and mechanization. This was followed by points supporting greater investment in financial services to de-risk agriculture, greater regional trade in food and other agricultural products, and explicit discouragement of regional protectionist policies.

When asked about the potential tradeoffs to the PSTA IV strategy, panelists highlighted several. First, a point was made that 60% of the PSTA IV budget is allocated to the development of irrigation systems. Yet recent World Bank research suggests that while returns to irrigation are high, they are only realized in the short Season C, and not in Seasons A or B, and are constrained by the availability of agricultural wage laborers. A simple reduction of 20 percentage points in public expenditure on irrigation, and a commensurate increase in agricultural education, training, and research would be useful.

Another tradeoff is related directly to the monitoring and evaluation of the PSTA IV. It was argued that the indicators being tracked – km of feeder roads, ha of irrigated land – are not “smart” enough, and tend to lead government to focus on short-term gains and box ticking, at the expense of longer-term goals and the assessment of social and economic impacts, e.g., household incomes, poverty and food and nutritional security.

Considering the topic of research and analysis in support of PSTA IV, the panelists and audience prioritized the following:

- Support the construction of a reliable, up-to-date, and accessible repository of data and documentation on the agriculture sector performance at MINAGRI.
- Develop and apply of forward-looking economy-wide models to examine the effects of policy changes and shocks to the agricultural sector and the economy (e.g. insurance to act as catalyst for agriculture finance).
- Promote more in-depth thematic research on agriculture, moving from basic descriptive and statistical analysis to more in-depth studies on the knowledge, mindsets, and behaviors among farmers, and on markets and value chain dynamics.
- Undertake meta-reviews and meta-analyses of prior research studies on agriculture sector issues.

- Make greater use of EPRN as an umbrella to mobilize researchers in Rwanda around policy-relevant analysis.

Session 2: Strengthening capacity for agricultural transformation and food security: How do we develop the right productive and innovative capacities?

Moderator: *Winston Dawes*, Senior Agricultural Economist, World Bank

- *Celestin Ukozehasi*, Deputy Dean to the School of Agriculture and Food Science, University of Rwanda (UR)
- *Marion Nirere*, SPIU Coordinator, MINAGRI
- *Annie Chapados*, Livelihoods Advisor, Food Security and Nutrition, UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- *Anatole Uwiragiye*, ActionAid

Moderated discussion (20 minutes)

The second panel focused extensively on the types of productive and innovative capacities needed to advance Rwanda’s agricultural transformation. Reinforcing points made in earlier sessions, the panelists provided a fairly exhaustive assessment of the capacity constraints to this transformation, but then turned their attention to the question of *how* to organize and to develop capacity.

The panel recognized that while farmers’ capacity are often identified as the key constraint to output and yield growth, these farmers are trying their level best, especially in light of the many demands placed on them.

Key areas of attention included:

- ✚ Adoption rate of irrigation stands at 30%, which is a bit low.
- ✚ What is the quality of service e.g. extension?
- ✚ How do we upscale our activities? Adopt randomized trials?
- ✚ Capitalize on digital data, big data e.t.c
- ✚ Digital financing is critical

The panel then shifted focus to a discussion of the government’s capacity to implement the PSTA IV, specifically how to prioritize public spending and make the right decisions in the presence of trade-offs. The panel reflected on whether public spending patterns have changed from PSTA III in a way that corresponds to the new “transformative” strategy, whether new and different approaches are being taken in programs under PSTA IV, and whether difficult decisions have been taken to stop programs that were not working.

The design and implementation of PSTA IV received high marks from several panel members for its strong messaging around private sector-led investment in the agricultural sector, and for the emerging programs on agricultural financial services including insurance. Other

areas of discussion included the role of consultations with key stakeholders to better coordinate the formulation and implementation of the many new policies, programs, and regulations emerging in the agricultural sector and from other sectors. This point drew attention to strengthening government capacity to coordinate and support complicated, multi-sectoral processes of policy change.

The panelists concluded with a consensus that a top-down, one-size-fits-all approach to capacity development for agricultural transformation will not work. Different strategies are needed for different agri-food systems, geographies and agro-ecological zones, and specific groups within the population to address the specific issues they face, ranging from fragile ecosystems to high-potential lands, or from child stunting to income growth.

Considering the topic of research and analysis in support of PSTA IV, the panelists and audience recommended the following.

- Develop capacity among farmers through replicable and scalable learning-centered extension approaches.
- Develop capacity to coordinate policy change processes to ensure success at scale, including efforts to take a more multi-sectoral approach approaches—as already set forth in the PSTA IV—with better alignment across ministries and agencies and between government, the private sector, and civil society.
- Develop capacity to monitor progress and performance by increasing the accessibility and use of MINAGRI’s extensive management information system, in conjunction with NISR’s repository of survey data, and other sources of data and information.
- Develop capacity to collect, manage, and analyze data from other value chain actors in agriculture
- Strengthen capacity to disseminate evidence generated by research and analysis to better inform policy decision-making and the decision-making of private and civil society actors.

Session 3: Building collaborations to advance change in the agriculture sector: How do we create the right partnerships?

Moderator: *Claude Bizimana*, SAKSS Coordinator, MINAGRI

- *Jean Paul Ndagijimana*, Country Manager, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
- *Francois Nsengiyumva*, Chair, Chambers of Agriculture
- *Alfred Bizoza*, Founder President, High Lands Centre of Leadership for Development
- *Amy Beeler*, Director, Economic Growth, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Moderated discussion (20 minutes)

The final panel session of the conference focused on challenging questions pitched by the moderator about how to build partnerships and collaborations for a more holistic, farmer-centered approach to agricultural transformation. Panelists quickly recognized that the many different perspectives from agriculture sector actors—government, private companies, civil society organizations, academia, donors, and farmers themselves—influence the ways in which we think about partnership and collaboration.

Each panelist highlighted the partnership-driven nature of their own organization, recognizing the power that collaboration brings to their work and the broad results derived from their work. But they quickly shifted to the need for greater emphasis on partnership building throughout the agricultural sector if the goals of PSTA IV are to be achieved.

Specific emphasis was placed on how to better incentivize private investment in agriculture, since private sector partnerships are viewed as critical to PSTA IV's implementation. Initial discussion focused on the role of taxation and tax policy, risk mitigation strategies, finance and credit policy, and public-private linkages in the areas of crop breeding, seed system development. It was noted that this has attracted International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) like the One Acre fund (OAF).

Additional emphasis was placed on the need for broader consultation on the design of policies and regulations from a multi-sectoral perspective to better support Rwanda's broader development goals. This includes consultations to identify unintended consequences of seemingly unrelated policies on agriculture and agro-processing, to estimate poverty and welfare impacts, and to leverage rural-urban linkages more effectively. Key to the success of such consultations is building the capacity of the private sector, farmers' organizations, and other actors to advocate for their own interests in the policy sphere.

3. Key Recommendations from the Dialogue

The following key recommendations were drawn from the proceedings of the Policy Dialogue:

- a. The policy research community should focus their research on the trend, patterns, and effects of the structural changes occurring in Rwanda's agricultural sector.
- b. The government, research community, private sector, and civil society should encourage and expand the open exchange of data to facilitate collaboration in policy-relevant research and analysis.
- c. Greater attention should be given to research and analysis of incentives in the agriculture sector, particularly incentives designed to encourage private investment in agribusiness development such as policy, regulation, business development services, and market information systems.

- d. Increased emphasis should be placed on research that is thematic in nature, focusing on specific aspects of agriculture, rural development, and the wider economy of Rwanda; rigorous, in-depth and detailed; and relevant to policy. This should include economy-wide modeling, randomized controlled trials, econometric analysis, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis, qualitative analysis, meta-analysis, and other approaches that go beyond simple descriptive.
- e. New research should explore the potential contribution of innovations in the agricultural sector, for example, improving the availability and affordability of improved varieties and quality seed, or developing integrated approaches to green and renewable energy production and distribution.
- f. New and ongoing analysis of PSTA IV should expand beyond the scope of short-term indicators (e.g., changes in acreage under irrigation or kilometers of feeder roads) to longer-term impacts (e.g., changes in productivity, income, and welfare outcomes).
- g. More efforts are needed to enhance improved seeds availability and affordability.

4. Closing Remarks

Mr. Teunis van Rheenen, the Head of Partnerships and Business Development, at IFPRI – shared his delight at the wonderful day at the Policy Dialogue. He noted that he had the opportunity to learn so much, way beyond his initial expectation, with great insights to draw on. He reminded the participants of the value of working together and not in silo. He thanked all participants for their participation and honoring the invitation. He concluded by expressing that he looked forward to working together more going forward. In his closing remarks, Dr Charles Ruhanga, the legal representative of EPRN thanked all participants for their contributions and emphasized the importance of the recommendations from both. He also appreciated the contribution from each institution partner and the invaluable contributions that will lead to improve future work of all the partners. He concluded by emphasizing the need to improve collaboration and networking across board for future work. He declared the Policy Dialogue officially closed at 3.58pm.

-End-

Annex 1: Photo Gallery of the EPRN/IFPRI Policy Dialogue in Kigali



Photo 1: Opening Remarks - IFPRI



Photo 2: Discussions by DG MINAGRI



Photo 3 : Panelist Discussions session 1



Photo 4: Panelist discussions session 2



Photo 5: Panelist discussions session 2



Photo 6: Panelist discussions session 3



Photo 7: Participants following proceedings



Photo 8: Participants following proceedings



Photo 9: Participants following proceedings

Annex 2: National Policy Dialogue Agenda

<p>Economic Policy Research Network (EPRN) National Policy Dialogue Venue: Lemigo Hotel, Kigali Date: 26th February 2020 Participants: EPRN Staff, partners, researchers, GoR officials e.t.c</p> <p>Objective of the National Policy Dialogue</p> <p>The objective of this dialogue was to strengthen the links between policy decision makers and the research community, and ultimately to improve nutrition, food security and food systems resilience.</p>
--

Time	Activity	In-charge/Presenter
8:30am – 9:00am	Arrival of Invitees, Welcome tea and registration	EPRN Secretariat
9:00am – 10:00 am	Welcome remarks: The role of research and analysis in evidence-based policymaking for agricultural transformation, rural development, and food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Seth Kwizera</i>, Executive Director, Economic Policy Research Network (EPRN) • <i>Teunis van Rheenen</i>, Head of Partnerships, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) • <i>Jean Claude Musabyimana</i>, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)
10:00am- 11:15am	<p>Session 1: Prioritizing public investment for the PSTA IV: How do we invest in agricultural transformation, rural development, and food security?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderated discussion (20 minutes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: <i>David Spielman</i>, IFPRI • <i>Octave Semwaga</i>, Director General of Planning and Policy, MINAGRI • <i>Dickson Malunda</i>, Senior Research Fellow Institute of Policy Analysis and Research–Rwanda (IPAR) • <i>Arnaud de Vanssay</i>, Head of Section Rural Development, Delegation of the European Union to Rwanda
11:15am-12:30pm	<p>Session 2: Strengthening capacity for agricultural transformation and food security: How do we develop the right productive and innovative capacities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderated discussion (20 minutes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: <i>Winston Dawes</i>, Senior Agricultural Economist, World Bank • <i>Celestin Ukozehasi</i>, Deputy Dean to the School of Agriculture and Food Science, University of Rwanda (UR) • <i>Marion Nirere</i>, SPIU Coordinator, MINAGRI • <i>Annie Chapados</i>, Livelihoods Advisor, Food Security and Nutrition, UK Department for International Development (DFID) • <i>Anatole Uwiragiye</i>, ActionAid
12:30pm-13:30pm	Lunch Break	• <i>All</i>
13:30pm– 14:45pm	Session 3: Building collaborations to advance change in the agriculture	• Moderator: <i>Claude Bizimana</i> , SAKSS Coordinator, MINAGRI

	<p>sector: How do we create the right partnerships?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderated discussion (20 minutes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jean Paul Ndagijimana</i>, Country Manager, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) • <i>Francois Nsengiyumva</i>, Chair, Chambers of Agriculture • <i>Alfred Bizoza</i>, Founder President, High Lands Centre of Leadership for Development • <i>Amy Beeler</i>, Director, Economic Growth, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
14:45pm - 15:30pm	Reception and networking event	All