Providing an enabling environment in Rwanda and Policy Space for cooperatives to influence Government Policy

Kigali, March 2019

08/04/2019

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I. General Introduction (1/2)

- The Government of Rwanda recognizes the central role that cooperatives have to play in promoting sustainable and inclusive socio-economic transformation.
- The policy on promotion of cooperatives was put in place in 2006, and the promulgation in 2007 of the Law determining the establishment, organization and functioning of cooperative organizations in Rwanda.
- The Cooperative Policy was currently revised and approved by the Cabinet on 8th August 2018 and is intended to support the development of cooperatives and the entire cooperative movement by providing the necessary policy and legislative environment for cooperatives to grow and prosper.

I. General Introduction (2/2)

- The review of the cooperative policy was come at a very critical moment where the Government was revisiting its overall planning process toward economic, social and transformational governance.
 - The current Vision 2020 is being updated to Vision 2050.
 - The National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1)
 - New Sector Strategic Plans (2018-2024)
- The revised current policy takes stock of past achievements and aligns the cooperative sector to the new development context so as to contribute to the attainment of the country's ambitious transformational targets.

2. Situation Analysis: Why review of cooperative Policy (1/2)

The review of cooperative policy was proposed to handle gaps and emergency issues related to:

Institutional, policy, management of cooperatives and issues related to Research, Investment, and Development

2. Situation Analysis: Statistics on cooperatives March 2019 (2/2)

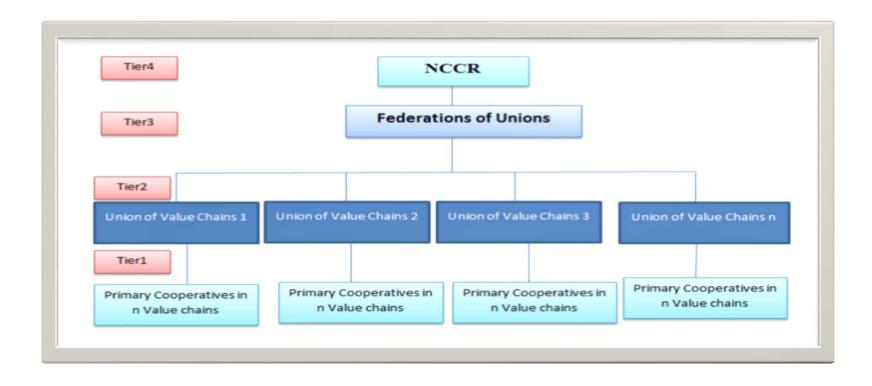
Registered cooperatives in Rwanda							
Economic	omic No. of Membership						Share Capital
Activity	coops.	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Silare Capitar
Agriculture	2,525	229,212	58	167,857	42	397,069	5,014,399,548
Livestock	1,695	93,703	51	91,708	49	185,411	4,080,918,423
Trading	1,257	76,294	51	73,842	49	150,136	8,421,798,480
Service	971	70,370	54	60,089	46	130,459	2,171,064,884
Transport	563	68,898	58	49,029	42	117,927	1,857,283,500
Handicraft	1,024	60,696	49	63,433	51	124,129	1,941,045,080
Transformation	112	50,283	51	49,086	49	99,369	748,144,000
Mining	132	48,403	51	46,794	49	95,197	654,201,100
Fishing	93	49,775	51	47,341	49	97,116	162,422,000
Housing	167	51,435	51	48,543	49	99,978	5,075,251,848
Other	198	51,363	51	49,314	49	100,677	498,431,800
SubTotal	8,737	850,432	53	747,036	47	1,597,348	30,624,960,663
SACCOs	437	1,836,447	57	1,396,887	43	3,233,334	13,861,085,016
Unions	148	-		-		-	210,116,675
Federations	14	-		-		-	59,020,000
Grand Total	9,336	2,686,879	56	2,143,923	44	4,830,682	44,755,182,354

3. Roles of cooperative movement in development of revised cooperative policy (1/2)



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Operational structure of the Cooperative Movement



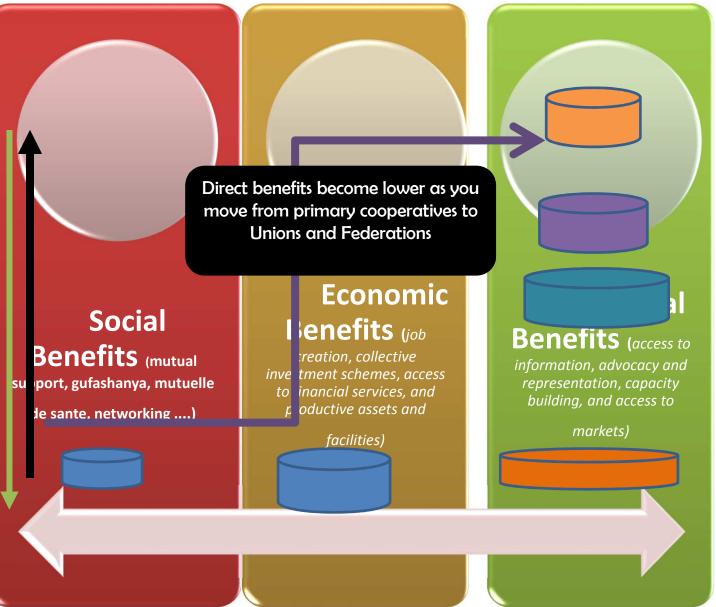
Benefits of members of primary cooperatives

National Confederation of Cooperatives

Cooperative Federation

Cooperative Unions

Primary Cooperatives



4: Changes Proposed by the new Policy

- New strategic Direction: (Vision, Mission, Objective of the Policy) and Policy Options
- New Operational structure of the Cooperative Movement
- Growth and Graduation Pathways (Categorization of cooperatives and types of government support)

New Policy Intervention Areas :

- Sector support coordination
- Research and Impact Assessment

5. Contribution of cooperatives to the National Strategic Plans (1/3)

- Contribution of cooperatives to the National Transformation Strategy (NST1)
- Contribution of Cooperatives to the Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs)

5. Contribution of cooperatives to the National Strategic Plans (2/3)

- Contribution of cooperatives to the NST 1's Pillars (3/7)
 - Economic Transformation :

Job creation, promotion of industrial development and export promotion, increase agriculture and livestock;

- Social transformation :

Primary cooperatives to their members (Girinka, Mutual Support, Mutuelle de Sante, etc)

- Governance transformation:

Citizen participation through cooperatives, capacity development, service delivery and partnership in development)

5. Contribution of cooperatives to the National Strategic Plans (3/3)

<u>Contribution of cooperatives to the SSPs' Pillars</u>

Contribution to the Strategic Plan for transformation of Agriculture (PSTA 4): Cooperatives are strengthen through trainings to increase production and productivity with emphasis on value addition to contribute to the food security

Contribution to the Private Sector Development and Youth Employment Strategy: The role of cooperative is mentioned in this policy and Cooperatives are big players in implementation of its pillars :

- Promotion of "Made in Rwanda" strategy, cooperatives contribute to the domestic market recapturing, especially agro-processing, construction materials and light manufacturing sectors.

- **Collective Investment Scheme:** Cooperatives have played and will continue to play a big role in Collective investment schemes, as a big pillar of the private investment strategy in Rwanda.

- **Cross-Border Trade:** A huge opportunity for cooperative development, especially for Women's cooperatives which constitute the biggest proportion of CBM cooperatives.

7. Conclusion

In all, the current revised cooperative policy is aligned the National Strategic Plans for social-economic transformation and recognize the crucial role of cooperatives for social-economic development.

Cooperatives are encouraged to transform those opportunities into actions for the benefit of their members.