GCF- TRANSFORMING EASTERN PROVINCE THROUGH ADAPTATION (TREPA)– STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

BY IUCN Regional Office in Kigali, Rwanda (February 2020) updated on 19th April 2021

1 Introduction and objective of SEP

According to Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) policy framework of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), stakeholder engagement is a process involving stakeholder identification and analysis, planning the actual forms of engagement and implementing the actions. Engagement strategies include dissemination/disclosure of information, consultation and participation during all phases of the project cycle as well as for addressing grievances and on-going reporting to stakeholders. Thus, Stakeholder Engagement is one of the eight principles that govern ESMS[1].

The development of the Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA) Project is expected to have positive impacts on residents and other local stakeholders, but negative impacts cannot be fully excluded. Following the IUCN and Rwandese principles, standards and legislation, it therefore needs meaningful stakeholder participation to enhance the benefits of the project for local stakeholders and create a transparent process for all parties affected.

A meaningful engagement process supports an early and effective identification, assessment and management of any environmental social risks, impacts and opportunities. The views and interests and concerns of the project affected communities and other stakeholders are heard, understood, and taken into account throughout the project life cycle.

The objectives of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) are to:

- Develop a Stakeholder analysis for the project
- Provide a summary of all stakeholders consultation that took place during the design phase of the project and
- Provide a stakeholder engagement plan during the project implementation phase

2. Project description

2.1. Project baseline

The local communities and institutions in the Eastern Province face many challenges such as poverty, low land productivity, food, fodder and water shortage, increasing gaps between demand for and supply of forest products, both timber and non-timber forest products. Two main drivers, i.e. climate-change and landscape degradation were identified several years ago. Local stakeholders alone cannot solve all issues encountered in their landscapes. It is even more alarming when stakeholders cannot address the first priorities in the numerous catchment areas, such as food security and adequate water supply. At present, local communities and institutions lack the means to adapt to consequences of climate change. They also lack the means to play a pivotal role in climate change mitigation.

[1] IUCN 2019. IUCN Environmental and social management system (ESMS), Stakeholder Engagement in IUCN projects, Version 2.0-March 2019.

Climate change and its weather vagaries, especially droughts and erratic rainfalls on the one hand, and landscape degradation characterized by erosion, bush fires, flooding, heavily disturbed habitats on the other hand are two faces of the same coin, alas, mutually reinforcing.

There is abundant evidence that the local communities are vulnerable to climate change in all districts of the Eastern Province. The rainfall pattern has become more erratic. A disturbed rainfall pattern has severe consequences in almost every semi-arid landscape of the Eastern Province. Indeed, the annual precipitation is around 800 mm. With this level of precipitation, an even pattern of rainfalls over the rainy season is actually crucial to the rural economy not only in the province but also in the country. Erratic rainfalls often damage crops and result in low productivity. Erratic rainfalls are often related to strong variation in rain intensity and rain intensity is strongly correlated to erosion and low land productivity. Farm land and grazing areas being less productive, shortage of food for the population and shortage of fodder for the cattle occur more and more often in this part of Rwanda.

From a socio-economic angle, poverty and the lack of food are two powerful barriers that prevent sustainable development because they leave the local population with no choice but engaging in short-term tactics, sometimes a survival mode. From an environmental angle, land erosion is one of the most serious threat, especially in a country heavily populated where 80 % of the population rely on land for their subsistence. Access to land is very limited. Therefore, sustaining the land productivity is of paramount importance.

These two powerful barriers and this serious threat make local populations and institutions increasingly vulnerable to the negative consequences of climate change. However, the transition from an insidious level of land degradation and an alarming sluggish rural development is technically feasible and financially affordable. In Rwanda – and this EP is no exception – the stakeholder engagement can be impressive.

2.2. Objective of TREPA

The main objective of the TREPA project is to lead to a paradigm shift from degraded and vulnerable land in the Eastern Province unable to sustain livelihoods to a climate resilient landscape providing development opportunities for smallholder farmers. The degraded and climate sensitive land will be transformed by adaptive water and soil management practices and technologies to build resilience in the landscape to sustain agro-ecological systems and livelihoods. Investment opportunities coupled with improved land use planning and management will set the scene for transforming the landscape. The project approach is centered on landscape-scale restoration of degraded lands informed by improved climate risk evaluation. Local and national institutions will be strengthened to govern forest and pasture resources at all levels. The project aims at building resilience to the impacts of current and future climate change while advancing equitable social welfare and income generating opportunities. This will be achieved in the following ways:

- Building and strengthening the currently weak institutional capacity and government systems to support rural communities to adapt to and manage climate risks;
- supporting investment opportunities and empower the communities to transform their drought-dominated, heavily degraded lands through increased access to finance by means of new financial products and services for farmer adoption of restoration and climate-resilient forest and agroforestry practices ;
- enhance inclusivity and competitiveness of climate resilient commodities market systems and ensure long-term business sustainability through; strengthening business linkages for efficient value chain performance; increase the productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers with the aim of alleviating poverty and reducing the number of those experiencing food insecurity, while increasing the number of those readily accessing markets;
- strengthening rural communities' awareness and understanding of climate change, its impacts and adaptation, and enhancing communities' ownership of adaptation interventions and plans; and

- Facilitating community-based local adaptation planning to deploy resilience building measures and adaptation technologies to strengthen vulnerable food insecure households under conditions of increasing climate-induced droughts.

2.3. Project location

The project will be implemented in the Eastern Province, which was prioritized based on biophysical and social factors, which underpin the high climate vulnerability of Rwanda's economy, the ecosystems and people in the area. The criteria included: (1) contribution of the region to agricultural production and food security in the country; (2) high social and ecological vulnerability to climate change; (3) very high exposure to climate risks such as droughts; (4) high poverty and malnutrition levels; and (5) high levels of land degradation (see section 6 in Feasibility Study).

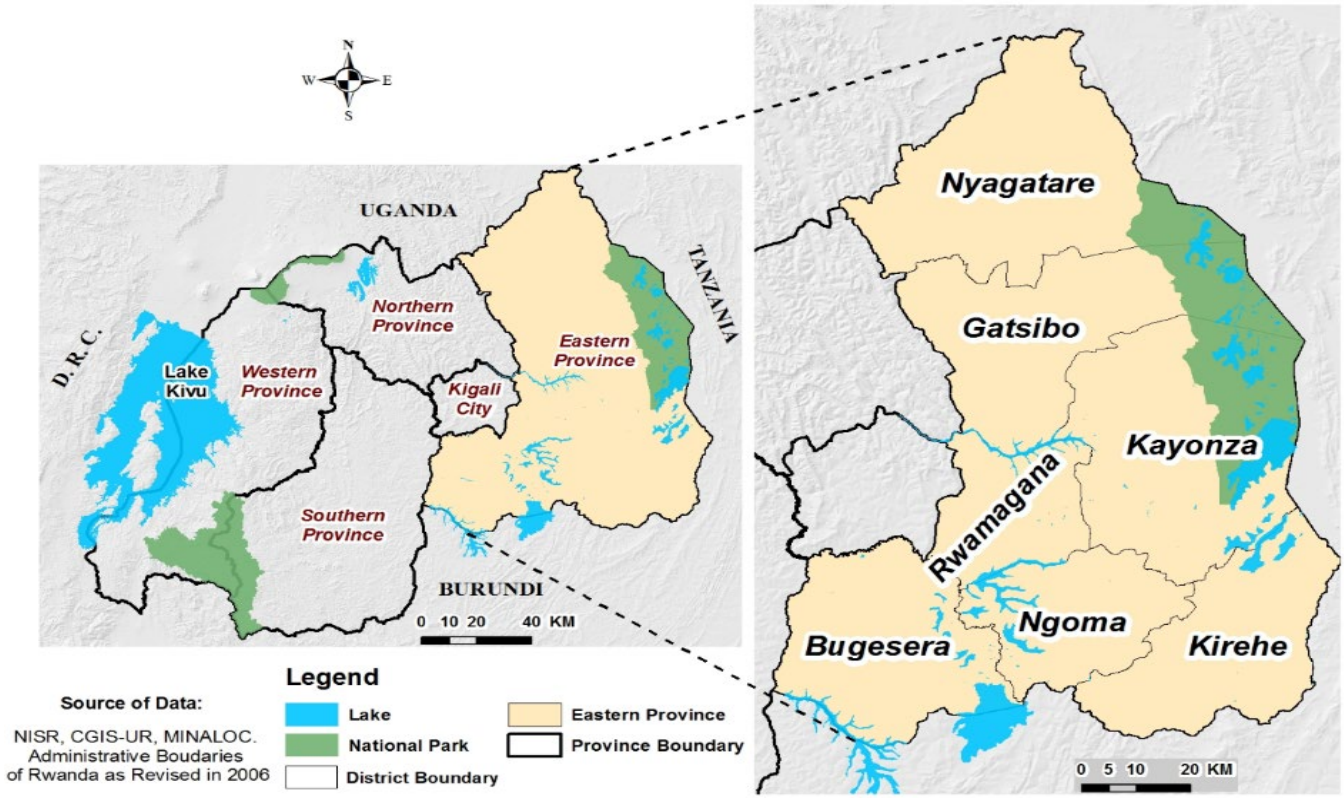

Figure 1. *Map of the Eastern Province of Rwanda.*

The Eastern Province covers an area of 9,813 km² (20% of country's territory) and includes seven districts: Bugesera, Ngoma, Kirehe, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare. The province is characterized by diverse ecosystems including savannah, swamps and montane, moreover the Akagera National Park is located there. The Province is the most populated in Rwanda with 2,595,703 people (25% of total population) for 2012. One third of this population lives in poverty (37%) and 15% live in extreme poverty (see Table 1).

Table 1: *Population distribution in seven districts of Eastern Province, ecosystem and status of land degradation*

District name	Population	Ecosystems	% of Land degradation (Area in ha)
Ngoma	336,928		24% (20,976)

District name	Population	Ecosystems	% of Land degradation (Area in ha)
Gatsibo	433,020	Eastern Plateau (1200-1500m of altitude) largely comprises ecosystems where natural vegetation is rare and was gradually replaced by human activities. They include farmlands, some wetlands with a limited number of marshlands used for agriculture and few gallery forests (in Kirehe District) and forest plantations. It rains between 950-1050mm/year. *(Parts of Kayonza and Kirehe)*	32% (50,218)
Rwamagana	313,461		22% (14,968)
Nyagatare	465,855	Eastern Savannah (below 900m of altitude) are comprised of farmlands, pasturelands, numerous wetlands and semi-arid ecosystems, where the prevalent natural plant species are thorny shrubs and trees, especially Acacia spp and herbaceous characteristic of dry lands. *(Parts of Kayonza and Kirehe)*	54% (103,850)
Kayonza	344,157		39% (75,477)
Kirehe	340,368		40% (47,324)
Bugesera	361,914	Bugesera (900-1200m of latitude) is an area whose colonization by humans is relatively recent and was largely covered by natural forests. It is characterized with arid and semi-arid areas, numerous lakes and swamps that cover an estimated 10,635 ha. It rains about 810mm/year with poorly distributed rains.	48% (61,317)
Total	2,595,703		331 ,130

The project will transform this tendency in the Eastern Province by incentivizing more sustainable and climate resilient practices on arable lands, while restoring and protecting more fragile lands.

3. Project components

The project will achieve its objectives through three integrated components to deliver a paradigm shift through cross-cutting outputs that bring adaptation results with mitigation co-benefits.

Component 1: Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province

This component is designed to scale up climate resilient landscape restoration and management good practices giving priority to most degraded areas and in collaborated with farmer groups – which are organised and strengthened in component 2. The main activities are related to agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, protective restoration and woodlot management, linked to clean cooking fuel and technology.

Data on successful interventions under component 1 will be systematically collected and synthesized through the TREPA-Rep mechanism established under component 3 which will be maintained after project closure to ensure replication of activities in the eastern province and throughout Rwanda.

Component 2. Farmers and communities have resources and capacity to restore, benefit from, and maintain climate resilient landscapes

Component 2 will focus on the improvement of the conditions in and around targeted value chains to facilitate the sustainability of the restoration actions in Component 1. Sustainability will be achieved by strengthening the Farm and Forest Producer Organisations (FFPOs) to benefit economically from both diversified production systems and enhanced ecosystem. Enhanced ecosystem functionality will support improved practices for, and quality of, land health, which will result in increased yields from reduced erosion, improved soil productivity, improved water flows, functions which have been lost and accelerated due to the degradation of the landscape acerbated due to changes in climate conditions. Based on the results from Component 1 (diversified production and increased productivity through practices improving soil health, water flows, and pest and disease management through antagonistic animal-plant interactions), outputs under Component 2 will further strengthen livelihoods by enabling FFPOs to increase the economic benefits from climate-resilient land use management through: i) enhanced organizational and management capacities in FFPOs, ii) value adding to products available through tree based restoration activities and more equitable business relationships with other value chain actors and iii) working with national financial services and credit providers to enable access to finance required for financial sustainability of restoration actions and increased resilience of markets to predicted climate impacts.

Component 3. Strengthening of national and local institutional capacity and cross sectoral coordination to mainstream climate resilience in land management and planning

This component aims to effectively mainstream climate adaptation in national and sectoral strategies and to create an enabling environment for long-term and sustainable adaptation project results. The project adopts a strategy for mainstreaming based on using a climate lens to screen current policies and strategies and integrate climate resilience metrics for improved monitoring and reporting. These policies will further provide the opportunity to build-in appropriate climate proofing measures and include projects and activities than can reduce climate vulnerability. This will lead to a systematic consideration of climate change risks and adaptation in policy planning that will be sustained beyond the project duration.

4. Project execution entities

The project will be executed by four agencies, namely the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA), the International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL). These organizations have jointly developed the Funding Proposal. They are briefly presented below:

- **Ministry of Environment (MoE)** is leading ministry for this project, it was created in 2017, by a Prime Minister's Order No.131/03 determining, mission and functions, organisational structure of the Ministry of Environment. MoE has the general mission of ensuring the conservation, protection and development of the environment. MoE has also a mission of ensuring the safeguard of green and climate resilience for growth economy. MoE also plays major roles in resources mobilisation, supervision of actions and rational utilisation of resources and funds.
- **International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN):** IUCN is an Accredited Entity with GCF. IUCN will oversee the project implementation and be accountable to GCF. IUCN will be responsible for ensuring that appropriate standards are adhered to, including procurement, finance, reporting and monitoring, and environmental and social safeguards.
- **Belgian Development Agency ENABEL:** ENABEL is the Belgian Development Agency and its mission is to implement and coordinate the Belgian international development policy. ENABEL implements the Belgian governmental cooperation in its 14 partner countries but also provides expertise to other donors. The cooperation between Rwanda and Belgium dated from 1962 since the independence of the country. Belgian has been providing financing in many domains of

development of the country including energy, health and decentralisation, capacity building, improving food security etc. Agriculture and food security have been the core of this bilateral cooperation and funds allocated to these sectors increased over the years.

- **Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA):** RWFA was created by the Law No. 06/2017 of 3rd December 2017 and has the missions of (1) to implement policies, laws, strategies and Government decisions related to the management of forests and natural water resources; (2) to advise Government, monitor and coordinate the implementation of strategies related to the management of forests and natural water resources; (3) to assist public and private institutions in charge of management of forests and natural water resources in a bid to fight erosion; (4) to establish programmes and strategies for production of tree seeds; (5) to prepare programmes of reforestation, forest promotion and appropriate management and support districts in the management of forests and natural water resources; (6) To undertake research, studies and other relevant activities with regard to the importance of forests in the national economy and to the exploitation of trees and wood-based products and disseminate the findings; and (7) To assist in the establishment of standards and regulations relating to the management of forests and natural water resources.

With the adoption of the law No. 72/2019 and Law No 71/2019 of 29th January 2020, establishing the Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) and the Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), the property, liabilities, responsibilities and contracts of the RWFA have been transferred to the newly established institutions RWB and RFA. Some of the newly established responsibilities of RWB and RFA related to TREPA project interventions are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: *Responsibilities of RWB and RFA created in January 2020*

Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB)	Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA)
- ° to implement national policies, laws and strategies related to water resources; - to advise the Government on matters related to water resources; - to establish strategies aimed at knowledge based on research on water resources knowledge, forecasting on water availability, quality and demand; - to establish strategies related to the protection of catchments and coordinate the implementation of erosion control plans; - to establish floods management strategies; - to establish water storage infrastructure; - to establish water resources allocation plans; - to establish water resources quality and quantity preservation strategies; - to control and enforce water resources use efficiency; - to examine the preparation of roads, bridges, dams and settlements designs in order to ensure flood mitigation and water storage standards; - to monitor the implementation of flood mitigation measures and water storage	- to implement policies, laws, strategies and Government decisions related to the management and utilisation of forest resources; - to advise the Government in matters relating to management and utilisation of forest resources; - to work with public and private institutions in charge of management of forests in a bid to increase their production and control of soil erosion; - ° to prepare the plan for increasing forest resources; - to establish strategies for multiplication and supply of tree seeds; - to develop strategies for sustainable forest management and establish the significance of forests in the national economy; - to support Districts and the City of Kigali in the management and sustainable utilisation of forest resources - to conduct research on forest issues and disseminate the findings; - to establish standards and regulations relating to the management and utilisation of forest resources;

during the implementation of roads, bridges and settlements' plans; - to cooperate and collaborate with other regional and international institutions with a similar mission	- to provide relevant organs with strategic guidance and participate in the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes through tree plantation - to set strategies related to processing of and value addition to production from forests and ensure their implementation; - to set and ensure the implementation of strategies related to non-timber forest products processing and value addition; - to monitor and coordinate the implementation of strategies related to management and utilisation of forest resources; - to cooperate with other international institutions and organisations sharing a similar mission.

5. Stakeholder Analysis

In addition to the four key stakeholders presented above that act as executing entities, there is a large range of other stakeholders that will be engaged by the project, by further consulting them, keeping them informed about the project, involving them in the execution of specific tasks, seeking their knowledge and research expertise or in other ways. In addition, there are stakeholders whose rights, interest, capacities or conditions might be influenced by the project, either positively or negatively. These include stakeholders such as local communities, village leaders, smallholder farmers located in the project's interventions sites, vulnerable groups, non-government organisations (NGOs) and communities based organizations (CBOs), and many other civil society organizations on the ground.

In order to better understand the interest of stakeholders, potential impacts of the project and as a preparation to design future engagement strategies, a stakeholder analysis has been undertaken which is depicted in table 3.

Table 3: *List of stakeholders for TREPA project*

Stakeholder Analysis				
Stakeholder	**SH's mandate and main capacity/ expertise in areas related to the project**	**Potential influence of the SH on the project** Is there an interest to contribute to the project's success? If yes, in what areas (e.g. knowledge, resources, influence). Or might the SH have different interests and potentially hinder the project or have no effect on the project's success at all?	**Potential impact of the project on the SH** Will the project enhance the SH's role, status, capacities or specific conditions? Or could the project potentially affect the SH negatively?	**How to engage in project (early ideas)**
Government agencies (national, provincial, local)				
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Its mission is to ensure protection and conservation of environment and safeguard of green and climate resilience for growth of the economy	As the NDA for Rwanda will support the submission of the project to GCF; therefore has a strong stake in the project	The project will be contributing to the mission of MoE of protection and conservation of environment and safeguard of green and climate resilience for growth of the economy	Bilateral meeting
Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA) now divided into RWB and RFA	Project falls within its mandate of supporting district in forest management, to fight erosion, production of tree seeds, reforestation, forest promotion, and forest landscape restoration	As executing entity will be instrumental for the success of the project ; Provide political support on the planning, preparation, implementation and evaluation of project processes to ensure its integration in the overarching strategies and programs of Rwanda	Project will contribute to the mission of RWFA related to reforestation, research and studies regarding the importance of forests in the national economy and to the exploitation of trees and wood based products and disseminate the findings;	Bilateral meeting and review of project documents, monitoring and evaluation
Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL)	Project falls within its mandate/mission of building a sustainable world where women and men live under the rule of law and are free to thrive, enhancing the impact of Belgium in international development, promotion and implement sustainable development sustainable development initiatives. Key relevant sector competencies include sustainable agriculture, natural resource management and food security	As executing entity will be instrumental for the success of the project; might take over management tasks of the project and provide technical inputs such as supporting the private sector and communities in the promotion of clean and efficient cooking energy technologies and manage relationships with and advise key partner institutions	The project falls in one of the domains of intervention of ENABEL in Rwanda of agriculture and sustainable management of forest resources by reducing the gap between supply and demand biomass	Steering committee, review of project documents, project management
Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Project falls in its mission of promoting and ensuring the protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources through decentralized structures of governance and seek national position to emerging global issues with a view to enhancing the well-being of the population of Rwanda	REMA will provide expertise in landscape restoration activities, park buffer zones protection, planting tree along the roadsides, lakes and rivers shores as it has significant experience in implementing similar projects in the country. REMA will also intervene in monitoring and evaluation of the successful implementation of the project activities	The project will contribute to the protection of environment and natural resources, through plantation of trees on roadsides and on shorelines of the rivers and Lakes, activities that have been done by REMA	Involvement in M&E

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Rwanda Meteo Agency (RMA)	Its mandate includes identification of climatic zones of the country and provision of advanced information on unusual weather conditions that may cause disasters, provide advice and educational information through the medias and provide meteorological information to any interested person	RMA a sole custodian of all meteorological data, it will provide to the project reliable weather and climate information, climate service for agriculture and hydrometeorology	Some components of the project may influence the microclimate of the area, but this outweigh the negative impacts of not having the project and they will contribute to the mandate of RMA of monitoring , analysing and advising on global climate change.	Involvement in M&E
Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) – Energy department	MININFRA works on improving the biomass subsector which covers wood-based (charcoal and wood) energy sources and biogas. Objectives and targets are to halve the number of households using traditional cooking technologies and achieve a sustainable balance between supply and demand of biomass through promotion of most energy efficient technologies[2].	MININFRA has interest on the successful implementation of TREPA project as MININFRA as a national leading agency all activities regarding Improved cooking stoves (ICS), energy coming from wood, charcoal and biogas,	Positive as the project will contribute to the dissemination of ICS and other energy saving technologies and as such to the objective and operational targets of biomass energy subsector of MININFRA	In M&E of energy saving technologies (ICS)
Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)	The project falls in the responsibility of RCA of assisting cooperative organizations in their capacity building through training and seminars of its members and managers	Most of activities of the project will need to be implemented by the cooperatives, for exampling establishment of tree nurseries, tree plantations. Even the payment of local labour is generally done via their accounts opened in Saving and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOs)	Positive - Increasing of income of households and more savings in Umurenge Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)	In coordination of SACCOs involvement in the project
Rwanda Development Board (Akagera national park)	RDS as a public institution responsible for the management of the Akagera National Park and other parks in the country.	As the managing agency of Akagera Park and its buffer zone, its involvement in the project activities will contribute to its successful completion. RDB is already active in the project area and it can be very difficult to	Positive - Landscape restoration, agroforestry and tree planting will reduce the pressure of the population to the National Park seeking for firewood, especially the protection of the buffer	In monitoring and evaluation of activities undertaken in the buffer zone of the park

[2] https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Biomass_Energy_Strategy_-Rwanda_-_October_2019.pdf

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		work in the buffer zone without its involvement	zones of the National Park, will reduce encroachment of the park	
Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)	The project fall in the mission of MINAGRI of initiating, developing and managing suitable programs of transformation and modernization of agriculture and livestock to ensure food security and to contribute to the national economy, including restoration and tree planting.	Support in integrating agroforestry practices in farming systems and collaboration in strengthening agroforestry extension services including technical assistance in farmer trials, demonstration sites and farmer field schools (FFS) trainers and facilitators to develop, implement and transfer climate – smart agroforestry practices	Positive - Tree nurseries, landscape restoration, use of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, and agriculture smart agricultures are expected to lead to increased crop yield, food security, soil conservation and wise use of water resources, and as such supporting objectives of MINAGRI	In national steering committees and review of project reports
7 districts of EP	Each district is decentralised entity linking the central government and local communities.	Political support in mobilizing the population for undertaking agroforestry-based landscape restoration research and development activities in sectors and dissemination of energy saving technologies (ICS)	High contribution to the performance contracts of the districts	In monitoring and evaluation of all interventions
District Joint Action Development Forum (JADF)	JADF is a multi-stakeholder platform that was put in place to facilitate and promote full participation of citizens in the decentralized and participatory governance and improve service provision processes with representatives from the public sector, private sector and civil society	As JADF is found at each district and comprises representatives of private and public sectors, local and international NGOs, faith-based organizations and other development partners working in the district, it will be a good channel for communication of TREPA project activities	TREPA project falls under the vision of JADF of active Rwandan communities participating in sustainable and inclusive development driven by mutual accountability	In implementation of project activities
Sectors and Cells in Eastern Province	Under each district there is a number of sectors reporting to the district (without financial autonomy).	Political support in mobilizing the population for undertaking agroforestry-based landscape restoration research and development activities in cells and villages	Overall positive as most of the project activities (ICS, rainwater harvesting systems, boreholes for livestock, agroforestry) will contribute to the improvement of livelihoods of the population within the respective administrative boundaries. There might be some competition though over the allocation and access of resources provided by the project which could lead to tensions.	in all activities of landscape restoration, agroforestry and silvopastoral
Local communities				

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Farmers' field schools groups[3] .	FFS groups are effective and efficient decentralised way to help and improve service delivery to farmers at grass roots level. Relatively new farmer affinity groups supported by MINAGRI, to train farmer champions in best practices, who train village trainers.	Agents of innovation and new practices, new species to plant and use of agroforestry in restoration and cropping.	Potentially positive as the project will provide training on new agriculture, agroforestry and water management and conservation technologies	in all activities of landscape restoration, agroforestry and silvopastoral actvities
Small famers and farmers' cooperatives	Direct beneficiaries of the project activities	Participation in on-farm experimentation (set-up and management of participatory trials), provision of land and plantation of tree	Potentially positive as livelihood conditions of local communities are expected to improve, the market value of their lands will increase and the productivity of the land will improve	in all activities of landscape restoration, agroforestry and forestation
Umurenge Savings and Credits cooperatives	Based at sector level, working with the smallholders farmers and local communities	Provision of small loans to its members, will accelerate their integration in the project activities	Potentially positive as participants of the cooperatives are expected to economically benefit from the project; hence the operations of the cooperatives will increase as more savings will be deposited and more loans will be requested during the project implementation period	Through regular meetings
Vulnerable peoples of Ubudehe categories 1 and 2	Ubudehe plays a central role in determining the flow of government resources aimed at social protection. Ubudehe categorisation ranges from 1 to 4, respectively from the very poor to the richest people, where by categories 1 and 2 which are considered as vulnerable[4]. Vulnerable peoples in category I and II of	Their active involvement in the project activities as labourers or by providing the land for the project activities is expected to positively influence projectsuvvess. Their resistance to the project activities could result to its failure	Potentially positive as agriculture yield is expected to increase due to the project, hence stabilizing or increasing income of vulnerable households	To be given priority in selection of ICS beneficiaries and as labourers

[3] http://www.gov.rw/newsdetails2/?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=1306&cHash=ea5393771e3b62c24efad009a5a65464

[4] https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/186097/1/1010306332.pdf , http://www.minecofin.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/documents/NDPR/Sector_Strategic_Plans/Social_protection.pdf

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	Ubudehe, occupy a big portion of the population of EP.			
Association AVEGA Agahozo	This is an association of widows of genocides against Tutsi in 1994 and their dependants' orphans. They are present in all districts of EP. Some of them are suffering from AIDS during raping during Genocide and receive antiretroviral therapy of HIV[5].	The majority of them own unutilised lands, and for example in Kayonza District they have a cooperative making handcraft clay bricks and agricultural activities	Potentially positive – they might benefit from the project providing energy saving technologies; additional positive factors are reduction of respiratory diseases due to poor cooking technologies	Continuous collaboration and consultations
Villages loans and saving groups (VLSGs)	These are groups of local communities found in each village of the project area, where every week people meet and put together a weekly saving in form of shares for their social economic development activities	As influential people and resource persons at village level, they are among direct beneficiaries and participants to the project activities, having lands and who can financially contribute to the project	Potentially positive as a cooperation with the project activities could increase the weekly share contributions of these VLSGs. Trainings will also be provided to them	Continuous collaboration
National women council (NCW)	This commission is represented at each administrative level and at each level starting from village is composed of nine members. The project activities fall in NCW's mission of building women's capacity and ensuring of their participation in national development through advocacy and social mobilisation	The mobilisation of women is needed in the project activities as they are even the majority of beneficiaries of the project in EP, largely involved in agricultural activities than men, in cooking and seeking of firewood. Thus, their fully participation is compulsory	Potentially positive as a cooperation with the project could contribute to the mandate of NWC as it will improve the livelihood conditions integrate women in social economic development activities of the country	During starting and execution of the project activities through meeting
National Youth Council (NYC)	This project falls in the mission of NYC of facilitating and encourage youth to participate in socio-economic development and transformation of a sustainable society and they are represented at each administrative from the village to the national levels	Currently the youth is joining agricultural sector as way of income generation due to the lack of employment opportunities in other sectors, they play a major role as they occupy a high percentage of Rwandan population	Potentially positive as a cooperation with the project would contribute to the mandate and mission of NYC of integrating the youth in social economic activities of the society	Through consultation, meeting and trainings
Civil Society Organizations and NGOs				

[5] https://gruber.yale.edu/womens-rights/avega-agahozo

Stakeholder Analysis				
Stakeholder	**SH's mandate and main capacity/ expertise in areas related to the project**	**Potential influence of the SH on the project** Is there an interest to contribute to the project's success? If yes, in what areas (e.g. knowledge, resources, influence). Or might the SH have different interests and potentially hinder the project or have no effect on the project's success at all?	**Potential impact of the project on the SH** Will the project enhance the SH's role, status, capacities or specific conditions? Or could the project potentially affect the SH negatively?	**How to engage in project (early ideas)**
One Acre Fund (OAF)	A non-profit social enterprise that supplies financing and training to help smallholders grow their way out of hunger and build lasting pathways to prosperity	Support mobilization of the private sector community to engage in adaptive research activities. Support piloting of investment packages through its strategic priority of promoting high nutritious value chains Provide orientation to the implementation of adaptive research, provision of seeds and fertilizer on credit to famers, Delivery of inputs to every farmer in the project area. Training of Farmers on modern agricultural techniques. Market Facilitation farmers	Potentially positive: OAF is already working with small holder farmers in the area, hence a cooperation with the project could contribute to their business model of generating positive impacts to the lives of smallholder farmers, through provision of agriculture inputs and seeds	Continuous collaboration Though provision of training to farmers, agricultural inputs and seeds as he is used with working with them in Eastern Province.
World Vision	Faith-based international development NGO, active in microfinance and development activities in the Eastern Province	Will provide co-financing, and tech training and support for microfinance work in some villages. Support mobilization of the private sector community to engage in adaptive research activities. Support piloting of investment packages through its strategic priority of promoting high nutritious value chains and provide orientation to the implementation of adaptive research	Positive as the project will be supplementing what WV is already doing in the region	WV can be involved in trees plantation and during training
Private Sector				

Stakeholder Analysis				
Stakeholder	**SH's mandate and main capacity/ expertise in areas related to the project**	**Potential influence of the SH on the project** Is there an interest to contribute to the project's success? If yes, in what areas (e.g. knowledge, resources, influence). Or might the SH have different interests and potentially hinder the project or have no effect on the project's success at all?	**Potential impact of the project on the SH** Will the project enhance the SH's role, status, capacities or specific conditions? Or could the project potentially affect the SH negatively?	**How to engage in project (early ideas)**
Improved cooking stoves makers	These are private companies that have developed different types of improved cooking stoves	Already this stakeholder is used with appropriate energy saving cooking technologies. He knows the preference of the population in the project area Without involvement of these SH, outcome of this activity cannot be achieved	Potentially positive as the project might provide business opportunities for this SH, via the promotion, selling and trainings on ICS products and technologies, dissemination of improved cooking stoves, testing of user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and production of knowledge materials on best practices	Provision of training and construction of ICS
Charcoal makers	Individual, groups of people making charcoal from wood resource and selling them to the population	As part of the local communities, they know the good species of tree, growing in the area and which ones producing good quality of charcoal, it is import to bring them on board.	Negative, as the project will most likely establish/increase restrictions to use wood resources as raw materials for charcoal production	Provision of training on forest plantation and harvesting
Collectors of firewood	This is a group on local communities which collect firewood used for domestic cooking at households. They do not own their forests or they cannot afford to buy charcoal	If an alternative sources of firewood are not provided to these SH, they can compromise the project activities, by collecting non grown trees	The tree plantation activities will restrict them to access forests as they are used to.	They can be involved in the forest plantations as labour and can be encouraged to use ICS
Users of non-timber forests	There is a number of fruit tree species and other non-timber trees that grow in the project area, which are appreciated by the community	As these trees will be planted on their lands. Attention should be taken on which species are liked by them such as macadamia, palm oil, Moringa which would increase household income and reduce malnutrition in the project area	Once, the non-timber forests are accepted by the local communities, they will positively impact on their living conditions.	Training on non-timber trees are needed
International organizations				
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	An international centre providing significant on social economic and environment development of Rwanda, through the provision of high quality tree seeds, increasing forestry and agroforestry cover in Rwanda and capacity building	Research and training on agroforestry, soil and water management, selection of silvopastoral packages, climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands and implementation of specific adaptive research and capacity building activities	Potentially positive - a cooperation with the project might allow ICRAF to improve their work and results in landscape restoration, agroforestry and forestry and PhD students training and supervision	In training smallholder farmers and communities cooperatives, in review of project reports
Research institutions & universities				

Stakeholder Analysis				
Stakeholder	**SH's mandate and main capacity/ expertise in areas related to the project**	**Potential influence of the SH on the project** Is there an interest to contribute to the project's success? If yes, in what areas (e.g. knowledge, resources, influence). Or might the SH have different interests and potentially hinder the project or have no effect on the project's success at all?	**Potential impact of the project on the SH** Will the project enhance the SH's role, status, capacities or specific conditions? Or could the project potentially affect the SH negatively?	**How to engage in project (early ideas)**
Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB)	National agency in charge implementation of all government policies related to agriculture development, using of technologies for forestry, soil and water management in food, fibre and fuel wood production and processing	Support in integrating agroforestry practices in farming systems and collaboration in strengthening agroforestry extension services including technical assistance in farmer trials, demonstration sites and farmer field schools (FFS) trainers and facilitators to develop, implement and transfer climate – smart agroforestry practices, selection of species of trees will be done together with RAB as well as nurseries and demonstration sites	Positive as project activities such as the provision of high quality seeds and seedlings, soil conservation and management, soil erosion control and increase of agroforestry and forestry cover lands of the country, will positively improve the agricultural yields, which is part of the mission of RAB	In research (supervision), review of project reports and M&E
University of Rwanda	A high learning institution based in Rwanda with undergraduate and post graduate (Master and PhD) programmes in agroforestry, soil management, water resources management	Co- supervision of PhD students and MSc internees across	Positive as the project intends to build the capacity of UR staff and students lead to increased publications and as such improve the reputation of the university	In research (supervision), review of project reports and M&E
University of Kibungo	As a private university located in the project sites, with agriculture and agribusiness teaching program	Provision of technical expertise in the field of wetlands irrigation and drainage	Positive as the project intends to build the capacity of university in field based and applied research	In research (supervision), review of project reports and M&E
Ghent University	High learning Institution based in Belgium with undergraduate and post graduate teaching programmes in agroforestry, soil conservation and water resources management	Teaching and supervision of PhD, MSc students undertaking research on agroforestry systems and components and agroforestry value chains.	Positive as four national PhD students will collect data on the project activities, and will publish results emanating from the project through a joint supervision with University of Rwanda and Ghent University	In data collection, survey and interviews with affected people
University of Leuven	An international institution for research and education based in Belgium	Teaching and supervision of PhD and MSc students undertaking research on agroforestry systems and improving cookstoves (ICS)	Four national PhD students will conduct research under the supervision of professors from	Data collection, PhD proposal development and in review of technical reports

Stakeholder Analysis				
Stakeholder	**SH's mandate and main capacity/ expertise in areas related to the project**	**Potential influence of the SH on the project** Is there an interest to contribute to the project's success? If yes, in what areas (e.g. knowledge, resources, influence). Or might the SH have different interests and potentially hinder the project or have no effect on the project's success at all?	**Potential impact of the project on the SH** Will the project enhance the SH's role, status, capacities or specific conditions? Or could the project potentially affect the SH negatively?	**How to engage in project (early ideas)**
			University of Rwanda, interdisciplinary and interuniversity research platform,	

5. Summary of stakeholder engagement during project preparation

During the project preparation, several stakeholder engagement activities have been performed including informal and formal stakeholder mapping which was undertaken by IUCN staff, Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA) and ENABEL in 2016-2017 that led to two early stakeholder workshops in Kigali and in Musanze, one in each year. Lists of stakeholder categories and then groups and individuals best able to represent them were developed, and invitations issued to the events. The SH consultations were conducted in four phases, which comprised individuals in the project zones of interventions, workshops with executing agencies, meetings in Kigali and focus group discussions with key stakeholders having interest in the project activities :

Phase 1: Meetings with key stakeholder representatives in the capital, Kigali and with Eastern Province stakeholders coming to Kigali. This two days' workshop was organized at Lemigo Hotel in Kigali and its objective was to enhance unique features the GCF "Scaling up Sustainable Forest Management, Landscape Restoration and Disaster Risks Reduction Programme for Rwanda (transformative impacts, adaptation relevance, bankability/sellability, and uniqueness) and develop an advanced version of the GCF concept note and a road map towards the full proposal for Rwanda. Issues and outcomes of the proposal preparatory phase are presented in Table 2.

Phase 2: involved individual meetings in all Eastern Province's 7 districts, with stakeholders contacted for this purpose, via a set of 6 team missions in May to July 5-6, 2018. More details on these consultations are provided in Table 4. TREPA consultant team members plus RWFA agency senior staff organized and made each mission, usually accompanied by one or more district staff. Missions started in the district government headquarters, meeting the mayor or vice mayor, district planners, forestry officers, agriculture support staff and trainers, water management specialists, etc. Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) staff were heavily consulted, since they have the mission of ensuring sustainable socioeconomic development and improved service delivery through the dialogue among stakeholders; active participation; accountability; information sharing and coordination of stakeholders' interventions in decentralized entities. JADF staff helped identify others to consult with in the district, usually including: women's groups, farmer cooperatives of men and women, tree nursery operators and workers, women managing households, farmers working private farms with agroforestry and other crops, cooperative agricultural and forest product supply chain trainers and workers.

Phase 3 of consultation continues the 3 previous broad stakeholder meetings held in Kigali in 2017, and the Inception Retreat in Musanze, May 2-3, 2018. A district validation workshop took place 2018 August 4th in Rwamagana District, the headquarters of Eastern Province, for representatives of the 7 districts. The elements of the draft proposal were shared at those meetings with stakeholders from districts and national governments and project partners. The outcomes of these stakeholder consultations are presented in Table 4.

Phase 4: Focus group discussions, during this phase a gender of expert working for TREPA project, met with various groups of stakeholder, in the project sites (all districts of Eastern Province); he also met representatives of public, private and non-government agencies, in Kigali and in EP. A summary on previous consultations in Phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 of TREPA project are also included in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary on stakeholder consultations during the preparation of TREPA project[6]

Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)				
Consultations (place and date)	**Organizations represented**	**Number of participants**[7]	**Form/methodology of consultation**	**Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion** (including how it influenced project design)
Lemigo Hotel, Kigali March 30-31, 2017	IUCN, RWFA, MINAGRI, MINILAF, MINIRENA, Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), Kirehe, Kayonza , Ngoma and Rwamagana Districts of EP, City of Kigali, Water for Growth	More than 30	It was a 2 days' workshop with presentations and discussions from various stakeholders (at national level and representative of EP) on GCF project proposal development	**Issues** discussed were: Situation analysis for Eastern Province, Opportunities and challenges in implementation of District Forest Management Plans, Updates from Districts on Forestry situation and challenges, Situation analysis for City of Kigali, Project Theory of Change and outcomes and Next steps, roles and responsibilities **The key outcomes** were to develop an advanced version of the GCF concept note and a road map towards the full proposal for Rwanda, and develop a Road map and a Work Plan and identification of the tasks towards concept and full proposal
Lapalme Hotel in Musanze , May 2-3	MINILAF, RWFA, MoE REMA, MINAGRI, ENABEL IUCN, Embassy of Netherlands, World Vision, City of Kigali, Eastern Province, MINAGRI	More than 20 peoples	A two day workshop retreat with presentations and discussions on different topics on GCF project proposal development	**Issues discussed:** Brief overview of GCF, overview of the TREPA proposal, Panel discussion on relevant positive and less positive lessons learned in Rwanda to inform TREPA design, break out groups to discuss land restoration as an integrating principle for the interventions including What are the best Climate Smart Agriculture practices to focus on in Eastern Province for TREPA, Lessons learned from local small-scale and larger financial approaches being tried in Rwanda or from other developing countries: What has worked? Are there lessons for TREPA, Ideas on potential methods and sources of co-financing, The role of the private sector in TREPA **Outcomes**: Feedback and guidance on the proposed interventions, and the logic for selecting the location of the project (Eastern Province is the convincing rationale), confirming the current approach and activities, Identify the Top Five "unique features" of the project—for designing and market development. Discuss data and trends for the Feasibility Study, and potential sources of co-financing and next steps forward.
Rwamagana District, 4th August 2018	IUCN, RWFA, MINILAF, staff of Eastern Province, Representative of the Rwanda Transport Development Agency in charge of road construction (RTDA), representatives of 7 districts of EP, which included the mayors and	28 (6F+24M)	A consultation meeting on TREPA project in Eastern Province	**Issues discussed:** Information sharing and update on development of a proposal for an environmental protection project in Eastern Province (TREPA). Some of the questions raised by participants were about the planned activities in Kirehe, approximately hills surrounding the Akagera Park, are highly degraded, and are prone to severe drought affecting not only agroforestry, but also forest cover; that most of the forest planted even recently are damaged, due to firewood and livestock farming and to put in place strategies to protect new planted forest and make clear who is accountable, who is responsible etc **Outcomes:** More details on the costing of each activity should be sought from technical staff, to revise the cost estimates for the activities and potentially the activity targets, as

[6] The participants are disaggregated by gender. More detailed lists of participants for some of the consultation meetings are presented in Annexes 1 to 5.

[7] Where M is for Male and F for Female

Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)				
Consultations (place and date)	**Organizations represented**	**Number of participants**[7]	**Form/methodology of consultation**	**Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion** (including how it influenced project design)
	technical staff in charge of agriculture and natural resources management, Joint Actions Development Forum (JADF); Journalists and private companies involved in tree plantations			there seems to be overestimation, not reflecting the reality on the ground. It was suggested a technical team meeting on this matter, which could involve Executive Secretary of Eastern Province and DG/RWFA, The species of trees to be planted need to address the site conditions and challenges of each area and the problem of management of planted forest needs to be included in the project design phase.
Kayonza District office June 2018	Kayonza district technical staff involved in agriculture, forestry and environment, including district agronomist, in charge of environment and sectors' agronomists	47(21 F+15 M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues:** Discussion of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions **Outcomes**: Limited funds availability for implementation of Land use Master Plan and Forestry. However, special government earmarked funds as District recently in crisis. Household based strategy to increase number of forest trees. Household needs not yet assessed, Information on status of forestry, plans and the high potential for Shade Grown Coffee system and opportunities for fruit trees. Absence of DFMPs, approach to solving the issue of termites. Identification of preferred fruit trees by the farmers: Mango, Avocado and Citrus and farmers could prepare seedlings if tubing and inputs available
Gatsibo, kayonza and Nyagatare Districts	Staff of districts administration of Gatsibo, Kayonza and Nyagatare in charge of agriculture, representatives of JADF, planning, natural resources management and sectors' agronomists	44 (3F+41M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues:** Discussion of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions **Outcomes:** **In Kayonza District** the area close to Akagera National Park was suggested as the priority area for afforestation, fruit trees and agroforestry and . **In Gatsibo:** Attention was drawn to the danger with much planting with Eucalyptus spp, agroforestry focusing on the need of the farmers, improved pastoralism, improved tree planting method, and protection of soils and banks of water streams with bamboos. They prefer to partner is IUCN in forestry and agroforestry in parts of some Sectors. Tree/shrub species: Grevillea, Calliandra, Acacia spectabilis, Casuarina, Existence of cooperatives of seedlings producers Lack of intervention to support tree planting on private lands Provided data on cattle rearing and informed of the willingness by cattle keepers for tree planting on pasturelands Seedlings are produced by Reserve Forces and distribute them free of charge. Seedlings are damaged and wither because they are transported from too long distances and prepared in different weather conditions

Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)				
Consultations (place and date)	**Organizations represented**	**Number of participants**[7]	**Form/methodology of consultation**	**Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion** (including how it influenced project design)
2 meetings in Kirehe and Bugesera Districts, Sept 17th	Staff of district administration of Kirehe and Bugesera Districts in charge of agriculture, natural resources, planning and sectors 'agronomists	34 (6F+28M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues:** Discussions were description of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions
Nyagatare District, 27 June	Staff of district administration of Nyagatare District	17(3F+14M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues:** Discussions were description of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions **Outcomes:** Need of a District Forest Management Plan (DFMP). Government earmarked funds for tree planting and agroforestry (with fruit trees); Ongoing intervention by Water for Growth (W4G) in Karama Sector (land husbandry, agroforestry and riverbank protection); Intervention of WV in 6 Sectors but producing only 50,000 seedlings per Sector; District encouraged cattle keepers to plant fodder trees on their pastures but are slow to learn; needs more sensitization
Rwamagana district, June 27th	Farmers field school groups facilitators	26(7F +19M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues: (1)** Discussion of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions. (2) Role of Communities during project development: Communities represented by farmer field schools, requested full involvement in the project development stage and implementation. This includes being represented during the formation of project steering committee and other project governance mechanisms at national and districts level. **Outcome**: Farmer representative will be involved in the project steering committee, both at national and district level. (2) Farmers represented by the local leaders have been engaged during proposal development.
Ngoma and Bugesera Districts, July 5th	Staff of district administration Ngoma and Bugesera districts in charge of agriculture, natural resources, planning and sectors 'agronomists	34(8F +36 M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues:** Discussions were on description of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions
Gatsibo District, May 5th	Representatives of World Vision in EP	7 (6 F+1 M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues:** Discussions were on description of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions
Gatsibo District , May 5th	Technical and management staff of cooperatives working on World Vision community tree and nursery	28 (8 F +20 M)	Face to face consultation meeting	**Issues:** Discussions were on description of the project concept note, which included the project components, outcomes, and zone of interventions

Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)				
Consultations (place and date)	**Organizations represented**	**Number of participants**[7]	**Form/methodology of consultation**	**Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion** (including how it influenced project design)
Kigali, June 2018	Country director of World Agroforestry (ICRAF)	1 (1M)	Meeting	**Discussed on** shade grown coffee and tree/shrub species appreciated by farmers. Outcome Availed literature
Gatsibo, June 2018	Head master of Groupe Scolaire Matunguru (secondary school),	1 (1F)	Meeting	**Issues: discussed** on challenges of seedling in EP and explanation on the TREPA project **Outcome**: School planted on 4 ha (Grevillea, Mango, Avocadoes) but seedlings stolen by local people and they would prefer Casuarina a
Nyagatare, June 2018	Managing Director of the Forest Company Volcanoes Gorillas Ltd (FCVG) Karama	1 (1M)	Meeting	**Issues discussed:** TREPA project and experience of seedling **Outcome:** Manage site, seedlings production for a Project implemented by Forest Company Volcanoes Gorillas for RWFA (funded by Water for growth-W4G- Project.
Kayonza, June 2018	The President of Indatwa Kayonza Cooperative or rice in Rwinkwavu marshland	1 (1M)	Meeting	**Issues discussed:** TREPA project and irrigation in the wetland **Outcome:** 3150 members practicing irrigation on 1400 ha of marshlands. Grow rice, maize, bean, soya
Kayonza, June 2018	President of the KOPAYIRWI Cooperative	1 (1M)	Meeting	**Issue:** TREPA project and potential partnership in seedling **Outcome:** A cooperative in pipeline: Potential members work individually and sell together. Plots of Citrus and Mango were visited (1 ha each). People met claim other people could join if supported for fruit tree planting
Gatsibo District, June 2018	Mr. Bagara Asmani, a Farmer Matunguru, Rugarama Sector,	1 (1M)	Meeting on farmland	**Issue:** Discussed how TREPA project will use existing experiences from farmers in irrigation and agroforestry. The experience in raising quality of seedlings among others. **Outcome:** The discussion informed TREPA proposal on which agroforestry practices, small scale irrigation from own ponds as demonstrated and piloted by World Vision. Discussed how the project will ensure that fodder plants are resistant to drought. Received seedlings died because prepared by sponsor in different weather conditions
Gatsibo District, June 2018	Mr. Haruna Muvunyi, a Farmer Kanyangese, Rugarama Sector	1 (1M)	Meeting on farmland	**Issue:** TREPA project and experience in agroforestry **Outcome:** Practice agroforestry system with multiple tree/plant types and species on single plot. Fruit trees/plants: Mango, Anana, Pawpaw; agroforestry trees: Gliricidia sepium
Nyagatare District, June 2018	President of KEKEDEZI Cooperative, Rwimiyaga Sector, Nyagatare	1 (1M)	Meeting at cooperative office	**Issue discussed:** TREPA project and agroforestry **Outcome:** A pastoralist cooperative owning a milk collection and cooling centre for Inyange Industries with capacity to handle 8,000 litres. But need fodder trees/shrubs, fruits on pasturelands and water for cattle. Cannot conserve fodder, sometimes pastoralists go to collect fodder on public lands. Discussion informed the project development process about tree species selection after engaging with farmers both individually and cooperative
Kigali and Australia, June 2018	Technical experts of World Vision Rwanda	12 (4F and 8 M)	Skype meeting, bilateral meeting and field visit to Gatsibo District	**Issues discussed:** TREPA project, fundraising and new business lead in Rwanda, structure the finance architecture,

Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)				
Consultations (place and date)	**Organizations represented**	**Number of participants**[7]	**Form/methodology of consultation**	**Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion** (including how it influenced project design)
Kigali, June 2018	The Director of Inyenyeri Rwanda Social Development Company, which is involved in dissemination of improved cooking stoves	2 (2M)	Meeting in Kigali	**Issues discussed:** TREPA project and developing biomass pellet fuels and high-efficiency stoves in Rwanda
Kigali, June 2018	Representatives of the World Resources Institute	2 (1F+1F)	Meeting	**Issues discussed:** TREPA project and landscape restoration in EP and Rwanda & monitoring performance
Kigali, June 2018	Representative of EcoPlanet Bamboo Rwanda	1 (1M)	Meeting	**Issue discussed:** TREPA project and potential for planting bamboo in EP as part of TREPA
Kigali, August 9, 2018	Civil Society organisations (CSOs), this comprised representatives of cooperatives, Gender monitoring office, National women council, Rwanda Men's Resources Centre (RWAMREC), Reseau des femmes, farmers and Water for Growth Rwanda	41(23F+18M)	Focus group discussions[8]	**Issues:** Status of the project development, Access to training and best practices for addressing drought-prone agricultural and tree planting, Access to high-quality, affordable seedlings for plantings, Using biomass for cooking impacts women's health as they are relegated to small in indoor spaces for cooking and are exposed to smoke from biomass burning, Capacity building and skills-based trainings for finance groups and cooperatives, Women's roles in the project activities, including planning and management of tree planting, improved cooking stove and biomass fuel supply, and household water harvesting activities , Other topics proposed by participants

[8] These focus group discussed have been conducted by the Gender Expert

6. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

One the output of the project preparation phase is the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) that describes how identified stakeholder will be further engaged during project implementation. The SEP lists the main stakeholders to be engaged, the purpose of engagement, provides guidance for appropriate methods and timing and determines the responsibilities and costs. The plan is intended as a blueprint that needs to be revisited regularly during project implementation and adjusted where needed. Details on SEP are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (during Project Implementation)

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing	Costs
Government agencies (national, provincial, local)					
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	To oversee all relations with GCF, and address issues that arise. Provides feedback and guidance on how to finalize the implementation plans for the project, and joins stakeholder implementation consultations.	Participation in the steering meetings and in monitoring and evaluation	RWFA	Quarterly	Included in the project budget
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources	Planned to serve as TREPA partner for implementing Climate Smart Ag (CSA) practices, and supporting Farmer Field Schools. Introduce new training of farmers in CSA an agroforestry best practices and site-appropriate species	participation in the steering meetings and supervisory role in agroforestry and forestry and seeds selection	MoE-RWFA	Quarterly	Included in the project budget
Ministry of Infrastructure-Energy Sector	To oversee and provide expertise on selection, dissemination and promotion of improved cooking stoves (ICS) and other energy biomass technologies, cannot be implemented in EP without approval of MININFRA	participation in the project steering meetings and monitoring and evaluation ICS	MoE-RWFA	Quarterly	As part of project activities
Rwanda Development Board (Akagera National Park)	To oversee planting of agroforestry and silvopastoral agriculture in the buffer of the Akagera National Park,	Participation in the steering meetings and other regular meetings regarding the buffer zone of Akagera National Park	MoE-RWFA	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA)	Agroforestry, forestation and landscape restoration activities, drilling boreholes for livestock water, rainwater harvesting systems, plantation of tree along river/lakes ridges require the support of RWFA, seedlings	Organization and chairing of the steering committee meetings in collaboration with MoE, periodic consultative meeting, monitoring and evaluation, report review, project management	IUCN and RWFA	Quarterly	Included in the project budget
Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)	REMA is a National Designated Authority of GCF. REMA has been implementing a number of projects of protection of rivers/lakes across the country, through the plantation of bamboo and elephant grass	Attending the national steering committee meetings, provision of technical support on protection of rivers/lake shores and road sides, monitoring and evaluation of the project	MoE-RWFA	Quarterly	Included in the project budget
Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)	RCA as a national in charge of regulation, promotion, supervision and organization of all cooperatives working in the countries, RCA will assist in registration of new	Periodic consultations and participation to the steering committee meetings	RWFA	Quarterly	As part of project activities

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing	Costs
	formal cooperatives or farmers/producer groups to become legally registered				
Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)	As an entity in charge construction and development of the major roads. The protection of the roads by planting a line of tree along them will be done in consultation with RTDA	Periodic consultative meetings, participation in planting of tree along the road sides	RWFA	Quarterly	Not budgeted for, and estimated to USD 2400
Districts, Sectors, cells and villages of EP	The selection of the state lands for landscape restoration and agroforestry and forestry planting and involvement of the private land owners and smallholder farmers, will be facilitated by the local leaders as well as the selection of ICS beneficiaries.	Public meeting, community meetings, for example through community works (Umuganda), consultation meetings	MoE-RWFA	Quarterly	As part of project activities
Civil Society Organizations					
Women's organizations: Reseau des femmes, Profemme etc.	Project will consult with these organizations on the role of women, any gender issues that arise, and trainings on potential changing role of women in agriculture in some project villages.	Regular dialogues with representatives of women organizations in EP and in Kigali	RWFA	Quarterly	Not budgeted for estimated to USD 2000
Local communities					
Farmer Field Schools groups facilitators (FFSs) And smallholder farmers	FFSs will function as agents of innovation and new practices, provide training in new species to plant and use of agroforestry in restoration and cropping. Important opinion leaders., availing their lands to the project activities, Their active participation is need throughout the project cycle	During community meetings Umuganda and demonstration workshops	RWFA, ICRAF	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Farmers' cooperatives in District	Will be trained in Climate Smart Agricultural practices, and work with project partners to build their capacity to produce and market crops	During community meetings	RWFA, IUCN	Quarterly during community works	Part of the project budget
Forestry users groups or cooperatives in District	As above, for forest products.	During community meetings	RWFA	Monthly during community works	Project budget
Vulnerable groups in categories I and II of Ubudehe and the members of Association AVEGA Agahozo	Vulnerable people in the project area, will be given priority as beneficiaries of ICS, training and to be employed as labourers	Bilateral meetings with organisations representing vulnerable groups (people with disabilities and women)	RWFA, World Vision	Monthly during community works	Part of the project budget
Private Sector					

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing	Costs
Seedling nurseries	Provide efficient nurseries critical to success of project – providing large quantities of high-quality seedlings with good growth & survival rates for 50+ indigenous & common tree species	During community meetings	ICRAF, RAB, RWFA	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Charcoal makers	Charcoal makers may switch to green charcoal or reduce production in that case.	During community works and meetings	RWFA	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Improve cooking stove makers, etc.	Small firm producing low-emitting cooking stoves and pellets & free improved stoves are the major partners if it can overcome market & entry cost barriers.	Bilateral meeting and period meeting	World Vision	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Small private firms or shops supplying inputs: fertilizer, shovels, rental motorbikes transporting seedlings to farms, irrigation pumps	Project will work to attract some small firms to closely cooperate with project – to provide large, inexpensive quantities of tree seedlings & CSAg inputs. Firms could increase sales significantly in some areas of project, and achieve economies of scale in purchase and delivery.	Bilateral meeting	RAB/RWFA	Monthly during community works, depending on when they are needed	Part of the project budget
SACCOs and microfinance saving groups	Loan groups are critical for new costs of tree planting & CSAg inputs.	Bilateral meetings	RWFA	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Day labourers performing seedling planting	Provide paid labor in surge periods when seedlings need to be planted—important revenue for families	During community meetings	RWFA and World vision	Monthly during community works	Part of the project budget
International organizations					
World Vision	Project partner and co-financier. Contributes to microfinance training and capacity building, and delivery of project interventions on the ground.	Bilateral meetings, through emails, workshop	IUCN, ENABEL	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Development NGOs working in Eastern Province such as One Acre Fund	Will informally monitor progress of the project, and share implementation methods and data—but no formal role.	Bilateral meeting, monitoring and evaluation¸ through emails, workshop etc	IUCN, RWFA	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
ICRAF	ICRAFT has been collaborating with IUCN in agroforestry tree planning campaign in Gatsibo District, (2017-2019), in addition to its 20 years of experience in agroforestry demonstration plots and research in Rwanda. The training guideline developed by ICRAF will be used by the agronomists during implementation of the project. Thus, all components of training of trainers (ToTs), establishment of tree nurseries and provision of technical expertise in this domain. ICRAF will be also collaborating of local and international research institutions (UR, University of Leuven, University of Gent on different research topics related to agroforestry and ICS	Participation to the steering committee meetings, review of project documents, exchange of researchers, through emails, workshop	IUCN	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
ENABEL	It will be part of project management and coordination of ICS component, implement direct project activities,	Participation to the Steering committee, project management and provision	IUCN, MoE	Quarterly	Part of the project budget

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing	Costs
	provide technical advice, and manage relationships with and advise key partner institutions	of technical assistance in ICS, agroforestry and forestry			
IUCN	As an accredited Entity, It will be part of project management and coordination of this component, implement direct project activities, provide technical advice, and manage relationships with and advise key partner institutions	Project management, organization and chairing of the steering committees, project supervisory	IUCN HQ	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
Research institutions & universities					
Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Board (RAB)	As an implementing agency in charge of agriculture system extension, will support the right dissemination of highly productive agroforestry and forestry seeds	Periodic meeting, participation to the steering committee meetings and in reviewing of the project reports	RWFA,	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
University of Rwanda	Co-supervision of Master's and PhD students who will participate in survey and data collection on the project activities	Periodic meeting and participate to the steering committee meetings	IUCN,RWFA	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
University of Kibungo (UNIK)	Co-supervision of Master's and PhD students who will participate in survey and data collection on the project activities	Participate to the steering committee and provision	IUCN, ENABEL	Quarterly	The cost will be estimated based on the number of students from UNIK, attached to TREPA
Gent University	Supervision of Master's and PhD students who will participate in survey and data collection on the project activities	Periodic meeting, Steering committee meetings	IUCN, ENABEL	Quarterly	Part of the project budget
University of Leuven	Supervision of Master's and PhD students who will participate in survey and data collection on the project activities	Periodic meeting, Steering committee meetings	IUCN, ENABEL	Quarterly	Part of the project budget

ANNEX

Annex 1: Minutes on Rwamagana consultation meeting with all 7 district governments of EP represented, Rwanda Forestry and Water Authority, Minister of Environment (MoE), Minister of Land and Forests (MINILAF), etc.

Venue: Conference Hall of EP in Rwamagana District

Date: 4th August 2018

By R&SD TREPA consulting team

Introduction

Following an invitation extended to mayors or vice mayors, directors of agriculture and animal resources and the forestry officers from each district of Eastern Province by the Governor of Eastern Province, Mr Fredy Mufulukye, dated on 1st of August 2018, a meeting was held in the conference Hall of the headquarters of Eastern Province office in Rwamagana on Saturday, 4th August 2018. The Minister of Lands and Forestry (MINILAF), The Governor of EP, the representatives of the International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA), Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA), senior officials from Eastern Province, Reserve Force and a number of journalists were also present in the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting:

The agenda of the meeting was composed of the two points, as indicated in the invitation letter:

- Information sharing and update on development of a proposal for an environmental protection project in Eastern Province (TREPAM)
- The programme of plantation of forest for the year 2018/2018.

In these minutes only issues emanating from point 1 of the meeting agenda are presented, as the second point was not part of the TREPAM project.

The matters arising from the meeting

The meeting was chaired by Honorable Minister of MINILAF, Mrs. Francine Tumushime, after introductory remarks by Governor Mufulukye of EP. The Governor welcomed the new elected and existing mayors in EP, RTDA and highlighted the importance of planting forests in EP. The Minister opened the meeting by wishing all participants to have fruitful discussions on the TREPAM project related to forest planting, landscape restoration and to the upcoming agricultural season A in Eastern Province.

Matters and resolutions

A comprehensive presentation by the Coordinator of IUCN's office in Rwanda (part of its Eastern and Southern Africa program), Mr. Charles Karangwa, provided information on IUCN, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), ENABEL, MINILAF, RWFA, REMA and EP and their roles in development or implementation of TREPAM project. He also provided a rationale of for selection of Eastern Province from among the other provinces of the country to accommodate the "Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation and Mitigation (TREPAM)" project. The project is in proposal development, to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

In summary, EP is known as the food supply basket for the City of Kigali and the country in general. However EP is highly vulnerable to climate change-induced impacts, i.e. severe drought, highly degraded landscapes, low productivity of agricultural systems, and fuel demand outstripping supply of biomass fuels. He noted significant changes of land cover and land uses in the province for the period 1990-2015, and the high variability in rainfall patterns. However, it is possible to transform the many climate change issues of Eastern

Province into land restoration and livelihood opportunities, through developing a large project proposal to seek adequate funding to address the issues, i.e. TREPAM for EP.

The floor was given to the audience, and matters raised and their resolution are summarized in Table 1.

Matters raised and resolution provided

Originator of the issue Matters	Discussion or Resolution
Governor EP (Mufuruke F): The project is good news for EP. The province makes a commitment for the successful implementation of the project, and EP is ready to provide any kind of support needed. We are waiting for the project to start. Question1: What kind of information is sought from EP and districts regardless their commitment? Question 2: How do link the skills, intervention and roles of different organizations (actors in this project)? Question 3: What would be the cost of TREPAM project for EP? (I understand the GCF total budget is 10B USD globally.)	**Ngabonziza Prime/DG-RWFA:** For implementation of the project, the EP and the districts are the ones to decide on what kinds of interventions, tree species, areas, and linkages to other activities already existing. Planning will take place at grassroots level, in addition the contribution in-kind to the project (office space), which will be provided by EP or the districts. We will agree with EP on location of at least three offices in three districts of EP. In general, it will be a decentralized project. **Charles Karangwa/IUCN**: the whole cost of the project is estimated to be approximately 80M USD, which includes the funding to be sought from the GCF and the contributions of the Government of Rwanda and other co-financing partners. **Vincent Nsabuwera/ENABEL:** we are still in the stage of project proposal development: all the targets for the project and interventions, physical locations, and area of focus for each district. This information is sought from districts.
Muzungu Gerald (Mayor Kirehe District): Planned activities in Kirehe, approximately hills surrounding the Akagera Park, are highly degraded, and are prone to severe drought affecting not only agroforestry, but also forest cover.	The comment was noted
Nambaje Aphrodis/Mayor Ngoma District: For degraded mountains, what kind of trees are we planning to plant? We suggest selecting species of palm trees (providing oil, scenery), urban forestry species, macadamia (environmental solutions and economic benefits), silk worm trees, and to look for varieties of trees, not only for timber species.	**Ngabonziza Prime/DG-RWFA:** Fruit trees are also considered and will be taken into account.
Gatsibo District (Vice/Mayor): Do look at traditional trees (Ficus and Erythrina abyssinica), and look also to horticulture (fruit trees) to improve living conditions of the population (economic returns).	**Ngabonziza Prime/DG-RWFA:** We will have to look also to some traditional and indigenous trees in the project.
Reserve force commander (Colonel Mukasa): Most of the forest planted even recently are damaged, due to firewood and livestock farming. To put in place strategies to protect new planted forest and make clear who is accountable, who is responsible etc.	**Ngabonziza Prime/DG-RWFA:** There are still gaps between planted trees and cut trees, the project will improve the use the alternative sources of cooking energy: such us promotion and dissemination of improved cook stoves (ICS), capacity building, awareness rising, and law enforcement.

The following section provides some specific issues for some districts and some general issues for the whole province:

Nyagatare District:

- More sensitization campaigns are needed. More agroforestry plantings are needed. Use of cooperatives and the approach used by World Vision would be a good idea. Involvement of the reserve force and involvement of local communities in the project activities should generate good results.
- Institutional support: as financial support coming from the Central Government is not sufficient, the project should provide more much-needed support. The activities of the project should be well-

defined, especially including tree planting, and will need to overcome the problem of bush fires and charcoal making – to devise an approach to address these issues.

- The project should look to both long-term and short-term solutions. There is financial support coming from the Central Government, but the funds are not sufficient.
- It is important to strategize how to address the problems coming from our neighboring countries—eg, difficult economic conditions and refugee migration coming across the borders to the north, east and south into EP, which puts pressure on forests for fuelwood and building material.

Kirehe District

- Highly pronounced degradation of forests due the location of Mahama Refugee camp in the district. The district has bare mountains, many dry farming areas, and needs improved silvopastoralism, and protection of rivers and lake shores.

Kayonza District

- Planting of ornamental trees needs to be considered. The project also should look to the management and protection of existing forests, as well as new forests to be planted.

Bugesera District

- Strategies for management of forests already planted have should be put in place or reinforced.

In the meeting the following recommendation were suggested:

- More details on the costing of each activity should be sought from technical staff, to revise the cost estimates for the activities and potentially the activity targets, as there seems to be overestimation, not reflecting the reality on the ground. The Minister suggested a technical team meeting on this matter, which could involve Executive Secretary of Eastern Province and DG/RWFA.
- The species of trees to be planted need to address the site conditions and challenges of each area.
- The problem of management of planted forest needs to be included in the project design phase.

Discussion on TREPAM project started approximately at 10h00 and closed at 12h00.

The attendee sign-up sheets are attached below.

Done in Kigali 6th August 2018

Dr Jean N Namugize, national consultant,

and Kenneth Andrasko, International consultant, for R&SD

Table 6: Attendee sign-sheet to TREPA consultation meeting in Rwamagana

Forestry and Finance Lessons Learned Consultation on Green Climate Fund Proposal for Eastern Province

4 August ~~12 Jun~~-18 Rwamagana

First Name	Last Name	ID Number	Phone #	Email	Your Title ~~Travel?~~	Signature
EMILE	MUKUNZI	1198280115027098	0788513177	emujeru@yahoo.fr	DFNRO/BUGESERA	
Janvier	NSENGIMANA	1198780153599092	0788844583	njanvier4@gmail.com	Dir ANR/KIREHE	
J. Claude	MSHIMIYIMANA	1198801156780029	0782042745	jean claude@gmail.com	AFO/NGOMA	
Mac Vital	KALINDA	1197680067772139	0788454456	kalindamv@gmail.com	DFNRO/Kirehe	
J. Damascène	SIJYENBO	1198680094909027	0783639522	sijyenbojeandamascene@gmail.com	Dir ANR	
MUDAHE MYKA	Innocent	1197780054673848	0788554847	anitajiinnocent@gmail.com	DANR/Ngoma	
Jean Pierre	MUGABO	1198480039013	0784180976	mugabo@gmail.com	RWFA/Head of forestry department	
Vincent	NSABUWERA	1197801307120 11	0788313833	Vincent.nsabuwera@arabel.be	FMBE Project Manager/ARABEL	
Felix	Rutangwa	1198680046137142	0786168019	rutangwafelix@gmail.com	Dir/RWFA	
Jean D	Namosize	PC 24444	0788834229	jeannamusize@gmail.com	Consultant	
Ken	Andrasko	—	+1 202 210 4752	Kandrasko3@gmail.com	Consultant	
Michel J B	MUHIZI		0788303843	jbmuhizi2006@yahoo.fr	RAF/RF	
Rodrigue	NZAYIZERA	1198780046376141	0788880605	nirodrigue@gmail.com	Legal Advisor	
Yussuf	HAKIZIMANA	1198780010392133	0783247177	hayoyo2000@gmail.com	Reporter/IMVAHO NSHYA	
			0788446405	alexisnuguyin@gmail.com	Director HABP	
RUGABU	R. Alexis	1197408006 8129088				

Collected by: Ken Andrasko, R&SD team for TREPA GCF Project

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Forestry and Finance Lessons Learned Consultation on Green Climate Fund Proposal for Eastern Province

4 August ~~12-Jun-18~~ Rwamagana

First Name	Last Name	ID Number	Phone #	Email	Your Title ~~Travel?~~	Signature
Mutuluke	Fred		0722355589	fred.rwanda@gmail.com	Governor	
Timuhime	Francine		0738524348	ftimuhime@gmail.com	Minister	
Col BH.	Cyubahiro		0788316800			

Collected by: Ken Andrasko, R&SD team for TREPA GCF Project

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

#3

Forestry and Finance Lessons Learned Consultation on Green Climate Fund Proposal for Eastern Province

4 August ~~12-Jun-18~~ Rwamagana

First Name	Last Name	ID Number	Phone #	Email	Your Title (Position) ~~Travel?~~	Signature
HABIMANA	Jean Claude	1197780046985046	0788557601	jzanchatimat@gmail.com	Gatsibo District Environment officer	
NBONIGABA	Jean	1197180078121	0788786146	jeanmbonigaba@yahoo.com	Nyagatare Forestry officer	
Kwizera	Alphonse	1198780163387063	0788085175	alkwiz1@gmail.com	Kayonza District Forestry NR officer	
Bikorimana	Félicien	1198580164590 31	0788483907	bikofel@gmail.com	Rwamagana district cash crops officer	
Karangwa	Charles	1001620	0788305027	charles.karangwa@iucn.org	IUCN	
Ndoli Alain	Alain	1198586184379011	0788402635	alain.ndoli@iucn.org	IUCN	
Germain	Sangano	1197680013639016	0788594447	benisangano@gmail.com	Reserve Force	
Ndikumana Theodore	Theodore	1194280122 92173	0788603495	mitheos n@gmail.com	Reserve Force	
Rwakayiganda Emmanuel	Emmanuel		0788454412	rwakae@yahoo.fr	Environment officer Rwamagana	
Nsengiyumva	Sylvere	1198508482076	0788181571	mamuyla@gmail.com	Gatsibo District Forestry officer	
Mugwi Theogene	Theogene	1196780065471271	0782883384	t.kamanzi@yahoo.com	Gatsibo District V-MFBA	

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Forestry and Finance Lessons Learned Consultation on Green Climate Fund Proposal for Eastern Province

4 August ~~12 Jun~~-18 Rwamagana Consultation

Page

	First Name	Last Name	ID Number	Phone #	Email	Travel?	Signature
1	HABIMANA Kizito	Kizito	1197820032452 0 42	0788308952	kizito.habimana@kaduna.gov.rw		
2	Bwiyanga	Eric		0786522372	—	Driver	
3	Robert	Kagaane		0786328419	—	B.G	
4	Justin	NGABONIZIYE		0782808388	—	Driver	
5	Justin	Ngarambe		0788479281	—	Driver	
6	Dismas	HAKIZIMANA		0788749642		Driver	
7	Emmanuel	Ntakirutimana		0788444579	—	Driver	
8	Japhet	Ishimwejimana		0783748469		Driver	
9	Clever			0788448395	—	Dr. Ver	
10	Fred	Ngoma		0782195738	—	Dr. Ver	
11	Kayiranga			0788382909	—	B.G	

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[end]

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Annex 2: Consultation in Rwamagana District, June 27, 2018:

Consultation for GCF Project in Eastern Province (TREPA)

TO: Rwamagana District, June 27, 2018

Forestry and Finance Lessons Learned Consultation on Green Climate Fund Proposal for Eastern Province
12-Jun-18

First Name	Last Name	ID Number	Phone #	Email	~~Travel2~~ Your Title	Signature
MUKAGISAGARA	Eugénie	1198170134510049	0788246224	mukagisagara eugenie@yahoo.fr	DPNRO	
KAYIRANGA	Jean		0783462857	jkarange@yahoo.com	Director of Planning MAE	
MUKARUGIRA	Kamanzi	1191237 1197570	0788865550	@yahoo.fr kamamphenta	PS MAAF	
HABIMANA	Claudien	1198430009021	0788301375	habi.claudien@yahoo.fr		
TUYISINGIZE	Jerome	1198280122	0786315289	jerome.tuyisingize@yahoo.fr	Forest specialist FM Pole / RWFA	
Mudoherwanto	Regis VIII		0788353511	m.regis66@yahoo.fr		
UWIMANA	Vincent	1198280192542042	0788756581	vicenco585@yahoo.com	EMS Field Coordinator	
KOTABB	Koperative 70 members	tubungabunge amashyamba Byimana - Bwimbo: 2 villages of Fumbwe Sector.				
KAJIBWAMI	Adolphonse	1198480168029087	0783762611	ikajibwamia@gmail.com	Executif secretary of Sasabirago Coop	
Rubayiza	Désiré	1196480061383046	0785367734		Amashyamba w'Amashyamba	
Kayiranga	Fulgence		0783016142		" "	
Mukagasana	Peterotha	1198080040482061	0782509820		" "	
Munyankindi	Innocent		0782598011		" "	
MIBYIMANA	CONFIANCE	1198580158551004	0782134221		" "	

Collected by: Ken Andrasko, R&SD team for TREPA GCF Project

Bideri Theoneste 1196280076665062 0784272758 Myerishyamba

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Annex 3: Consultation with World Vision

Consultation for GCF Project in Eastern Province (TREPA)

Forestry and Finance Lessons Learned Consultation on Green Climate Fund Proposal for Eastern Province – with World Vision
12-Jun-18

First Name	Last Name	ID Number	Phone #	Email	~~Travel?~~	Signature
MUNYANDAMUTSA	JEAN DE BONHEUR	119758 0058888056	0782559687	bonheur_munyandamutsa@wvi.org		
HENRIETTA	RUGAMBA		073578097	henrietta_rugamba@wvi.org		Henriette
					both with World Vision	

Collected by: Ken Andrasko, R&SD team for TREPA GCF Project

Annex 4: Consultation at Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), University of Rwanda (UR) and Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA)

IUCN

Forest component consultation on Green Climate Fund Proposal for Eastern Province
12-Jun-18

International Union for Conservation of Nature

First Name	Last Name	Institution	Tel Number	Email	Signature
Dr Jean Damascène	Ndayambaje	RAB	0788487721	ndyeadamas@yahoo.fr	
Prof Jean	NDUWAMUNGU	UR/CAVM	0788484777	jeanduwa@gmail.com	
HABIMANA	Claudien	RWFA	0788301375	hab_claudien@yahoo.fr	
Faustin	Rwamuhizi	Consultant/	0788308932		

Annex 5. List of individuals consulted by the gender expert for TREPA project from June to August 2018

Name	SEX		Institution	Position	Telephone
	F	M			
UMUTONIWASE Sophie	F		GMO	GBV Expert	788506243
MAJORO Anselme		M	NWC	Director of women Empowerment	788570046
Muteteli Yvette	F		NWC	Women Empowerment	788467880
Murangira Bosco		M	MIGEPROF	Director, women's economic empowerment	788808811
MUTAMBA john		M	Reseau des femmes	consultant	788504324
NYINAWINKINDI Arlette	F		Water for growth	Gender consultant	788466509
UMULISA GRACE	F		Profemme	Field coordinator	788652228
MUSERUKA David		M	RWAMREC	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	782553820
MUDENGE Jean Paul		M	Kayonza District	Environment officer	788642401
Murenzi Jean Claude		M	Kayonza District	Mayor	788304120
MUDA Bututa		M	Kayonza District	SMES and Cooperative	788706634
UWUZEYE Gisele	F		Kayonza District	Gender and Family Promotion	788867363
KWIZERA Alphonse		M	KAYONZA District	Forestry and Natural resources	783085175
MUGIRANEZA Thierry		M	KAYONZA District	Director of Planning	788867177
SHYAKA Edouard		M	KAYONZA District	JADF/VICE CHAIR	788569908
MUSANABERA Alphonsine	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Cooperative member	786973390
NZAMURAMBAHO Celestin	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Vice Chair	783356254
BATIBUKA LAURENTKA		M	INDATWA COOPERATIVE	Chair	788889745
UMWARI ERNESTINE	F		INDATWA COOPERATIVE	AGRONOMIST	782137342
BARISEBYA William		M	INDATWA COOPERATIVE	Community development Officer	788949865
MUNYANEZA Anastase		M	COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Chair	788832441
SAFARI J.Bosco		M	COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Secretay	783356256
GAKUMBA Innocent		M	COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Advisor	788530854
KANYEMERA Emille		M	COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	788487598
NSENGIMANA J.Baptiste		M	COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	785769028
NYIRATIMANA EUGENIE	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	788487598
NGABITSINZI EMMANUALLA	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	785769028
MWAMBARANGWE LEONILLA	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	783356254
NYITAMINANI ANASTASIE	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	788613296
MUSOMANDERA ALPHONSINE	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	788754744
SUMWIZA M.CHANTAL	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	788844665
UWITONZE JEANNE	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	member	784679572

Name	SEX		Institution	Position	Telephone
	F	M			
MUKAMULIGO PRIMITIVE	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	786973390
NIKUZE FELICITE	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	member	786304240
NYIRABENDA FRANCINE	F		COPAIRWI/Koerative abahinzi b'imbuto RWINKWAVU	Member	
MUKANDUTIYE Josephine	F		Farmer	-	
UMWALI ERENESTINE	F		Farmer	-	782137342
UMUHOZA CHANTAL	F		Farmer	-	
MUKAMPORE MEDIATRICE	F		Farmer	-	788554978
Ingabire Josiane	F		Farmer	-	789105024
SEMASAKA Jean Baptist		M	Farmer	-	782896840
Total	23	18			

Annex 6: Contacted people in Kigali and the Eastern Province 's districts of Gatsibo, Kayonza and Nyagatare That Faustin Rwamuhizi of R&SD in June 2018

S/N	Categories of contacted people	Position	Institution	Main phone contact
Central Government, parastals & Projects				
1	Mr. Prime Ngabonziza,	Director General	RWFA	788303075
2	Dr. Mupenzi Mutimura,	Senior Research Fellow	RAB	788884099
3	Mr. Jacques Peeters,	International Technical Assistant, FMBE Project RWFA	RWFA	727189540
4	Mr. Jean Hitimana, MINAGRI	Head MIS Department/LWH&RSSP3,	MINAGRI	788586127
5	Mr. Sam Biraro	M&E	RLMUA	788857052
Local Government (District Authorities)				
6	Mr. Jean Claude Murenzi, Mayor Kayonza	Mayor	Kayonza District	788304126
7	Mr. Theogene Manzi, , Gatsibo	Vice-Mayor Economic Development	Gatsibo District	-
8	Mr. Appolinaire Ndaruhutse	Executive Secretary	Matunguru Cell, Gatsibo	-
Districts technicians				
9	Mr. Thierry Mugiraneza	Director Planning	Kayonza	788867177
10	Mr. Alphonse Kwizera, DFNRO	District forestry officer	Kayonza District	783085175
11	Mr. Jean Paul Mudenge	Environment Officer	Kayonza District	-
12	Mr. Sylvere Namuhoranye, DFNRO	District forestry officer	Gatsibo District	783181571
13	Mr. Valens Hitiyaremye	Veterinary	Gatsibo District	783038763
14	Mr. Placide Niyomugabo	JADF Officer	Gatsibo District	783492604
15	Mr. Protais Yamuragiye	Extension Officer	Rugarama Sector/Gatsibo	78534411
16	Mr. Mbonigaba	District forestry officer	Nyagatare District	788586146
17	Mr. Fabien Ngirinshuti	Veterinary	Nyagatare District	788692978
18	Mr. Mutabaruka Fulgence	Agronomist	Nyagatare District	788885432
19	Mr. Thomas Hakizamungu	Planning & JADF officer	Nyagatare District	788440172
20	Mr. Thierry Gwaneza	Land Manager	Rwimiyaga Sector, Nyagatare	788619104
21	Ms Gisele Uwizeye	Atg JADF officer	Kayonza District	788867363
Partners & stakeholders				
22	Dr. Athanase Mukuralinda	Country director	ICRAF	788210530
23	Ms. Flora Manirakiza	Accountant	GS Matunguru, Gatsibo	-
24	Mr. Epaphrodite Habakurama,	FCVG	Karama Sector/Nyagatare District	-
Beneficiaries				
25	Indatwa Kayonza Cooperative	President	Kayonza District	-
26	KOPAYIRWI Cooperative	President	Kayonza District	-
27	KEKEDEZI Cooperative	President	Rwimiyaga Sector, Nyagatare	-
28	Mr. Bagara Asmani,	Farmer	Matunguru, Rugarama Sector, Gatsibo	-
29	Mr. Haruna Muvunyi	Farmer	Kanyangese, Rugarama Sector, Gatsibo	783790368