



**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

**Meeting of the Board**  
28 June – 1 July 2021  
Virtual meeting  
Provisional agenda item 11

**GCF/B.29/02/Add.03/Rev.02**

29 June 2021

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# Consideration of funding proposals - Addendum III

## Funding proposal package for FP167

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### **Summary**

This addendum contains the following seven parts:

- a) A funding proposal titled "Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation";
- b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);
- c) Environmental and social report(s) disclosure;
- d) Secretariat's assessment;
- e) Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment;
- f) Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment; and
- g) Gender documentation.

*Gender Action Plan and Access Restriction Mitigation Process Framework (both in English and Kinyarwanda) which were omitted in the previous version of the gender document have been added.*

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# Funding Proposal

Project/Programme title: Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation.  
Country: Rwanda  
Accredited Entity: IUCN  
Date of first submission: 21/01/2021  
Date of current submission: 28/06/2021  
Version number: V.15



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### ***Note to Accredited Entities on the use of the funding proposal template***

- Accredited Entities should provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to annexes such as feasibility studies, gender action plan, term sheet, etc.
- Accredited Entities should ensure that annexes provided are consistent with the details provided in the funding proposal. Updates to the funding proposal and/or annexes must be reflected in all relevant documents.
- The total number of pages for the funding proposal (excluding annexes) **should not exceed 60**. Proposals exceeding the prescribed length will not be assessed within the usual service standard time.
- The recommended font is Arial, size 11.
- Under the [GCF Information Disclosure Policy](#), project and programme funding proposals will be disclosed on the GCF website, simultaneous with the submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the IDP. Accredited Entities are asked to fill out information on disclosure in section G.4.

**Please submit the completed proposal to:**

[fundingproposal@gcfund.org](mailto:fundingproposal@gcfund.org)

**Please use the following name convention for the file name:**

“FP-[Accredited Entity Short Name]-[Country/Region]-[YYYY/MM/DD]”

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY			
<b>A.1. Project or programme</b>	Project	<b>A.2. Public or private sector</b>	Public
<b>A.3. Request for Proposals (RFP)</b>	<p>If the funding proposal is being submitted in response to a specific GCF <a href="#">Request for Proposals</a>, indicate which RFP it is targeted for. Please note that there is a separate template for the Simplified Approval Process and REDD+.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>		
<b>A.4. Result area(s)</b>	<p>Check the applicable <a href="#">GCF result area(s)</a> that the <u>overall</u> proposed project/programme targets. For each checked result area(s), indicate the estimated percentage of <u>GCF budget</u> devoted to it. The total of the percentages when summed should be 100%.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Reduced emissions from:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use:</p> <p><b>Adaptation:</b> Increased resilience of:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people, communities and regions:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services:</p>		<p><b>GCF contribution:</b></p> <p><u>Enter number</u>%</p> <p><u>Enter number</u>%</p> <p><u>Enter number</u>%</p> <p>19%</p> <p>21%</p> <p>30%</p> <p><u>Enter number</u>%</p> <p>30%</p>
	<b>A.5. Expected mitigation impact</b>	<p>Indicate t CO<sub>2</sub>eq over lifespan</p> <p>9,662,441</p>	<b>A.6. Expected adaptation impact</b>
<b>A.7. Total financing (GCF + co-finance)</b>	49,622,797 USD	<b>A.9. Project size</b>	Small (Upto USD 50 million)
<b>A.8. Total GCF funding requested</b>	33,783,755 USD <i>For multi-country proposals, please fill out annex 17.</i>		
<b>A.10. Financial instrument(s) requested for the GCF funding</b>	<p>Mark all that apply and provide total amounts. The sum of all total amounts should be consistent with A.8.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <u>33,783,755 USD</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <u>Enter number</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Loan <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Results-based payment <u>Enter number</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guarantee <u>Enter number</u></p>		
<b>A.11. Implementation period</b>	6 years	<b>A.12. Total lifespan</b>	20 years, effective lifetime of investment
<b>A.13. Expected date of AE internal approval</b>	<p>This is the date that the Accredited Entity obtained/will obtain its own approval to implement the project/programme, if available.</p> <p>4/15/2021</p>	<b>A.14. ESS category</b>	<p>Refer to the AE's safeguard policy and <a href="#">GCF ESS Standards</a> to assess your FP category.</p> <p>B</p>

<b>A.15. Has this FP been submitted as a CN before?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A.16. Has Readiness or PPF support been used to prepare this FP?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>A.17. Is this FP included in the entity work programme?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A.18. Is this FP included in the country programme?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A.19. Complementarity and coherence</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>A.20. Executing Entity information</b>	The project will be implemented through three Executing Entities (Rwanda Forestry Authority, ENABEL and IUCN through its Rwanda country office). In the EE role the IUCN Rwanda country office functions as an in-country entity based on its host country agreement on project management, member and advisory services.		

**A.21. Executive summary (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)**

**Rwanda is ranked the first of all African countries in terms of natural resource dependency and is also highly vulnerable to projected climate change impacts on natural resource dependant sectors.**<sup>1</sup> The agriculture sector accounted for more than 30% of GDP for 2014<sup>2</sup> and 80% of the population is engaged in the sector. About 50.6% of Rwanda's land area is agricultural and 98% of it is rain-fed. The Eastern Province has the most agricultural land (439,000 ha) in Rwanda.<sup>3</sup> Agriculture is predominantly practiced by smallholder farmers<sup>4</sup> (84% of all farmers) with agricultural production depending almost exclusively on the amount of rainfall during the rainy seasons (mid-September – December and mid-January – mid-May).

**In the past two decades, climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of droughts, floods and landslides affecting two million Rwandans.**<sup>5</sup> A combination of climate impacts, high levels of poverty and dependence on undiversified and subsistence agriculture contributes to Eastern Province status as the region with the highest vulnerability, most exposure to droughts and most severe potential reductions in crop production yields in Rwanda.<sup>6,7</sup> Droughts are one of the major hazards severely affecting smallholder farmers as they depend on rain-fed agriculture and lack irrigation systems. From one severe drought in the period 1981 – 1993, the number increased to six major agricultural droughts in the period 1993 – 2017 leading to crop failure, food shortage and famine.<sup>8 & 9</sup> More intensive rains during the rainy season increases the risk of soil erosion and degradation, which increases the impact of drought in dry season. In Eastern Province the flood risk is limited to areas bordering the Akagera river.

**Climate projections show that climate change will have an increasingly serious effect on the Eastern Province in Rwanda, largely as a result of rising temperatures and changing patterns of precipitation.** The mean rainfall is predicted to increase by between 0.1 and 1.24 mm per year, except during the short rainy season (Mid-September -Mid-December), showing a marked decline of between 0.412 and 1.65 mm per year. Temperatures in the Province have already increased 2.6 °C over 1961-2016<sup>10</sup> and are projected to increase a further 2.5 °C by 2050<sup>11</sup>, up from the 1970 average. **Temperature rise will increase evapotranspiration, resulting in increased crop water requirements and reduced soil moisture capacity.** A study from ICRAF using the CGIAR CSI model for projection of the Soil Moisture Index estimated decrease in evaporation and increase in evapotranspiration by 2050 which will begin crossing critical thresholds in crop tolerance.<sup>12</sup>

The combination of increased temperatures for longer periods and decreased rainfall especially in the short rainy season, makes the Eastern Province highly exposed to more dry spells with up to 7 days by 2050. <sup>13,14</sup> There will be

<sup>1</sup> Nabalamba, A., Mubila, M., Alexander, P. Climate Change, Gender and Development in Africa. African Development Bank, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, 2019. Rwanda Systematic Country Diagnostic.

<sup>3</sup> NISR, The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5)

<sup>4</sup> Smallholder farmers in Rwanda have a mean land size of up to 1 ha.

<sup>5</sup> USAID, 2018. Lake Victoria Basin Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.

<sup>6</sup> Austin KG, Beach RH, Lapidus D, Salem ME, Taylor NJ, Knudsen M, Ujeneza N. Impacts of Climate Change on the Potential Productivity of Eleven Staple Crops in Rwanda. Sustainability. 2020; 12(10):4116.

<sup>7</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda

<sup>8</sup> Definition from National Risk Atlas of Rwanda: Agricultural drought focuses on differences between actual and potential evapotranspiration and soil- water deficits.

<sup>9</sup> USAID, 2018. Lake Victoria Basin Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.

<sup>10</sup> Idem.

<sup>11</sup> Idem.

<sup>12</sup> See Section 3.2 of the Feasibility Analysis for more information on the Soil Moisture Index.

<sup>13</sup> USAID, 2019. Climate change risk profile Rwanda. URL: [https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2019\\_USAID-ATLAS-Rwanda-Climate-Risk-Profile.pdf](https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2019_USAID-ATLAS-Rwanda-Climate-Risk-Profile.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment, 2015. Climate Change Profile: Rwanda

even greater unevenness in rainfall distribution, and more extremes in rainfall volumes and water deficit prolonged agricultural droughts during the dry season is projected.<sup>15,16</sup>

**Climate change, particularly dry spells and rainfall erosivity will exacerbate many of the ongoing land degradation processes in the Eastern Province leading to increased soil erosion (80% caused by rainfall) and further degradation.**<sup>17</sup> The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) analysis in 2015 estimated approximately 37% (374,130 ha) of the territory of the Eastern Province is degraded and alone is responsible for approximately 21% of the soil erosion in the country.<sup>18</sup> Since much of the Province is located on slopes (up to 55% inclination) it is estimated that climate change will introduce new degradation pathways through soil loss.<sup>19</sup>

The impacts of climate change on agriculture and surrounding ecosystems is projected to result in serious socio-economic implications for the 3 million people living in the Eastern Province. Economic models suggest that Rwanda could lose over 1% of its GDP each year due to climate change related losses by 2030, and an even greater proportion thereafter.<sup>20</sup> Drought scenarios show estimated total monetary losses for the Eastern Province from crop loss and damage to be in the range of USD 2 million and USD 7.5 million (RWF 1.9 billion and 6.9 billion) respectively per year.<sup>21</sup> Smallholders will be the most affected group due to their lack of assets to buffer shocks and limited access to the information, new technologies, finance and government services needed to undertake adaptive actions.

In response to these climate change threats, integrated adaptation measures are needed to enhance the resilience of the landscape in the Eastern Province, which will sustain the agricultural production and enable sustainable growth of the region in a manner that reduces poverty, increases resilience and achieves food security.

The project's objective is: **to achieve a paradigm shift in land management practices in Rwanda's Eastern Province from landscapes that are degraded, fragile and unable to sustain livelihoods in the face of climate change to restored ecosystems and landscapes through building community resilience to enhance livelihoods, food and water security of the most vulnerable rural population.** The project components and outcomes that will result in the achievement of this objective are:

Outcome 1: A shift to farming practices that build resilience against climate threats and risks.

Outcome 2: Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks

Outcome 3: Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development

In order to achieve the three outcomes, the project will pursue an integrated resilience approach<sup>22</sup> that is adaptive and able to support transformation and innovative processes. The project's Theory of Change (ToC) (figure 3) shows how degraded and climate sensitive landscapes will be transformed by adaptive land management practices and technologies to build resilience of agro-ecological systems and livelihoods. Below the component structure and climate impacts/benefits are outlined:

**Component 1: Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province,** will scale-up tested and diversified landscape restoration and resilient agricultural practices such as agroforestry and silvopastoralism practices and deliver as deliver restoration of degraded woodlots, tree plantations and ecologically critical buffer zones. Measures will restore ecosystem services and build resilience in drought-prone, degraded landscapes and thus achieve food security and reduce vulnerability of smallholder farmers

<sup>15</sup> Republic of Rwanda, 2018. Third National Communication: Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Republic of Rwanda, Kigali

<sup>16</sup> Republic of Rwanda, 2018. Third National Communication: Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Republic of Rwanda, Kigali

<sup>17</sup> Karamage et al. 2016. Extend of cropland and related soil erosion risk in Rwanda. *Sustainability* **2016**, *8*, 609

<sup>18</sup> Karamage, et. al. 2016. Extent of Cropland and Related Soil Erosion Risk in Rwanda. *Sustainability* **2016**, *8*, 609; doi:10.3390/su8070609

<sup>19</sup> IPCC, 2019. Special Report on Climate Change and Land

<sup>20</sup> Rwanda Environment Management Authority and SEI, Economics of Climate Change in Rwanda (2009). [http://www.rema.gov.rw/~remagov/fileadmin/templates/Documents/rema\\_doc/CC%20depart/Economics%20of%20CC%20in%20Rwanda.pdf](http://www.rema.gov.rw/~remagov/fileadmin/templates/Documents/rema_doc/CC%20depart/Economics%20of%20CC%20in%20Rwanda.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda

<sup>22</sup> In the TREPA Project, the "integrated resilience approach" refers to the set of complimentary and mutually reinforcing technical assistance packages and direct investments made by the project across a) a range of land management and restoration practices and activities to restore landscapes and ecosystem services, combined with b) targeted technical assistance to farmers and farmer groups to improve the performance of sustainable businesses and land management practices, support to climate resilient livelihoods and value chains and improved access to affordable finance to scale up the project interventions across entire landscapes and value chains c) support to strengthen the enabling environment through enhancement of land management planning at the district level (which can be scaled up to the national level).

to climate change impacts and in particular soil erosion (during more intensive rainy seasons) and prolonged droughts. Restoration of degraded lands will increase overall productivity and reduce climate risks by improving the overall supply of crops, fodder and water. The outcomes will include increased food and water security under a climate change scenario and greater income security to ensure sustainability. These outcomes contribute together to overall drought resilience of smallholder farmers.

**Component 2: Market and value chain development for climate resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for sustainable management of agro-ecological systems**, ensures the economic and financial sustainability and the incentive for scaling up of the implemented practices for climate resilience and reinforces interventions under Component 1. Component 2 ensures that farmers and Farmer Forester Producer Organisations (FFPOs) can both diversify livelihoods through gender inclusive agricultural value chains and have the financial resources required to add value to the agricultural and tree products derived from landscape restoration activities as a means to improve adaptive capacity to climate shocks and loss of income induced by impacts such as prolonged drought and floods. The project supports local financial institutions to diversify agricultural lending products to include short-term and long-term lending modalities combined with refined terms and conditions suited to the needs of farmers. Project activities will overcome constraints hindering investment in climate resilient technologies, practices and value chains. This support will stimulate climate resilient investment (e.g., in forest landscape restoration), capacitate financial service providers to measure climate resilient risk management in their monitoring systems and eventually link digitization to agri-lending tools. This will bring a paradigm shift in lending practices for agriculture and rural value chains which are currently of a very uniform and short-term nature. Please refer to the FS for more background on the financial sector and annex 4 of feasibility study for more detail

**Component 3: Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels** ensures an enabling environment through developing systems, information and capacity for the effective planning, implementation, monitoring and upscaling of the restoration model throughout Rwanda and further afield. Stronger institutions under component 3 will enable both better decision-making and better implementation as a result of stronger participation and accountability.

## B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

### B.1. Climate context (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

#### Baseline scenario

##### Social, economic and ecosystems context

Rwanda is a relatively small (26,338 km<sup>2</sup>), hilly and landlocked country in East Africa and is characterised by mountains in the west and savanna in the east, with numerous lakes and a temperate tropical highland climate. Rwanda's estimated population is about 12,636,116 in 2020 with annual growth rate of 2.6% per year.<sup>23,24</sup> The country has the highest population density (470 people per km<sup>2</sup>) in Africa.<sup>25</sup> More than 38% of Rwandans live below the poverty line with 16% living in extreme poverty.<sup>26</sup> Female-headed households are more affected by poverty accounting for 47% of total population.<sup>27</sup> Household food insecurity and undernutrition<sup>28</sup> remain a challenge in the country. As many as 473,847 households (20% of total population) were considered food insecure in 2015.<sup>29</sup>

In Rwanda, the agriculture sector accounted for more than 30% of GDP for 2014<sup>30</sup> and 80% of the population is engaged in the sector. While agriculture created less than 15% of new jobs in 2001 and 2011, its share increased to 50% between 2011 and 2017 and to 60% between 2017 and 2019. About 50.6% of Rwanda's land area is agricultural and 98% of it is rain-fed. The Eastern Province has the most agricultural land (439,000 ha) in Rwanda.<sup>31</sup> Agriculture is predominantly practiced by smallholder farmers<sup>32</sup> (84% of all farmers) with agricultural production depending almost exclusively on the amount of rainfall during the rainy seasons (mid-September – December and mid-January – mid-May). Major crops include beans, cassava, maize and banana, fruits and vegetables. About 68% of all households in Rwanda have livestock, most commonly: goats, cattle, and chicken. The dissemination of agroforestry practices is still very limited (2-4 %) and the average tree density in the crop / agroforestry lands (54 % of total land area) is only around 21 trees per ha (NFI, 2015).

Livestock is currently the fastest growing sub-sector of the economy with an average growth of 8.3% per annum between 2010 and 2016.<sup>33</sup> Although cattle farming is widely spread across the country, the highest concentrations of cattle are in the Eastern Province accounting for about 31% of the total cattle population in 2015.<sup>34</sup> Considering the increasing demand of milk with a limited land dedicated for grazing, the traditional free open grazing with local Ankole cows (1.4/ha) over the carrying capacity suffers from over-grazing, and is/has to be progressively replaced by fenced ranches with dairy cross breed animals (0.5/ha), providing higher return while decreasing seriously pressure on pasture. This transition to cross-breed dairy cow system is supported by RAB, but this system is still missing or weak in well-established silvopastoral plan integrating access to water, grazing rotation and forage trees components.

The forest cover in Eastern Province is dominated by the protected areas (Akagera National Park and smaller protected natural forests, 9.4%) and by un-protected degraded shrub-lands and wooded savannah (13.7%) progressively converted into ranches. State and District owned tree plantation are respectively covering only 1.7% and 0.1%, while small-holder scattered woodlot represent 5 %. Small older tree plantations are far below the optimal productivity (around 3-4 instead of 9-11 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year) and stocking (around 10-30 instead of 60-80 m<sup>3</sup>/ha) due to poor management and over-exploitation.

Agricultural Land in the Eastern Province is mainly located on slopes (up to 55% inclination), which are highly prone to soil erosion due to a fragile soil and a high average rainfall amount of 1156 mm that concentrates in the wet season.<sup>35</sup> Increased droughts and dry spells have generated dryer soils, which combined with the projected rainfall intensity more concentrated during short period of the year, is favourable for increase soil erosion. The rainfall erosivity has a high impact on soil erosion and contributes to about 80% of soil loss. Variability of rainfall occurrence and intensity will considerably increase soil erosion.<sup>36</sup> Soil loss for Rwanda is

<sup>23</sup> Estimate based on projection based on National Institute of Statistics for Rwanda, 2014 medium projection estimates of a total population in 2020 of 12,663,116 (representing a 20.42% increase). Calculation also includes a rough estimate of urbanisation of 2.86%

<sup>24</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2018. The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5).

<sup>25</sup> World Bank, 2019. Rwanda Systematic Country Diagnostic.

<sup>26</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2018. The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5)

<sup>27</sup> Republic of Rwanda, 2013. Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) for 2013-2018

<sup>28</sup> UNICEF defines undernutrition "as the outcome of insufficient food intake and repeated infectious diseases. It includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition)". See: <https://www.unicef.org/progressforchildren/2006n4/undernutritiondefinition.html>

<sup>29</sup> WFP, 2015. Comprehensive Food Security Analysis 2015

<sup>30</sup> World Bank, 2019. Rwanda Systematic Country Diagnostic.

<sup>31</sup> NISR, 2018. The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5)

<sup>32</sup> Smallholder farmers in Rwanda have a mean land size of up to 1 ha.

<sup>33</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), 2014. *2012 Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Final Results: Main indicators report.*

<sup>34</sup> IFAD, 2016. Rwanda Dairy Development Project: Detailed design report. Republic of Rwanda. Report No: 4167-RW.

<sup>35</sup> Karamage et al. 2016. Extend of cropland and related soil erosion risk in Rwanda. Sustainability 2016, 8, 609

<sup>36</sup> Ibid

estimated at 15 million metric tons per year, which is equivalent to losing the capacity of the land to feed 40,000 people annually.<sup>37</sup> According to the IUCN Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) analysis in 2015, approximately 37% (374,130 ha) of the territory of the Eastern Province is degraded (Table 1).<sup>38</sup> The Eastern Province alone is responsible for approximately 21% of the soil erosion in the country.<sup>39</sup> Land degradation is a result of a complex chain of direct and indirect drivers including: high population density and growth rate, combined with scarcity of land for food production and supply of wood energy for cooking (high pressure due to wood supply demand imbalance: demand of 1.65 M m<sup>3</sup>/year vs sustainable supply capacity of 0.55 M m<sup>3</sup>/year) leading to over-exploitation and degradation of trees/shrub resources (both in forest and crop/agroforestry lands) with consecutive exposure of soils to erosion<sup>40</sup>; drought exposing friable soil to land degradation, especially on sloppy areas; low organic carbon content as results of deforestation and drought which reduces below ground micro and macro-organisms and weakens capacity to hold moisture and soil nutrients; over-exploitation of crop residues for energy or animal feed, without ensuring required return of biomass to soil for fertility; and, reduced soil water retention capacity with negative impact on ground water level and the soil microclimate. These drivers lead to loss of soil productivity (both for food and wood), loss of profitability and business opportunities, degradation of socio-economic conditions, an increase of food insecurity and lack of access to wood for cooking, especially for the most vulnerable population. Observed climate change not only exacerbates many of the ongoing land degradation processes of managed ecosystems (such as croplands and pastures) but will become dominant pressure that introduces new degradation pathways in natural and seminatural ecosystems. Variation of the timing of rainfall events are estimated to have significant impacts on processes of soil erosion, while soil moisture content is affected by changes in evapotranspiration and evaporation which may influence the creating of surface runoff.

Overall, the agricultural sector is under significant pressure because of the growing scarcity of land, increased land degradation and climate risks. The sector is highly exposed to climate change shocks such as droughts, which result in considerable decline of productivity causing large losses affecting the government's growth objectives.<sup>41&42</sup> Total production losses over a period of 18 years (1995 to 2012) are estimated at US\$1.16 billion.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>44</sup>; (3) very high exposure to climate risks such as droughts<sup>45</sup>; (4) high poverty and malnutrition levels; and (5) high levels of land degradation (See section 6 in Feasibility Study).

The Eastern Province covers an area of 9,813 km<sup>2</sup> (20% of country's territory) and includes seven districts: Bugesera, Ngoma, Kirehe, Rwamagana, Kayanza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare (see Annex 16). 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 an estimated 3,051,454 people (24% of total population est. 12,663,116) in 2020.<sup>46</sup> One third of this population lives in poverty (37%) and 15% live in extreme poverty.<sup>47</sup>

Table 1 – Description of the Eastern Province in Rwanda by population, density, with description of ecosystems, degree of land degradation and exposure to climate hazards.

Population <sup>48</sup>	Ecosystems	Land degradation <sup>49</sup>
<b>Ngoma</b> Population: 396,086 people	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	24% (20,976 ha)
<b>Gatsibo</b> Population: 509,049 people		32% (50,218ha)

<sup>37</sup> MINAGRI, 2009

<sup>38</sup> IUCN, 2015. Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology.

<sup>39</sup> Karamage, et. al. 2016. Extent of Cropland and Related Soil Erosion Risk in Rwanda. *Sustainability* **2016**, 8, 609; doi:10.3390/su8070609

<sup>40</sup> One of the main drivers of land degradation in the Eastern Province is extremely high pressure on wood resources for cooking estimated at 1.65 mil m<sup>3</sup> per year while supply is only 0.55 mil. m<sup>3</sup>. If the gap remains so high, the pressure on resources will be a major constraint for private forest growers to respect management plan prescriptions and avoid over exploitation of degradation of restored forests

<sup>41</sup> Idem.

<sup>42</sup> World Bank, 2015. Rwanda Agriculture Risk Assessment

<sup>43</sup> Idem.

<sup>44</sup> REMA, 2015. Baseline Climate Change Vulnerability Index for Rwanda. Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Kigali, 2015

<sup>45</sup> Idem

<sup>46</sup> Estimate based on projection based on National Institute of Statistics for Rwanda, 2014 medium projection estimates of a total population in 2020 of 12,663,116 (representing a 20.42% increase). Calculation also includes a rough estimate of urbanisation of 2.86%

<sup>47</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2018. p. 24

<sup>48</sup> Estimate based on projection based on National Institute of Statistics for Rwanda, 2014 medium projection estimates of a total population in 2020 of 12,663,116 (representing a 20.42% increase). Calculation also includes a rough estimate of urbanisation of 2.86%.

<sup>49</sup> MNR et al, 2015. Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunity Assessment in Rwanda.

<b>Rwamagana</b> <i>Population: 368,498 people</i>	District) and forest plantations. It rains between 950-1050mm/year. ( <i>Parts of Kayonza and Kihere</i> )	22% (14,968 ha)
<b>Nyagatare</b> <i>Population: 547,649 people</i>	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 <i>Acacia</i> spp and herbaceous characteristic of dry lands. ( <i>Parts of Kayonza and Kihere</i> )	54% (103,850 ha)
<b>ayonza</b> <i>Population: 404,584 people</i>		39% (75,477 ha)
<b>Kirehe</b> <i>Population: 400,130 people</i>		40% (47,324 ha)
<b>Bugesera</b> <i>Population: 425,459 people</i>	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 ha)

### Historical climate trends in the Eastern Province

The climate in Rwanda varies significantly across the country and between seasons. According to Rwanda's Third National Communication on Climate Change, the following climate trends were observed for the period 1961-2016 in the Eastern Province:<sup>50</sup>

- **Mean annual temperature** has increased with up to 2.6°C .
- **Mean annual rainfall** has decreased by 250 mm per year. The region experienced serious rainfall deficits over several years during previous decades which has alternated with rainfall excesses in other years.<sup>51</sup>
- **Change in seasonality:** Rainy seasons have become shorter and more intense, leading to a reduction in agricultural production and events such as droughts in dry areas and floods in areas experiencing heavy rains.

In recent years, higher temperatures, prolonged drought periods, and elevated rates of evapotranspiration have resulted in disturbances in the hydrologic cycle and altered river flows.<sup>52</sup> In particular, increased temperatures resulted in a high decline of De Martonne aridity index<sup>53</sup> of between 0.12 and 0.36 per year over the south-eastern lowlands of Rwanda, making the Eastern Province be bound to experience more droughts, leading to reduced water and consequent decline in agricultural production.<sup>54</sup>

In the past two decades, 2 million Rwandans have been affected by climate-induced hazards, such as floods, droughts, and strong storms.<sup>55</sup> Droughts are one of the major hazards severely affecting Rwandan farmers as they depend on rain-fed agriculture and lack irrigation systems. The most exposed districts to rainfall deficit in Rwanda are Bugesera, Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayonza, Ngoma and Kirehe in the Eastern Province. The frequency of drought occurrence and severity has considerably increased in the last two decades with numerous severe droughts with Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI > -1.5). From one severe drought in the period 1981 – 1993 they became more frequent reaching. Six major agricultural droughts in the period 1993 – 2017 leading to crop failure, food shortage and famine.<sup>56 & 57</sup> The 2006 drought affected over 1 million people in Rwanda.<sup>58</sup> In 2016, drought affected Rwanda's Eastern Province, especially Kayonza, Kirehe, and Nyagatare districts, leaving 225,000 people food insecure.<sup>59</sup> The drought of 2017 has decreased the milk production in the Eastern Province by 50% due to shortage of water and forage.<sup>60</sup> For more information see Section 3.1.2 from the Feasibility Study.

The target sites of the project experience the dual problems of rainfall erosivity and drier soils due to agricultural droughts. The increased frequency of drought in the province reduces the amount of recovery time between dry periods or sometimes comes back-to-back with extreme flooding, such as the 2006, 2009, and 2015 El Niño events. The country is highly susceptible to landslide and 42% of the country's area is classified with moderate to very high susceptibility.<sup>61</sup>, though this is concentrated in Western, Northern and Southern provinces, not in Eastern Province The degraded vegetation cover due to deforestation and climate impacts combined with recent trends in increased rainfall intensity are the major factors for the high susceptibility to soil erosion in the

<sup>50</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda.

<sup>51</sup> Republic of Rwanda (2018). Third National Communication: Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Republic of Rwanda, Kigali

<sup>52</sup> USAID, 2012. Climate Change Adaptation in Rwanda.

<sup>53</sup> Definition of De Martonne aridity index: aridity is defined as the ratio of precipitation to mean temperature. Can be used to classify the climates of various regions, because the ratio of precipitation to temperature provides a method for determining an area's climate regime. Monthly calculation of AI can be used to determine the onset of drought, as the index takes into account temperature impacts as well as precipitation.

<sup>54</sup> Muhire and Ahmad, 2015. Spatiotemporal trends in mean temperatures and aridity index over Rwanda. Theoretical and applied climatology, 123 (1)

<sup>55</sup> UNDP, 2015

<sup>56</sup> Definition from National Risk Atlas of Rwanda: Agricultural drought focuses on differences between actual and potential evapotranspiration and soil- water deficits.

<sup>57</sup> USAID, 2018. Lake Victoria Basin Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.

<sup>58</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda.

<sup>59</sup> USAID, 2019. Risk Atlas: Country Profile Rwanda.

<sup>60</sup> The World Bank, Rwanda Agriculture Risk Assessment

<sup>61</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda.

country, particularly the Eastern Province. For instance, according to a study by ICRAF using the Landscape Degradation Surveillance Framework, average soil erosion prevalence in Nyagatare stood at 30% while in Kayonza it was more than 40%. Due to limited land availability in Rwanda, agriculture and infrastructure are often established at slopes increasing soil erosion impact.<sup>62</sup> Over the past 20 years, both floods and rainfall deficits or droughts have been fairly frequent but are often incurred locally or regionally and therefore there are little documented data on the impacts.<sup>63</sup> The climate driven dual problems of rainfall erosivity and drier soils due to agricultural have severe consequences for all agricultural activities, especially on poorer households. The pressure of a growing population also has a negative effect on land availability. As a result, land holdings are becoming more and more fragmented and more people adopt unsustainable survival strategies and practices such as overharvesting trees for charcoal and change in grazing areas leading to intensive grazing practices that reduce the soil fertility of pastures. These practices decrease the absorption capacity of climate impacts of both landscapes that people depend upon and the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to respond to increased severity and frequency of rainfall erosivity and drier soils over time. Farmers expanding their agricultural lands into more fragile environments such as steeper hill slopes and wetlands thus becoming more exposed to climate risks. **Observed climate change not only exacerbates many of the ongoing land degradation processes of managed ecosystems (such as croplands and pastures) but will become the dominant pressure that introduces new degradation pathways in natural and seminatural ecosystems.**<sup>64</sup> **Variation of the timing of rainfall events may have significant impacts on processes of soil erosion, while soil moisture content is affected by changes in evapotranspiration and evaporation which influence the surface runoff.**<sup>65</sup>

### Future climate projections

Climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of drought events in Rwanda's Eastern Province while contributing to degrading the natural resources on which local population depend for adaptation. Projected impacts will further compound the already-fragile situation in these areas unless major adaptation actions are integrated in the way landscapes are managed and governed.

The Third National Communication on Climate Change used the new version of the stochastic weather generator-LARS-WG incorporating predictions from 15 GCMs used in the IPCC AR4 and was used to project precipitation and temperature data for 2050 (with baseline 1961-1990). Climate projections for the Eastern Province show:

- Mean annual temperature is likely to increase by up to 2.5°C by 2050, up from the 1970 average. In addition, increases in average maximum and minimum monthly temperatures ranging from 1.5-2.7°C and 1.7-2.8°C, respectively, are expected.<sup>66</sup>
- Mean annual rainfall will likely increase between the range of 0.1 and 1.24 mm, however during the short rainy season (Mid-September -Mid-December) there will be a decline in rainfall of between 0.412 and 1.65 mm per year.
- **Heat waves and duration of dry spells will increase.** Projections show likely increase in the duration of heat waves by 7–22 days more than current duration and dry spells with up to 7 days by 2050.<sup>67</sup> Climate projections show<sup>68</sup> that the number of hot days and hot nights will likely increase with 17 - 31% (hot days) and 47-64% (hot nights), while dry spells in the rainy season will likely increase in length with 3-78% by 2065.<sup>69</sup>

The Eastern Province already receives a low amount of rainfall and such changes in rainfall and temperature alongside increased dry spells will cause potential **water deficit** in the province in the coming years. The increased occurrence of **prolonged droughts during the drought season** will inevitably lead to food shortages. In 2016, a major agricultural drought affected Rwanda's Eastern Province, especially Kayonza, Kirehe, and Nyagatare districts, leaving 44,000 households (some 225,000 people) food insecure.<sup>70</sup>

While there is an expected decrease in rainfall during the short rainy season, **rainfall will be unevenly distributed.** Projections show **an increase in heavy rainfall event frequency** (7–40 percent) **and intensity** (2–11 percent) by 2050.<sup>71</sup> After prolonged dry season, events of extreme rainfall will likely lead to more **floods (on flood plains bordering main rivers) and landslides (in**

<sup>62</sup> Idem.

<sup>63</sup> Giertz, et al. 2015. Rwanda Agricultural Sector Risk Assessment. The World Bank Group.

<sup>64</sup> IPCC, 2019. Special Report on Climate Change and Land

<sup>65</sup> Idem.

<sup>66</sup> Republic of Rwanda, 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the Republic of Rwanda.

<sup>67</sup> USAID, 2019. Risk Atlas: Country Profile Rwanda.

<sup>68</sup> For each scenario projections from the CMIP3 dataset (basis of the 4th IPCC assessment report - IPCC-AR4), projections from the CMIP5 dataset (basis of the 5th IPCC report), bias-corrected projections of global models and finally projections of regional models have been analyzed together. These results are estimated on the basis of a high emission scenario (SRES A2 (IPCC-AR4) and RCP8.5 (IPCC-AR5)). The baseline is 1961-1990.

<sup>69</sup> Climate Service Centre, 2016. Factsheet Climate Rwanda.

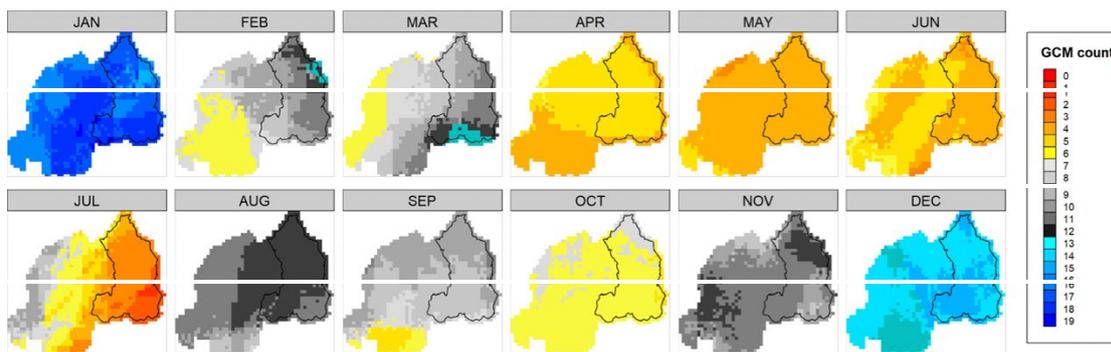
<sup>70</sup> USAID, 2019. Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Idem.

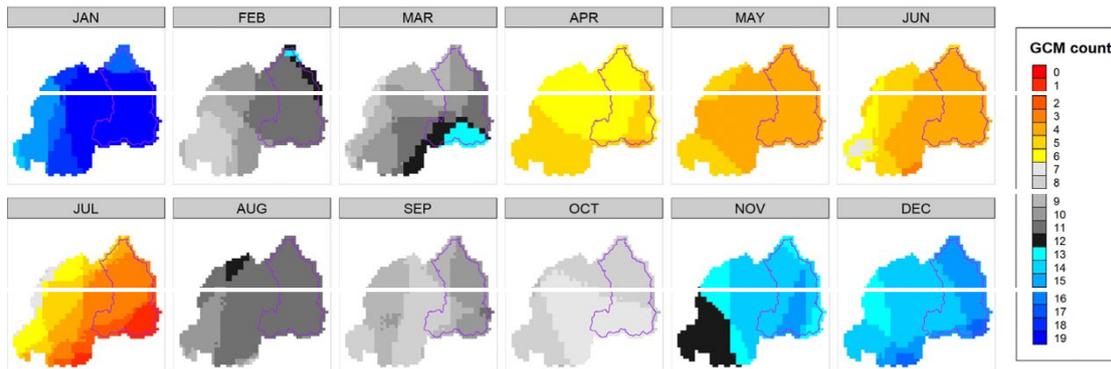
**Western, Northern and Southern provinces).**<sup>72</sup> Major flood events have doubled in the last two decades, from 13 flood events in the period 1980 – 2000 to 30 flood events in the period 2000 – 2020.<sup>73</sup>

Such cumulative effects of projected climate change are assessed through the downscaled analysis of the Soil Moisture Index in the Eastern Province. Input data layers of minimum, maximum and mean monthly temperatures for the analysis of the moisture index were obtained from WorldClim 1.4, whereas monthly extra-terrestrial solar radiation was obtained from the CGIAR CSI. The moisture index shows how droughts affect agricultural and forest productivity. In the baseline (1975), the total Precipitation (P) and Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) for the Eastern Province were 42,772 mm and 56,367 mm respectively, with moisture index of 0.7588. In the future climate scenario (RCP 4.5), total P decreases to 32,753 mm and the PET increases 59,852 mm by 2050, resulting in decrease in the moisture index of 0.5472, especially in the months of April to May, which are important months for crop sowing. This will have immediate impacts on the agricultural systems and crop production. Figure 2 presents the monthly increases of Rwanda moisture index, P and PET for 2050s (For details on the moisture index model see section 3.2 of the Feasibility Analysis – Annex 2).

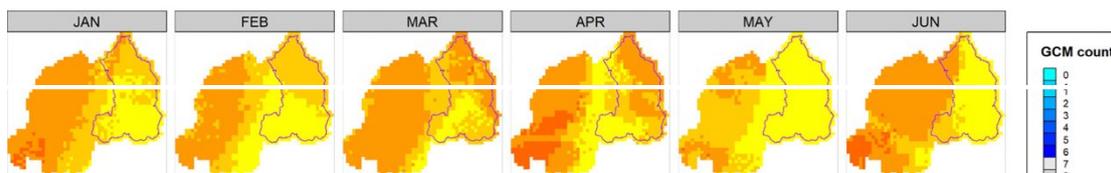
**(a) Moisture Index**



**(b) Precipitation**



**(c) Potential evapotranspiration**



<sup>72</sup> Republic of Rwanda, 2018. Third National Communication: Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Republic of Rwanda, Kigali

<sup>73</sup> CRED/EM-DAT, n.d. emdat.be. [Online] Available at: [http://www.emdat.be/disaster\\_list/index.html](http://www.emdat.be/disaster_list/index.html) [Accessed April 2020].

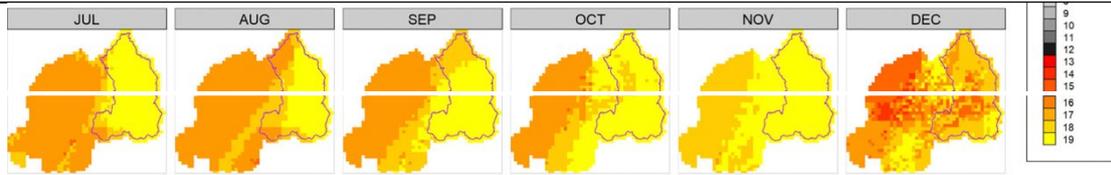


Figure 1. Counts of General Circulation Models that project monthly increases for Rwanda and the Eastern Province in particular, in moisture index for RCP4.5 by 2050 compared to the baseline centred on 1975. The major changes in the colour schemes correspond to the likelihood scale recommended for the IPCC AR5.

**Climate risks, vulnerability and impacts**

Rwanda is ranked the first among all African countries in terms of natural resource dependency and thus highly vulnerable to climate change for 2011.<sup>74</sup> The National Climate Change Vulnerability Index defines the Eastern Province with the highest levels of vulnerability in the country due to the high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity of the population to address climate change (Figure 3).<sup>75</sup> Existing gender imbalances between men and women such as higher poverty of women-led households and farms, limited access to economic assets and land ownership, weakens women’s adaptive capacity and makes them more vulnerable to shocks and stresses linked to climate change. Women are primarily responsible for households’ water availability and food security which suggests that their burdens will increase disproportionately due to climate change.<sup>76</sup>

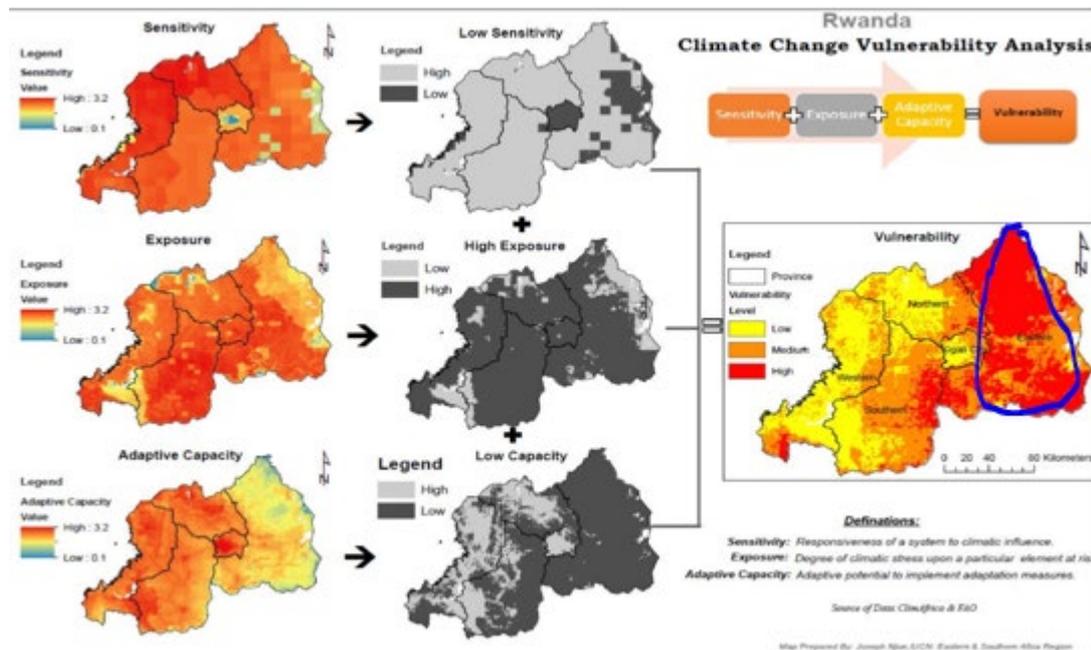


Figure 3 - Climate change vulnerability analysis.<sup>77</sup> The circle shows the Eastern Province where the project will be implemented

The following graph shows changes in moisture index for the moisture index for best ranking model according to the GCMeval tool.

<sup>74</sup> Nabalamba, A., Mubila, M., Alexander, P. Climate Change, Gender and Development in Africa. African Development Bank, 2011.

<sup>75</sup> REMA, 2015. Baseline Climate Change Vulnerability Index for Rwanda. Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Kigali, 2015

<sup>76</sup> NEPAD (2012): African Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture Support Program (GCCASP) – Rwanda.

<sup>77</sup> REMA, 2015. Baseline Climate Change Vulnerability Index for Rwanda. Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Kigali, 2015

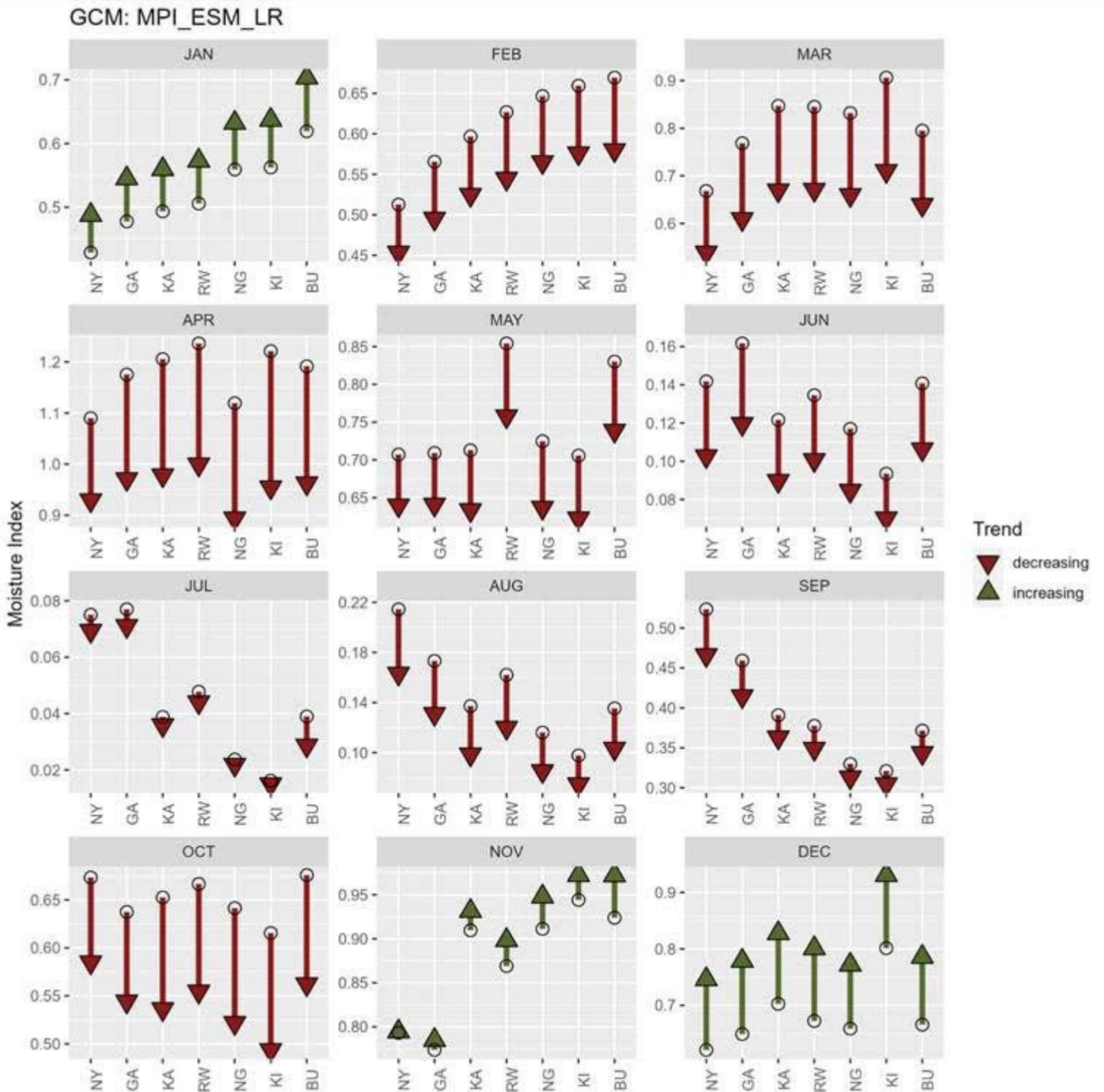


Figure 4 Changes in moisture index from baseline climate to future climates for the GCM that ranked first by the GCMeval (MPI\_ESM\_LR) for CMIP5:RCP4.5 for the historical climate of East Africa. Districts are sorted from north to south. NY = Nyagatare ; GA = Gats

Rwandan agriculture is predominantly rain-fed and therefore highly sensitive to variations in climate conditions and exposed to weather-related risks such as severe, frequent, and prolonged dry spells occurring during the cropping seasons.<sup>78</sup> Season A usually runs from September through to January, while season B lasts from February to June. The projected decline in the moisture index during the growing season will have impacts on the agricultural sector.

Drought scenarios i.e. Season A and Season B, show estimated total monetary losses for the Eastern Province from crop loss and damage (cereals, bananas, beans and cassava) at USD 2 million and USD 7.5 million (RWF 1.9 billion and 6.9 billion) respectively

<sup>78</sup> Republic of Rwanda, 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the Republic of Rwanda.

per year.<sup>79</sup> Economic models<sup>80</sup> suggest that Rwanda could lose over 1% of its GDP each year due to climate change related losses by 2030, and an even greater proportion thereafter.<sup>81</sup>

Table 2 shows the projected changes in precipitation, evapotranspiration, moisture index and water balance across Growing Season A and B. While in season A, crops (maize, sorghum, & beans) can benefit from increased precipitations and Moisture Index (MI) in the growing season of Dec-Jan, they would have suffered from poor emergence and establishment rates due to the increased evapotranspiration and decreased MI in the uncertain sowing widow of Sept-Oct. Season B could be worse due to the increased evapotranspiration in the sowing window, followed by consecutive decrease in precipitation & MI in the growing and harvesting period of Apr-Jul which will have negative effects on crop productivity.

Table 2: Projected changes for the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century for Eastern Province. Trends follow the likelihood scale recommended by the IPCC. Water balance is in million l, estimated to maintain baseline moisture indices.

Month	Maize	Sorghum	Beans	PREC	EVAP	MI	Water balance	Median	Max.
SEP	S (A)	S (A)	S (A)		↑				
OCT	S (A)	S (A)	S (A)		↑	↓	↓ (13 GCMs)	-111,691	-203,173
NOV	G (A)	G (A)	G (A)	↑	↑				
DEC	G (A)	G (A)	H (A)	↑	↑	↑	↑ (13 GCMs)	133,042	296,739
JAN	H (A)	H (A)	H (A)	↑	↑	↑	↑ (15 GCMs)	75,542	377,479
FEB	H (A) + S (B)	H (A) + S (B)	S (B)		↑				
MAR	S (B)	S (B)	S (B)		↑				
APR	G (B)	G (B)	G (B)	↓	↑	↓	↓ (14 GCMs)	-234,939	-390,986
MAY	G (B)	G (B)	H (B)	↓	↑	↓	↓ (15 GCMs)	-224,358	-330,802
JUN	H (B)	H (B)	H (B)	↓	↑	↓	↓ (15 GCMs)	-36,747	-94,740
JUL	H (B)	H (B)		↓	↑	↓	↓ (16 GCMs)	-6,957	-21,663
AUG					↑				

S = Sowing      G = Growing      H = Harvesting

A study on impacts of climate change on the potential productivity of eleven staple crops in Rwanda has estimated that climate change under both RCP4.5 and CP8.5 will have, on average, a negative impact on 11 staple crops, with the exception of three banana varieties.<sup>82</sup> The future climate will have the largest impacts on Bush bean, Irish potato, and maize yields. All three crops are likely to experience a reduction in yields of at least 10% under ICP 4.5 and at least 15% under RCP 8.5. In addition, it is expected that climate change will exacerbate the effect of pests and diseases, which will further reduce crop yields. The impacts of future climate change vary over space, with the most severe reductions in potential crop yields in the Eastern province. Notably, these are widely cultivated crops nationally and are crops targeted by Rwanda's Crop Intensification Program, which aims to boost productivity via improved inputs and extension services. Thus, this program may face additional challenges to achieving target yields posed by future climate. The study concludes the Eastern Province is thus a subnational hotspot of concern informing where diversification of livelihoods and adaptation investments may need to be prioritized to support food security and climate resilience in Rwanda's agricultural sector.<sup>83</sup>

The analysis from the National Risk Atlas (2015) shows that the number of people vulnerable to severe drought are 28,582 and 157,786 for the Agricultural seasons A and B respectively for the seven districts of the Eastern Province. Nevertheless, since the productivity loss due to climate change will mostly hit the Eastern Province, which is a critical food basket of the country, the effect is likely to dramatize the overall food security of the country.

The increase of total rainfall but also the intensity of precipitation during the rainy season are exposing lands on sloppy areas not covered by vegetation to higher soil erosion and degradation, lowering the water retention capacity in upstream catchment areas (decreasing their resilience to drought in dry season), and increasing the water and sediment runoff to the downstream

<sup>79</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda

<sup>80</sup> Framework for Uncertainty, Negotiation and Distribution (FUND) Model. URL: <http://www.fund-model.org>

<sup>81</sup> Rwanda Environment Management Authority and SEI, Economics of Climate Change in Rwanda (2009).

<sup>82</sup> Austin KG, Beach RH, Lapidus D, Salem ME, Taylor NJ, Knudsen M, Ujenezu N. Impacts of Climate Change on the Potential Productivity of Eleven Staple Crops in Rwanda. Sustainability. 2020; 12(10):4116.

<sup>83</sup> IBID

areas, exacerbating the risk of flooding on plains already subject to overflow from Nyabarongo-Akagera main rivers, and causing damage to crops established on these fertile soils, and potentially disturbing irrigation systems. However, the slope and rain intensity are not sufficiently high to generate a risk of landslide in the Eastern Province (these risks are observed mainly in Northern / Western/Southern provinces of Rwanda, cfr “Landslide Susceptibility Assessment Using” by Jean Baptiste Nsengiyumva and all, 2017).

Considering the topography and their limited size, the areas potentially impacted by floods in sub-catchments of the EP are very limited: the flood risk concerns mainly plains areas which are subject to overflowing from major rivers Nyabarongo-Akagera - these represent around 1% of the overall EP areas (National Risk Atlas of Rwanda, 2015).

Thus the areas and population affected by flooding are much more limited than the those affected by the impact of drought; the latter can affect the majority of the rural population dependent on rain-fed crop production. This is why the TREPA project is focusing first on the drought impact, for which drivers and solutions can be addressed locally (soil water retention capacity, vegetation/tree cover, land management practices, etc) at sub-catchment level.

However, while addressing the main drought issues, the TREPA project activities are at the same time increasing the soil protection and water retention capacity in the targeted upstream water catchment of the EP, contributing partly to the reduction of flooding risks. As these floods are driven in large part by the flows coming from Western/Northern/Southern provinces (outside of the TREPA project scope), it has to be acknowledged that other governmental programs (landscape restoration in Western/Southern province, water control infrastructures, etc) are being implemented progressively to better regulate and use these water resources.

#### **Existing climate change adaptation interventions**

The project is built upon lessons learned from existing IUCN, ENABEL, GCF and Government of Rwanda led projects and will align with and compliment other ongoing climate change adaptation projects in Rwanda. Key projects and how the projects will/seek to align are outlined below (for full list please refer to Section 5 in Annex 2).

**Support Program to the Forestry Sector in Rwanda (PAREF) and Forest Management and Biomass Energy project (FMBE):** TREPA builds on the experience, lessons learned and processes developed under this 3-phase project (PAREF.be 1/PAREF.be2 from 2008 to 2016 and FMBE from 2017 to 2020) conducted by ENABEL in collaboration with RFA. The project focuses on restoration and concession to private sector of public forests, on management of private woodlots under consolidated Forest Management Units lead by cooperatives of landowners, output 1.4 of TREPA specifically applies lesson learned from successful approaches developed by the PAREF and FMBE project on the establishment of Community Vigilance Committee in support of planting and sustainable management of protective road/river side tree plantation.

**Sustainable forestry, agroforestry and biomass energy management for climate resilience in Gatsibo District and the “Border to border forest landscape restoration” project:** These 2 projects funded by FONERWA and conducted by IUCN/RFA (2016-2018) focused on landscape restoration in Gicumbi and Gatsibo District, especially through agroforestry promotion, restoration of public and private forests. The TREPA project took lessons from these projects, particularly on knowledge of local context and technical issues regarding adapted species adopted by farmers.

**Landscape Restoration and Integrated Water Resources Management in Sebeya and other Catchments:** The project is implemented by Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) in collaboration with the International Union of Conservation of nature (IUCN). The project aims to restore degraded lands in Sebeya and other catchments through agroforestry interventions and early lessons will inform the TREPA interventions.

**Strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in Northern Rwanda (FP073) – FONERWA:** This recently approved FONERWA GCF funded project is similar in its design to the TREPA GCF Project and will seek coordination, synergy and to integrate lessons learned. Many of the project’s interventions target those who farm marginal land and are highly vulnerable to landslides, flooding and droughts. The TREPA project will integrate early lessons from complimentary activities aligned to the projects four components including objectives around adopting climate resilient practices, sustainable forest management, adoption of fuel-efficient cooking methods. TREPA output 1.5 will specifically take advantage of lessons learned of different ICS support initiatives, such as the testing in Rwamagana of different model of ICS in rural households (under aforementioned FMBE) and the dissemination of ICS in Gicumbi by the GCF FP073.

#### **Land Husbandry, Water harvesting and Hillside irrigation Project – World Bank and MINAGRI:**

The project aimed to increase the productivity and commercialization of hillside agriculture in target areas including Eastern Province. The TREPA project builds on these interventions and will continue to climate proof hillside irrigation systems by contributing to soil stability, nutrient retention and reduced runoff.

**The Rural Sector Support program (RSSP) – World Bank and MINAGRI:** The TREPA project will build on approaches and lessons learned through the implementation of the 3-phased RSSP which ran 2001 to 2018, focusing on marshlands rice production in Eastern Province (RSSP1), accelerating intensification and commercialization of priority crops on the hillsides surrounding marshland rice (RSSP2) and the diversification of economic activities to increase and stabilize rural incomes. TREPA’s component

2 related to markets and value chains will be aligned and complement those established by RSSP in Eastern Province, supporting investments in climate resilience to strengthen the impacts of this project.

**The Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP) – World Bank and MINAGRI:**

The currently ongoing SAIP (2018 -2023) is intended to strengthen and sustain the cooperatives and crop value chains established by the previous World Bank funded projects (LWH and RSSP). TREPA will therefore complement SAIP and will be informed by this parallel co-financing. Particularly, TREPA will focus on climate-proofing these crop value chains supported by SAIP in eastern Province and supporting scaling up of activities through the financial products developed by the support of TREPA component 2.

**Rwanda Dairy Development Project:** Effective from Feb 2016, now at Mid-term. The project focuses on strengthening Dairy Value chains in Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayonza and Rwamagana Districts of Eastern Province. The TREPA project will complement these ongoing activities by providing critical silvopastoral adaptation measures under component 1. Furthermore, value chain resilience will be supported through the financial products developed by the support of TREPA component 2.

**Anchor Farm Project: Rwanda – Clinton Development Initiative** – the project covers the Eastern Province – in the Rwamagan, Nyagatare, Kirehe, Gatsibo, and Kayonza districts – where they have an established network of agriculture and enterprise development officers, government agricultural workers, and have trained more than 33,000 farmers. The project predominantly focuses on soy-maize rotation; access to quality and reliable seeds, inputs and input finance; climate resilience and erosion control; seed multiplication; production of quality commodities; and working directly with large buyers to secure the best price. The TREPA project may work with some of the same farmers on agroforestry and silvopastoral activities and will benefit from linkages to the private sector activities these farmers are engaged in through the CDI project and will link farmers with the CDI established network of agriculture and enterprise development officers to leverage training opportunities and reduce the need for training some farmers under TREPA, particularly under component 2.

**Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region – UNDP and REMA**

The project, approved by the GEF in 2019 aims to develop forest restoration plans (for 263,270 ha) with institutional and legislative frameworks guiding a forestation natural resource management and agriculture within the region alongside development of institutional capacity through enhanced planning and implementing gender sensitive forest landscape restoration strategies on approximately 2000ha of forest. The intervention includes participatory forest management and private sector concessions for restoration of forest. While in the Southern Province, the TREPA project will work alongside UNDP and REMA to integrate early lessons learned from the forest landscape restoration plans as well as any institutional capacity for planning and implementing forest landscape restoration strategies.

**Transboundary Agro-ecosystem Management Programme for the Kagera River Basin – FAO and MINAGRI**

Effective 2009-2014, the project undertook various Sustainable Land Management (SLM) interventions that aimed maintaining and enhancing agricultural productivity; minimising risks to agricultural, livestock and forestry production systems; protection of natural resources and prevention of environmental degradation; and improving livelihoods through increased income generating opportunities. The intervention included activities by farmer groups in adopting Agroforestry systems; trials in Soil fertility improvement; construction and maintenance of Terraces; and practicing appropriate agronomic techniques. The FAO project pioneered some of the measures proposed by TREPA in the EP. While the FAO project interventions were on a significantly smaller scale to those proposed by the TREPA project, TREPA aims to scale up and replicate the successes of the FAO project. TREPA project design has taken a number of lessons learned from the pilot plot interventions and SLM practices.

**Nationally funded Irrigation and selected crops value chains projects starting and in pipeline, specifically for Eastern Province. (For for a detailed list of projects please refer to Section 5, Annex 2.):** The Rwandan Government with the support of international donors are expanding irrigation in Eastern Province. The TREPA project will leverage on existing MINAGRI investment in irrigation infrastructure to strengthen landscape restoration upstream and community engagement in sustainable management of productive landscapes.

**MINAGRI irrigation Programme development:** The Government of Rwanda has embarked on a substantive irrigation programme development in the Eastern Province with about 500 million USD invested in currently ongoing irrigation projects and those in pipeline in Eastern province. This programme consists in supporting several water management and water supply schemes such as the Muvumba Multi-Purpose Dam (USD 173,555,021), the Warufu Irrigation Project (USD 73,365,832), the Gatare-Mugesera Irrigation Project (USD 9,044,320), the Rukumberi project (USD 9,000,000), the Rweru Irrigation scheme in Bugesera District (USD 23,355,000), the export targeted modern irrigation project (USD 120,500,000), the Gabiro Irrigation Scheme development project (USD 93,700,000),

**Regular Programmes and earmarked funds for agricultural development Eastern Province by MINAGRI and MoE:** A number of other regular programmes under earmarked transfers from MINAGRI and MoE service the districts in Eastern Province include: soil conservation and land husbandry, small-scale irrigation technology, lime and compost, small stock management, genetic improvement, vaccination and veterinary delivery service, Twigire Muhinzi, Seeds and fertilizers post harvest infrastructures and farmer training. More specifically, output 1.1 of TREPA project builds on the existing Twigire Muhinzi Farmer Field School system and related lessons learned through different project such as FMBE, PAREF and IUCN Gatsibo (see annex 2), where the approach has been customized (improvement of the organization of farmers groups, awareness and establishment of MoU, preliminary baseline assessment and regular monitoring, etc.) for effective and prompt dissemination of agroforestry knowledge and best agroforestry tree planting practices.

**Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP):** Financed by IFAD ( USD 65.3 Million) started in mid-2016 with the aim to strengthen the dairy value chains in 12 districts , including 4 districts of Eastern Province (Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayonza and Rwamagana) where there is the highest cattle population share in the country. The project seeks to (1) sustainably intensify dairy production and productivity by at least 80% among the smallholder farmers. This is to be achieved through promotion of improved the promotion of access to quality dairy inputs, extension services, appropriate green technologies and business and financial services following a hub model approach. (2) Increase incomes by at least 80% among the participating smallholder farmers from dairy farming, through a combined effect of the increased milk production and improved market access, by strengthening dairy farmers organizations; facilitating linkages to markets and dairy value chain actors. The TREPA project builds on the experience of the IFAD RDDP project and will replicate the successful paddocking technics applied in Nyagatare under output 1.3 through applying drought adapted grasses and tree species, while using dairy cross-breeds cows that cope better on degraded pastures while also increasing farmer incomes.

The GCF funded TREPA project will be complementary to a number of development activities that are planned and taking place in the Eastern Province and the Agriculture Sector in general. While these existing projects and initiatives are critical for irrigation and water supply development ensuring the sustainability of agriculture development and food security in Rwanda and in the Eastern Province in particular, they are related to large scale agriculture development schemes. These schemes are selective on some value chains and climate exposed monocultural staple crops which in the face of projected climate change rely heavily on functional pastoral, forest landscapes and buffer zones and the ecosystem services such as food and water, regulation of floods, soil erosion that they provide. However, these investments will be at risk as they do not appropriately consider landscape and ecosystem functions in the face of increased climate impacts such as soil erosion and reduced moisture content characteristic of the Eastern Province.

#### **Adaptation scenario proposed by this project**

Rwanda's land use planning and management does not sufficiently factor for climate change impacts at the landscape and ecosystem level in the Eastern Province, thus it leads to increased vulnerability of farmers to drought (high risk for all farmers dependent of rain fed cropping) and to flooding (lower risk limited only to flood plains overflowed by the Akagera river), . The TREPA project will be complementary and deepens the benefits of existing projects and programs as it will ensure:

- Smallholders livelihoods are resilient and more adaptive to climate change, in particular in the context of increased droughts,
- Making all value chains in the area more climate resilient, especially those not well addressed by existing activities
- Ensuring finance is available to support the development of climate resilience across value chains
- Supporting business design to facta in climate variability and also specifically supporting diversification of revenue streams for small farmers faced with vulnerable livelihood activities

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 and addressing the dual climate induced problems of rainfall erosivity and drier soils compounded through landscape degradation through poor management practices. The project approach is centred on landscape-scale restoration of degraded lands informed by improved climate risk assessment, management and finance. The landscape restoration approach adopted by the project will identify (in close collaboration with farmers and local authorities), for each targeted piece of land, the best restoration option according to its location and roles / potential impact in the water catchment. Local landscape restoration to adapt to climate change will address at the same time issues raised by a longer drought period (first priority) and stronger rains during the rainy season. The agroforestry and forestry activities will target degraded lands on sloped areas which tend to be located on the upstream area of the water catchment: the increased tree density, the anti-erosive ditches and the better coverage of soil by good forestry agroforestry practices will reduce significantly the risk of soil erosion during intensive rains and will increase the water retention in upstream level, increasing adaptation to drought while reducing the risk of flooding in downstream fertile plains. Silvopastoral activities will target also up-stream degraded shrubland on sloped areas with the same expected impact on drought adaptation and reduction of flooding risks. However, some of the silvopastoral ranches are located on grazing areas of the downstream plains, naturally already exposed to some flooding in intensive raining seasons. For these plain, tree and forage species adapted to short flooding will be selected, and the silvopastoral plan will include grazing rotation with areas located upstream (grazing in upstream areas in rainy season, in downstream in dry season). The traditional free open grazing of local Ankole cows contributes to overgrazing due to stocking densities (1.4 head/ha) that exceeds carrying capacity. Open grazing will be replaced by fenced ranches with an increased proportion of cross-breed dairy cows, with a stocking density of 0.5 head/ha. This will provide a higher return to farmers due to increased milk production while avoid overgrazing and reducing methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) emissions.

On public lands under special protection status (road/river side, Akagera buffer zone), participatory approaches engaging neighbouring local communities will be employed to restore the most degraded lands. The targeted degraded buffer zone is mainly located on upstream slope areas, where forest coverage restoration with drought adapted species will contribute both to drought resilience and reduced run-off. During the establishment of local landscape restoration plans, the tree planting areas will be selected

on sloppy degraded lands to increase water retention and limit run-off and soil erosion, while the river shore areas targeted for tree planting will be selected based on their exposure to water-run-off and flooding, to support the fixing of river banks.

TREPA aims to scale up landscape and ecosystem restoration efforts that have already started in the country but may have had limited climate adaptation and mitigation impact due to insufficient scale, inappropriate design or selection of interventions, lack of funding and the absence of coordinated and science informed approaches across entire landscapes and ecosystems. As such, GCF support through the TREPA project is necessary to support science informed approaches and finance that aims to both fund adaptation and mitigation investments and empower farmers, local and national institutions to strengthen implementation and governance of forest and pasture resources at all levels. In the alternative scenario delivered through the project, climate resilient practices for landscape management and planning (Table 3) combined with stronger institutions will enable local communities to adapt more effectively to climate change. They will allow both better decision-making and better implementation of decisions as a result of stronger participation and accountability.

Table 1 - Key climate hazards for the Eastern Province, projected impacts, landscape restoration interventions and adaptation results.

Climate change projections and impacts for the Eastern Province	Projected impacts on agriculture, forestry and livestock that would occur in the baseline scenario <sup>84</sup>	Project adaptation interventions
Increasing trend in mean temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leads to increasing significant reduction of crop yields</li> <li>Increasing heat stress affects physiological processes health and mortality of livestock</li> <li>Increasing disease pressure on livestock, through change of the thermal optimum for pathogens, hosts, vectors and epidemiology, together with a number of indirect effects</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promotion of agroforestry practices:</b> contribute to the conservation of soil moisture and its recharge through the infiltration of rainfall and runoff water, the creation of sheltered microclimatic conditions, and the inclusion into the soil of organic matter that contributes to moisture retention.</p>
Decreasing trend in mean rainfall and number of rainy days coupled with more days with extreme rainfall intensities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late harvests, delay of sowing in the next season, seasonal crop failures and low yield</li> <li>Limited grazing and feed resources during long dry spells significantly reduce milk productivity and thus affect food security of cattle farmers</li> <li>Increase soil loss and nutrient leaching from soil, thus challenging agricultural productivity growth.</li> <li>Increased runoff during heavy storms destroy existing soil conservation facilities, increase sedimentation of lakes and ponds thus altering fish habitats.</li> <li>As rainfall variability is related to overall impacts on hydrological flow, water storage and availability, climate-related impacts on water resources lead to more floods and dry spells, while groundwater recharge diminishes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promotion of silvopastoral practices:</b> Improve soil properties due to greater uptake of nutrients from deeper soil layers, enhanced availability of nutrients from leaf-litter and increased nitrogen input by N<sub>2</sub>-fixing trees.<sup>85</sup> Moreover, silvopastoral systems enhance the resilience of the soil to degradation, nutrient loss, and climate change, while enhancing water holding and infiltration capacity of the soil which contributes to the regulation of the hydrological cycle by reducing runoff intensity.<sup>86, 87</sup> Overall, these results improve the animal welfare.<sup>88</sup></p> <p>Restoration and sustainable management of degraded forests (including Akagera buffer zone): by restoring and maintaining tree coverage (with drought adapted species) and by establishing anti-erosive ditches on slope areas, the soil is protected against erosion; meanwhile organic matter, the moisture, the water penetration and retention is increased, limiting flood risk</p>

<sup>84</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda.

<sup>85</sup> Nair VD, Haile SG, Michel GA, Nair R, 2007. Environmental quality improvement of agricultural lands through silvopasture in southeastern United States. *Scientia Agricola* 64:513–519.

<sup>86</sup> Ibrahim M, Guerra L, Casasola F, Neely N, 2010. Importance of silvopastoral systems for mitigation of climate change and harnessing of environmental benefits. In: Abberton M, Conant R, Batello C (Eds) *Grassland carbon sequestration: management, policy and economics*. Proceedings of the workshop on the role of grassland carbon sequestration in the mitigation of climate change. *Integrated Crop Management*, Vol. 11. FAO, Rome, Italy. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1880e/i1880e09.pdf>

<sup>87</sup> Jose S., 2009. Agroforestry for ecosystem services and environmental benefits: an overview. *Agroforest Syst* 76 (1):1–10.

<sup>88</sup> Broom DM, FM Galindo, Murgueitio E., 2013. Sustainable, efficient livestock production with high biodiversity and good welfare for animals. *Proceedings of the Royal Society Biological Sciences* 280:2013–2025

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More extreme climatic events, such as prolonged drought, raises concerns for water access, even in areas known to be water secure.</li> </ul>	<p>during rainy season and improving adaptation of impacted water catchments to drought during dry season</p> <p><b>Seed banks:</b> Promote climatically adapted seed varieties to reduce crop failure in the event of rainfall failure during critical growth periods and reduce harvest failure in the event of excessive rainfall during harvest</p>
<p>More frequent violent storms with torrential rains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop damage or total crop destruction and thus yield reduction;</li> <li>• Increased flooding destroying crops cultivated on vulnerable/fragile areas such as valleys and steep slopes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Protective restoration measures at erosion-prone areas:</b> Reduce exposure to soil erosion and floods of communities and their assets living in road and river side.. The restoration measures will act as natural levees and reduce shoreline erosion, improve water quality, and improve aquatic ecosystems by protecting and restoring rivers banks, lakes and marshland shorelines and roadside areas.<sup>89</sup></p>
<p>Pressure on forest resources and woody biomass leading to GHG increased emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land degradation driven by extremely high pressure on wood resources for cooking estimated at 1.65 mil m<sup>3</sup> per year while supply is only 0.55 mil. m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>• pressure on resources will be a major constraint for private forest growers to respect management plan prescriptions and avoid over exploitation of degradation of restored forests.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The project will support adaptation and reduced GHG emissions through:</b> (1) decrease of demand and (2) increase of wood supply capacity. Dissemination of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) via Output 1.5 will reduce pressure on forest resources, reducing degradation and allowing restoration of degraded forest (mainly Outputs 1.2 and 1.4). Together, the project activities will help correct the supply-demand imbalance facing forests in Rwanda's Eastern Province, and alongside the project's other measures, allow for the establishment of sustainable forest management. Over the 6-year implementation period these measures will save, respectively 1,207,000 tCO<sub>2e</sub> (cookstoves) and 100,000 tCO<sub>2e</sub> (forestry and silvopastoral measures). Over the 20-year year period from the start of the project, the direct impact will reach 9,660,000 tCO<sub>2e</sub>.</p>

**Maladaptation:**

While the project adaptation interventions outlined are specifically designed to adapt to projected climate change impacts, there is, however, the possibility that adaptation actions do positively increase the vulnerability of other groups and sectors in the future, often referred to as 'maladaptation' risks. These risks are described under section G1 and F, with adequate risk mitigation measures.

Several measures and frameworks are in place to prevent maladaptation: 1) analysis, selection and design of appropriate adaptation measures as outlined in the feasibility study (see: annex 2). 2) limit the possible risks posed by the project interventions and identification of appropriate mitigation measures (see section F: 'risk assessment and management') and ensure a framework for sufficient environmental and social safeguards (see annex 6). 3) established frameworks for monitoring and reporting (see annex 11).

There are five possible categories of maladaptation<sup>90</sup> that may inadvertently result from project interventions that must be considered, these include: 1) Increasing emissions of greenhouse gases (e.g. energy-intensive adaptation actions) 2) disproportionately burdening the most vulnerable (increased cost of agricultural inputs or indebtedness through investment in

<sup>89</sup> Zuazo, VH, Pleguezuelo CR, 2008. Soil-erosion and runoff prevention by plant covers. A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development, Springer Verlag/EDP Sciences/INRA, 2008, 28 (1), pp.65-86. hal-00886458

<sup>90</sup> Barnett, J. and S. O'Neill, 2010: Maladaptation. Global Environmental Change, 20(2), 211-213

adaptation measures) 3) high opportunity costs (e.g. measures with high economic, social, or environmental costs relative to alternatives) 4) reduced incentive to adapt (e.g. encouraging unnecessary dependence on others, stimulating rent-seeking behavior, or penalizing early actors), and 4) path dependency (committing capital and institutions to trajectories that are hard to sustain or difficult to change in the future). During project implementation, consideration of these five pathways to maladaptation will offer a basis by which adaptation decisions can be screened, evaluated and monitored for their possible adverse effects. Each implies a question and a line of investigation that IUCN, partners and the GoR will pursue through the projects risk management framework considering both the short-term and long-term perspective of proposed measures before committing resources to adaptation decisions during implementation.

**Adaptive management:**

While these measures are specifically designed to adapt to projected climate change impacts, there is an element of future climate impacts within and beyond the GCF project lifetime that may require the adjustment of interventions as well as updating or modifying practices that aim to restore degraded lands. In addition, the project may create positive replication effects for other players intervening in the Eastern Province, which may contribute to an indirect increase in project size and scale. As such, alongside climate change adaptation measures, adaptive project management (AM) will be applied as a rigorous approach to long-term implementing, monitoring, and evaluating actions will increase the ability of decision-makers to form timely responses to new information throughout implementation and beyond GCF financial exit<sup>91</sup> In the context of climate change, documentation and monitoring all outcomes under component 3 will advance the scientific understanding of adaptation interventions and climate change and inform adjustments in policy or operations of the TREPA project.<sup>92</sup>

**B.2. Theory of change (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages plus diagram)**

**Barrier analysis:** Rwanda has advanced in many aspects of mainstreaming and implementing climate resilient initiatives, however there are several technical, information, financial and institutional barriers that can result in less efficient or less effective adaptation, missed opportunities and/or higher costs for future adaptation strategies (table 3). These barriers include:

**Knowledge barriers**

**(1) Limited or no baseline data on state and vulnerability of ecosystems and vulnerability of human livelihoods due to climate risks–** Knowledge barriers refer to the awareness and understanding by farmers, value chain actors and others of how climate change impacts the agriculture sector, both in terms of general trends and at the farm level, and also how to formulate an appropriate response. The rural population is largely unaware of the risks that climate change poses to their livelihoods, such as the exacerbation of droughts and soil erosion as there is limited or no baseline data on state and vulnerability of ecosystems and vulnerability of human livelihoods or data to calculate and track information for making evidence-based investment decisions and solutions. The traditional knowledge on which communities depended for agricultural planning and water management is fast becoming insufficient in the context of climate change. Farmers have limited awareness of climate resilient production methods as well as understanding of financial products such as savings and credit. Additionally, extension officers have inadequate capacity to guide decision-making processes based on climate forecasts. Such information is usually available from the Rwanda Meteorology Agency and disseminated through several channels, but it is not always easily accessible and is rarely used in decision making. Practical guidance on how to adopt alternative and innovative practices to adapt livelihood, agriculture and land management practices based on climate forecasts is not available. Without access to up to date information including climate projections and impact pathway analysis (e.g. impacts to agricultural production caused by changes in seasonality and evapotranspiration), and the ability to process such information, government and communities will not have the necessary understanding to develop and implement adaptive measures that restore fragile environmental resources and climate proof future land management initiatives.

**Technical / capacity barriers**

**(2) Local population and extension services have limited technical skills, information, knowledge to design and implement adaptation solutions related to landscape restoration & soil and water management in the face of climate change -** Technical capacity barriers refer to the skills, resources and delivery infrastructure required to obtain appropriate inputs and implement more resilient practices. People living in Eastern Province lack the skills to implement agroforestry, silvopastoral and forest/ecosystem restoration activities that would enhance their capacity to mitigate the impacts from climate induced droughts, soil erosion and flood. The technical staff and communities in the Eastern Province of Rwanda have limited technical capacity and skills to employ short-term and long-term climate adaptive solutions to land management practices and technologies. While some landscape and ecosystem restoration efforts have already started in the country, they have had limited climate adaptation and mitigation impact due to insufficient capacity to implement these schemes at scale, inappropriate design or selection of interventions, lack of funding and the absence of coordinated and science informed approaches across entire landscapes and ecosystems.

<sup>91</sup> Douglas, A. 2012. International Upper Great Lakes Study: Adaptive Management.

<sup>92</sup> Panel on Adaptive Management for Resource Stewardship. 2004. Adaptive Management for Water Resource Project planning. National Research Council. Accessed from <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/10972.html>

**(3) Farmer organizations are weak and have insufficient capacities to design integrated climate resilient solutions to enhance livelihoods and access markets and value chains that would diversify livelihoods and protect against climate shocks**

- Smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, are unorganised and often underrepresented in the market and do not elicit benefits to support healthy livelihoods. The lack of farmers associations and groups impedes their participation in equitable markets and receiving fair prices. Where such organisations exist in the Eastern Province, they often lack organisational capacity, entrepreneurship development skills, access to finance services (e.g. loans, grants), access to equitable markets and engagement with the private sector. In a bid to finance economically feasible projects for farmers, financial service providers **with limited knowledge on climate impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptive capacity enhancement through climate resilient agricultural production and diversification methods** unintentionally stimulate vulnerable (often monocultural) production methods that can compound the effects of climate change and exacerbate environmental degradation such as soil instability and nutrient loss

**Social, cultural and gender barriers**

**(4)** Traditional cultural views and dependence on monocultural and subsistence agriculture in EP slow the rate of adoption of diversified agricultural systems as adaptation options. Dependence primarily on seasonal crops, such as maize, sorghum, beans and tubers, and hand tillage yearly exposes the soil to erosion and rapid decomposition of organic matter which is exacerbated by climate impacts on soil. Governmental and NGO efforts to introduce agroforestry and other forms of biological erosion control have not been widely adopted, partly because of the perception that they occupy much space on the fields and compete with crops for nutrients.

Traditional gender roles and patriarchal attitudes towards women in rural Rwanda mean that women have limited control over assets and decision making at the household, community and FFPO level. This weakens their adaptive capacity and makes them more vulnerable to shocks and stresses linked to climate change. Women's involvement in certain livelihoods is also limited by gender relations which limits the ability of women to take up certain off-farm livelihoods.

**Financial barriers**

**(5) Financial service providers have limited knowledge on climate change and experience financing resilient agricultural production methods and risks for investors to support climate resilient technologies and practices are still too high due to climate change variation and limited potential for adaptation**

- Traditionally, small holder farmers have managed their assets, building on local knowledge and generally using their own resources to operate and manage water supply and invest in agricultural inputs and tools. However, the cumulative deterioration resulting from increasing climate-related shocks has reduced productivity and impoverished smallholder farmers. Community organisations and in particular farmers' organisations no longer have the capacity to invest adequately in innovative climate resilient land and soil management technologies. Where government investments are leveraged, the investment is not sustained due to lack of financial capacity to bear the incremental costs of addressing the severity of climate shocks on small-scale infrastructure. The upfront capital costs of these investments are outside the financial capability of farmer households or communities and, addition, communities lack the ability to effectively mobilise financing for land restoration and adopting climate resilient technologies. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) recognizes the role played by the financial sector in facilitating economic growth through enhanced access to financial services, Access to finance for investment and resilience for farmers While the recent surveys show a gradual growth in financial inclusion since 2016 despite Covid 19 (reference to FS annex 4) the use of formal financial service particularly lending in agriculture still remains low. financial service providers need support to adapt financial services to the needs of farmers and FFPOs, including support to diversified loan packages, climate sensitive risk monitoring systems and linking lending to digital payment and information services. The Rwanda sector shows a fast outreach through informal systems, mobile banking, and SACCO, however the bulk of agri-credit is still provided by microfinance banks and microfinance institutions, since these organization have a stronger finance rural base and deploy already digitized system (foodnote such as the selected partners in this proposal).

While Rwanda has a very progressive financial inclusion strategy and one of the highest financial inclusion figures in Africa, the formal lending in agriculture still remains behind. The latest finscope study shows that the current institutions consist of 416 Sacco Umurenge, 23 Non Umurenge Sacco and 19 Limited microfinance institutions. The Umurenge Saccos are very local based and have a strong focus on savings, with limitations in lending capacities, especially for longer term lending to SMEs. Consolidation of these Saccos is currently ongoing and includes establishment of 30 district-level Saccos which will have a much greater lending capacity and can speed up digitalization within the Sacco's. The evaluation of the KFW Microfinance Challenge concluded that microfinance institutions still need support in capacity building and attracting capital.

**Institutional barriers**

**(6) The institutional capacity and coordination to implement climate-risk informed landscape management strategies is weak** – The sectoral nature of land use planning is complicated by a myriad of actors at local, provincial and national levels making it increasingly challenging for institutions to coordinate and work together. There are weaknesses and overlaps in the role of

government institutions and this is evident in the lack of local land-use planning and harmonisation of activities at landscape scale. The absence of a coordinating mechanism constrains the operation and management of the cascade and its water resource as a planning unit.

**Lack of linkages between farmers and other actors in selected value chains production of products based on climate-resilient land use** - Poor capacity to engage in climate-resilient and energy-efficient production in value chains of agricultural and tree crops which would support strengthened adaptive capacity in the face of climate shocks such as drought or provide buffers against increased flooding and soil instability.

**Weak national framework for facilitating the creation and sharing of climate knowledge** - Besides limited infrastructure and knowledge to develop and disseminate climate-sensitive technologies and information, there is a weak framework at national level for facilitating the creation and sharing of knowledge about what works and what does not work related to climate related land and water management. There is no local or provincial knowledge management mechanism that extracts lessons learned from recent interventions to integrate into a complete package of technologies for the restoration, improvement, modernization, operation and maintenance of farms, forests and landscapes.

**(7) Risk:** Limited engagement with public, private and CSO sectors for the design and innovation of solutions, planning and implementation of interventions can lead to lack of trust between actors and limit incentives to protect and conserve ecosystem goods and services

Table 4 - – Linkage of TREPA project interventions address barriers

Category	Adaptation barrier	How the project will overcome this barrier
Knowledge	(1) EP population and extension services have limited or no baseline data on state and vulnerability of ecosystems and vulnerability of human livelihoods. Furthermore, they have limited technical skills, information, knowledge to design and implement adaptation solutions related to landscape restoration & soil and water management in the face of climate change	<b>The project will strengthen the generation of and access to tailored information on the state of landscapes and climate information as well as improve the capacities of farmers and extension workers to use the information for decision making.</b> In order to address the lack of baseline data on the state and vulnerability of ecosystems and livelihoods, potential intervention sites/plots will be selected through existing thematic maps and then prioritized based on community participatory mapping, plot characterization (e.g. slope %) and farmer needs based on identified and characterized vulnerability. This information will ensure packages are suited to site-specific context and that simplified management plans can be developed for each targeted restoration site.
	(3) (social and cultural barrier linked to technical and capacity barriers) Traditional cultural views on agricultural practices, gender & monocultural agriculture slow adoption of diversified, climate & gender sensitive agricultural adaptation options	<b>The project will provide tailored technical support and capacity building to help farmers and extension services identify and implement locally appropriate and gender sensitive climate resilient restoration activities.</b> Complementing the mapping exercise, additional awareness and sensitisation training on selection of appropriate adaptation measures will take place through outputs 1.1 – 1.5. Furthermore, output 3.2 will focus on the development of information systems that will enable communities to implement climate change risk informed adaptive solutions (enhanced knowledge and information system). Output 3.4 will generate new information on technical packages for climate resilient interventions adapted to Eastern Province.  Training, tools and investments will be made in climate resilient land management and restoration (diversified agroforestry and silvopastoral packages, woodlot and tree plantation rehabilitation, protection of erosion prone buffer zones and clean and efficient cooking technologies) through outputs 1.1-1.5. Farmers will especially be trained through FFS and the Twigire Muhinzi, system to understand agroforestry and silvopastoral cropping techniques and to understand the exposure to climate hazards that subsistence and monocultural agricultural systems pose in the face of climate impacts. Output 3.3 will provide climate resilient species seed and seedling supply to support output 1.1-1.4. Highly productive and climate resilient farmlands and ecosystems will: 1. enhance climate resiliency of beneficiary farming communities and FFPO, 2. Increase climate-resiliency of the farmlands to climate impacts through agroforestry techniques (Wise and Cacho 2002), 3. Climate resilient ecosystems built including forests will reduce topsoil erosion, improve water quality; protect source water; and ensure uninterrupted water supply for household needs, drinking and irrigation (Wilson and Lovell, 2016. Garrity et al., 2010), 4. Reduced stormwater runoff resulting in flood risk mitigation (e.g. Matthews et al. 2004; Ranieri et al. 2004). Output 3.4 will ensure that evidence from best practices is implemented in climate resilient management practices for land restoration. Measures will be implemented in a gender sensitive manner to ensure gender barriers are addressed in sectoral and community restoration planning. Particular consideration will be given to incentives for participation of men and women and marginalised groups. Through activities under component 1 and value chains under output 2.2, and prioritizing agroforestry-based landscape restoration
Technical/Capacity And Social/cultural		

	<p>(2) Farmer organisations are weak and have insufficient capacities to adopt climate resilient land use practices and develop climate resilience across value chains to improve livelihoods and have better access markets</p>	<p>options and landscape based restoration businesses are specifically proposed that women, marginalised and young people can benefit from.</p> <p><b>The project will strengthen the capacity of farmer organisations that will help farmers overcome financial constraints, support more inclusive value chains and improve market access.</b> Capacity of FFPOs and other groups will be assessed and strengthened through output 2.1. Output 2.1 will also support organisations through establishment of resilient market infrastructure and market linkages to improve market access. Output 2.2 will support the strengthening, value addition and diversification of targeted value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products to protect the most vulnerable population to climate shocks. Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities to sustainably operate nature-based enterprises will also enhance livelihoods of the most vulnerable people through employment creation and boosting income of local communities especially targeting women and youth. Output 2.3 will improve access to finance for investment in resilience measures.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Financial</p>	<p>(4) Financial service providers have limited knowledge on climate change and experience financing resilient agricultural production methods</p> <p>Risks for investors to support climate resilient technologies and practices is still too high due to climate change variation and limited potential for adaptation</p>	<p><b>The project will help increase knowledge of financial service provider to monitor climate risks thereby reduce financial risk, increase financial returns and improve access to savings and credit for farmers engaged in diversified/climate resilient livelihood activities.</b> There are limited financial products to stimulate climate resilient production in landscapes and selected value chains, lack of access to finance for rural population especially women and youth, and limited financial participation in climate resilient production methods in respective value chains. The project will diversify financial products including mixing short- and long-term loans and specific lending products for SMEs developed under 2.2. (Kindly see FS figure 15 - an infographic describing linkages to agricultural value chains).</p> <p>Also, financial products will link to GCF funded activities under Output 1.1-1.5, helping to cover the incremental costs to overcome the financial hurdle rate and technical barriers of investing in climate resilient landscape management and restoration to address vulnerabilities of other modes of production through investments in agroforestry, silvopastoral, forestry activities. While for some landscape restoration activities financial barriers to investment initially require 100% concessionality through grant funding provided by the project, others will be partially funded from private and public resources.</p> <p>Bringing in the private sector to invest in the local development there are better prospects for financial risk sharing and for a gradual shift away from 100% granting Through the development of tailored financial products and services, output 2.3 will improve access to finance for replication of investment in resilience measures. Under output 2.1 and 2.2, development of the targeted value chains will increase income generation among local farmers and farmer organizations. Business plans will be developed for realizing value adding opportunities in the targeted value chains, building on improved public and private services, such as electricity and water supply, ICT solutions, and GPS equipment, where possible. This will allow to match supply of such services by public and private providers with the demand among farmers and farmer organizations. Increased income from value chain development will increase the capacity and willingness to pay for such services among the latter, and the business plans will make the case for associated public and private investments.</p> <p>Under output 2.3, financial service providers (FSPs) will be equipped with tools that measure, climate risks and impact as well as long-term sustainability of food security through land restoration measures. FSPs will also be educated including the promotion of land restoration practices and creating incentives through favourable lending conditions for farmers that employ landscape and sustainable climate resilient practices, The support will build on already existing gender strategies of participating FSP's and tune financial products and financial education to climate resilient investments.</p>

Institutional	<p>(5) Weak national framework for facilitating the creation and sharing of climate knowledge. The institutional capacity and coordination to implement climate-risk informed landscape management strategies is weak</p> <p>(6) (Risk): Limited engagement with public, private and CSO sectors for the design and innovation of solutions, planning and implementation of interventions can lead to lack of trust between actors and limit incentives to protect and conserve ecosystem goods and services</p>	<p><b>The project will empower local and national institutions to effectively implement climate adaptation across value chains, land planning and management.</b> Output 2.1 and 2.2 focuses on institutional organisation and value chain capacities and associated infrastructure that directly reduce impacts of climate shock through increased diversification of livelihoods and will reduce poverty through generation of employment and income across a portfolio of value chains. Value chain resilience supports activities under component 1 by reducing pressure on the forest and other wooded ecosystem (less deforestation and forest degradation) through improved production modes and value adding in terms of their contribution to climate-resilient production (water, soil and shade management, carbon sequestration, and other ecosystem services) and improved rural livelihoods, value adding and better market linkages (higher and diversified income generation, and secured income for subsistence needs in the face of increasing drought of impacts on staple crops) and, thus, provide monetary incentives for further engagement in land restoration. Such engagement will further be stimulated through enhanced access to financial institutions, innovative financial products and services geared toward improved land restoration under output 2.3. Financial incentives will also be provided in terms of concessional credit conditions for farmers engaged in specific climate resilient activities supported by the project. In order to scale up the local interventions from the eastern province to the national scale a number of capacity and institutional barriers must be addressed at the national level. Output 3.1 will achieve implementation of systems for increasing resilience through integrating climate resilience metrics into district development strategies and performance contracts, training landscape restoration planners and managers, developing restoration plans and developing cross sectoral monitoring and evaluation of resilience measures. Output 3.2 will enhance and coordinate knowledge and information systems. Output 3.3 will develop climate informed maps and information portal for habitat suitability for resilient species.</p>
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**Theory of change:** In order to address the identified barriers to adaptation, the project is based on a robust Theory of Change (ToC) (see Figure 3), which will 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 ToC shows how degraded and climate sensitive land will be transformed by adaptive land use 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 is designed to achieve three outcomes, which are jointly reinforcing (See Section B.3) to deliver a paradigm shift through cross-cutting outputs that bring adaptation results with mitigation co-benefits. The expected outcomes are:

- Outcome 1: A shift to farming practices that build resilience against climate threats and risks;
- Outcome 2: Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks;
- Outcome 3: Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development.

In Rwanda's Eastern Province, to achieve outcome 1, **if** transformative and adaptive agroforestry and silvopastoral packages are scaled up, and woodlots, tree plantations and buffer zones are rehabilitated, **then** the restoration of drought-dominant and heavily degraded lands combined with the protection of fragile zones will increase overall landscape resilience and resilience of the most vulnerable people, ecosystems and ecosystem services to climate shocks. These measures will ensure food and water security through resilient and improved production under climate change scenarios. **Because** these measures will restore ecosystem services in drought and erosion-degraded landscapes and farmers will have an improved awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes and be equipped with the tools and knowledge to adapt to predicted climate change.

To achieve outcome 2, **if** the project (i) develops and strengthens farmer cooperatives and producer groups and establishes stronger linkages to markets for agricultural products, (ii) promotes and reinforces climate resilience in key agricultural and tree crop value chains and associated infrastructure, (iii) enhances access to finance for improved financial inclusion supporting the establishment and management of climate-resilient agro-ecological systems through the development of farmer savings and credit groups as well as savings, loans and insurance product development through financial service providers, **then** farmers will have strengthened adaptive capacity, diversified livelihoods and increased financial capacity to invest in measures that reduce exposure to climate risks. These measures will ensure long-term sustainable access to finance to empower communities in the Eastern Province to transform their current agricultural practices. Landscape restoration activities of component 1 will be supported and scaled with MFI debt financing products developed under Output 2.3. will leverage over USD 1.5m a year in private sector investments in climate-resilient agroforestry, silvopastoral, forestry and value chain activities. **Because** access to affordable finance

for investments would have increased alongside the attractiveness of adaptation investments in landscape restoration and climate-resilient value chains.

To achieve outcome 3, **if** the project strengthens the ability of local institutions to support farmers and the private sector, and thus contribute both to Components 1 and 2 and institutional capacity for climate adaptation in land planning and management is strengthened and if mainstreaming of the landscape restoration approach developed at the Eastern Province level into various sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans at the national level **then** the knowledge generated and disseminated by the project will provide an enhanced evidence base in the Eastern Province to support further promotion and investment in interventions to build resilience in the landscapes as part of Rwanda's response to climate change and the Eastern Province will have strengthened institutional and regulatory systems and enhanced capacity to deliver low emissions and climate resilience planning **because** local institutional capacity for climate adaptation in land planning will be in place and plans implemented at the regional scale and the upscaling of the project results at the national level will be achieved through mainstreaming Eastern Province approach at the national level.

Taken together, these three Outcomes contribute to the project-level impact of restored degraded landscapes in Eastern Province of Rwanda and enhanced climate resilience of ecosystems and communities capacity to adapt to climate change and also to the GCF Fund-level impacts (A1.0) Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions; (A2.0) Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security and (A4.0) Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services. The project achieves its paradigm shift objective through transforming land management practices and enhancing climate resilient ecosystems and community capacity to adapt to climate change.

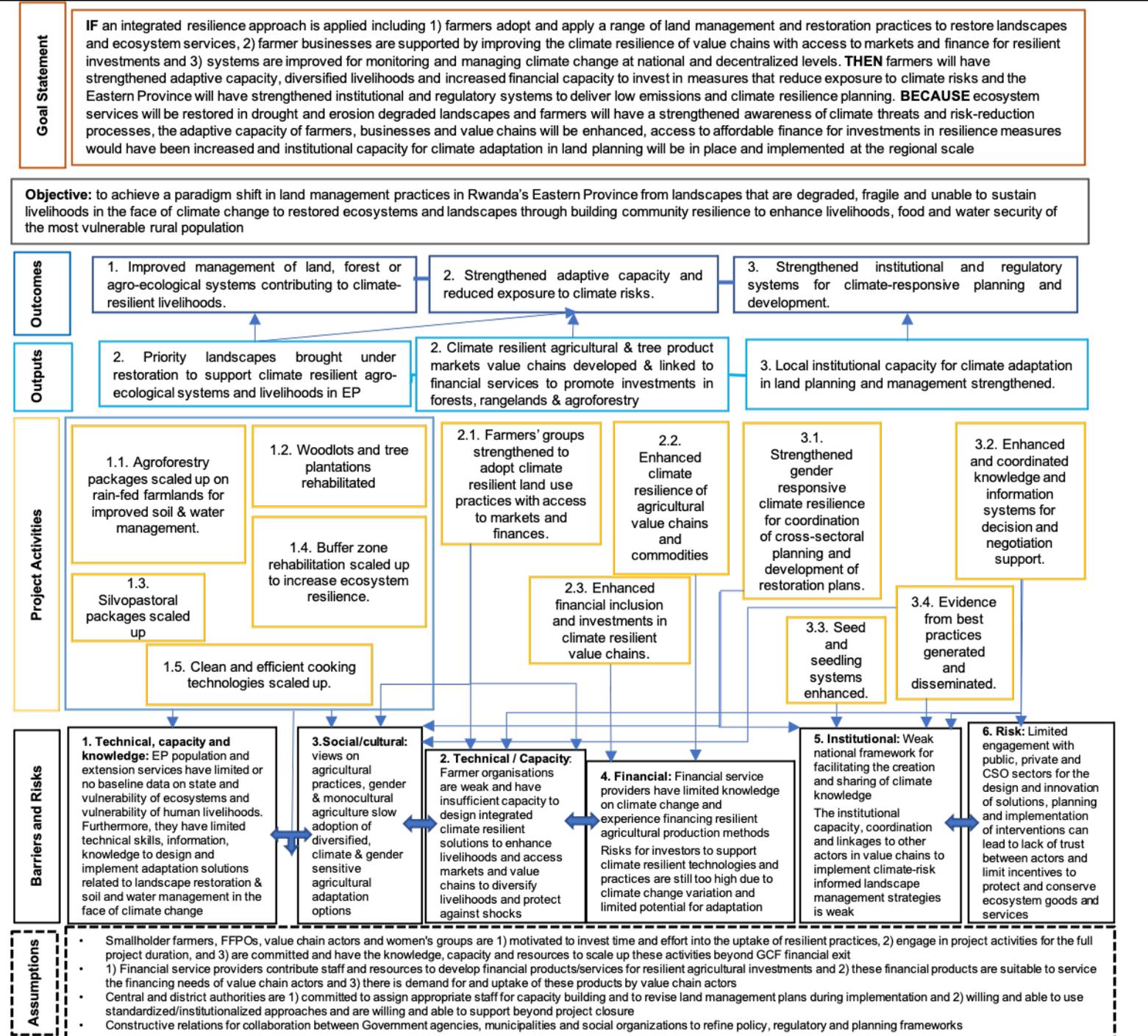


Figure 3 - Diagram of Theory of Change for TREPA project in Rwanda.

The intervention logic of this project is articulated around the needs of the Eastern Province to cope with climate variability and in particular, climate hazards of extreme weather events including intensified drought and flooding. The Feasibility Study showed that the general lack of technical and business skills, proper infrastructure, finance, and information remains among the principal challenges for improving climate resilience of agricultural and tree crop production and agribusinesses along the nodes of the associated value chains. If not addressed properly, these limitations will undermine the restoration outcomes and adaptation benefits in the project area, including the realization of economic benefits for Eastern Province and Rwanda as a whole. Since these events will impact negatively the agriculture sector in the Eastern Province, which is critical to support the livelihoods of the project beneficiaries and for the Rwandan economy, the project will have a three-fold approach. First, component 1 focuses on restoration, through forest and land management focusing on silvopastoral and agroforestry activities. The project design recognises the critical role landscape management plays in regulating water in the eastern province so activities and investments in the agriculture and

the water management and supply sector are made more resilient through TREPA's landscape restoration activities. The project provides an essential role in ensuring that water catchments effectiveness is maintained in the long run so the agriculture sector, highly dependent on water supply, is preserved from climate variability and related meteorological events. Second, the projects will focus on value chains including their financing mechanisms that support investments in order to ensure these are made more resilient. Resilient and adaptive value chains are critical to ensure smallholders, as their main suppliers, can have their livelihoods sustained and maintained, despite climate variability. The project activities under component 2 address major gaps in access to finance for climate resilient value chains supported by existing projects in the Eastern Province. Furthermore, component 3 supports the development of adaptation strategies and institutional capacity at both the Eastern Province and national scale. Interventions at national scale will support the scaling up of local interventions in the EP to other areas of Rwanda. Particularly where such interventions require national level capacity development or changes in landscape management approaches in order to address national level institutional technical and policy barriers. The local and national institutional framework that is being established by this project coupled with work on value chains and financing mechanisms will ensure interventions are scaled up and maintained following the project closure. Combined, these activities are complimentary to the overall resilience of the agricultural activities and improved landscape management for climate resilience in the Eastern Province.

### **B.3. Project/programme description (max. 2000 words, approximately 4 pages)**

#### **Project objective**

to achieve a paradigm shift in land management practices in Rwanda's Eastern Province from landscapes that are degraded, fragile and unable to sustain livelihoods in the face of climate change to restored ecosystems and landscapes through building community resilience to enhance livelihoods, food and water security of the most vulnerable rural population

The project will focus on the Eastern Province, which is most vulnerable and drought exposed region of Rwanda.

#### **Project Components**

The components of the project are as follows (Figure 4):

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

**Component 2:** Market and value chain development for climate resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for sustainable management of agro-ecological systems

**Component 3:** Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels.

The project will pursue an integrated resilience approach that is adaptive and able to support transformation and innovative processes. Component 1 will scale-up tested restoration practices to build resilience in drought-prone, degraded landscapes and thus achieve food security and reduce vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate change and prolonged droughts in particular. Component 2 ensures the economic and financial sustainability of the implemented practices for climate resilience and reinforces interventions under Component 1 by ensuring that farmers and FFPOs have the financial resources required to add value to the agricultural and tree products derived from landscape restoration. Activities will allow beneficiaries to scale up climate resilient activities and strengthen livelihoods through better access to markets, inclusive value chains and responsible finance, along with the organisational capacity to overcome constraints hindering investment in climate resilient technologies and practices and value chains that build on these. Component 3 ensures an enabling environment through developing systems, information and capacity for the effective planning, implementation, monitoring and upscaling of the restoration model.

**A gender transformative approach has been mainstreamed across the project design.** The project design is guided by the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 8). It identifies actions and procedures across all three components aimed at mainstreaming gender and ensuring that the project provides women and men with an equal opportunity to build resilience, address their differentiated vulnerabilities and increase their capability to adapt to climate change impacts.

The three project components are described below (for detailed activity level breakdown please refer to E.6). The Feasibility Study (Annex 2) and other annexes provide additional detail and elaboration for the activities and sub-activities that are presented in summary form in the below description of the project components.

**Objective: to achieve a paradigm shift in land management practices in Rwanda's Eastern Province from landscapes that are degraded, fragile and unable to sustain livelihoods in the face of climate change to restored ecosystems and landscapes through building community resilience to enhance livelihoods, food and water security of the most vulnerable rural population**

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

**Outcome 1. Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes**

Output 1.1 Diversified agroforestry packages scaled-up

Output 1.2 Woodlots & tree plantations rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services

Output 1.3 Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands

Output 1.4 Protective restoration measures scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive & erosion prone lands

Output 1.5 Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption

**Component 2. Market and value chain development for climate resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for sustainable management of agro-ecological systems**

**Outcome 2. Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks**

Output 2.1 Farmers' groups strengthened to adopt climate resilient land use practices with access to market and finances

Output 2.2: Enhanced financial inclusion and investments in climate resilient value chains

Output 2.3 Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels

**Component 3. Strengthening of enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation from improved land use at national and decentralized levels**

**Outcome 3. Outcome 3: Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development**

Output 3.1 Strengthened gender-responsive climate resilience for coordinated cross-sectoral planning & community landscape restoration plans developed

Output 3.2 Enhanced and coordinated knowledge and information systems for decision and negotiation support

Output 3.3 Seed and seedling supply systems are enhanced to provide diverse climate adapted species and varieties

Output 3.4 Evidence from best practices generated and disseminated

Figure 4. Design of TREPA project.

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

**GCF: USD 21,298,852**

**Co-Financing: USD 8,386,599**

Component 1 is designed to begin landscape transformation by introducing climate resilient restoration and management practices, giving priority to the most degraded areas and in collaboration with farmer groups – which are organised and strengthened in Component 2. The main activities are related various agro-ecological land use interventions including agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, protective restoration and woodlot management, and linked to more efficient cooking fuels and technology and land-use planning under component 3. The activities compliment other landscape dependent projects like irrigation through restoring critical ecosystem function such as soil stability and water runoff regulation. Monitoring, control and evaluation of supported restoration areas will identify financial and farmer/FFPO market, financial and organisational capacity constraints to be targeted by the market and financial enhancement activities under Component 2. Data on successful interventions under Component 1 will be systematically collected and synthesized through mechanisms established under Component 3, which will be maintained after project closure to ensure replication of activities in the Eastern province and throughout Rwanda. Section 7 of the Feasibility Study (Annex 2) outlines the indicative selection criteria for targeted sites and beneficiaries of interventions under outputs 1.1-1.5. Stakeholder participatory mapping and in-depth consultations during the first year of the project will define the final selection criteria. While adaptive management allows adjustment of both the size and scale of interventions as well as updating or modifying practices that aim to restore degraded lands during implementation. Stakeholder and gender-specific preferences for each of the selected species has been assessed and incorporated into the project design. Additional gender aspects have been considered throughout the activities and will be implemented in accordance with the Gender Action Plan to ensure the adoption gender sensitive approach (Annex 8).

Overall, component 1 creates the interlinkages between investments, knowledge and experience developed during the implementation of the various restorative land use interventions and improved land use planning delivered under output 3.1. For instance, participative local landscape restoration plans (developed under output 3.1) will be elaborated, and informed by, local authorities and actors during the implementation of component 1 activities. Under output 3.2, the project will consolidate existing database (Land Use, Forest Plan, etc.) while informing landscape restoration plans and climate information systems. Output 1.2, District Forest Management Plans and dependent Simplified Forest Management Plans and output 1.3, detailed Silvopastoral Plans, will be developed/updated, in line with District landscape restoration opportunities assessments and local Forest Landscape restoration plans (Output 3.1). These linkages create an enabling environment for improved land use planning and investments in the Eastern Province.

The District land use plans, the district development plans, and national land-use plans will serve as a key reference during implementation for developing the forest restoration and silvopastoral plans. The process will be two-fold. First, in consultation with district authorities, recommended interventions will be mapped and optimized using a GIS-based multi-criteria evaluation method where the proposed land uses - in the existing plans- will be part of layers/criteria. Second, the resulting maps will be validated through a stakeholder process before they are used to generate restoration plans which must include detailed on-ground activities. Section E.6 provides detail about the activities listed below, as well as the associated sub-activities and deliverables. Further elaboration can be found in Annex 2 feasibility study.

**Output 1.1 Diversified** Agroforestry packages are scaled-up (EE: RFA, IUCN)

This intervention will address the lack of knowledge and capacities to implement climate resilient agroforestry landscape restoration practices and targets 100 sub areas (40,0000 ha) where soil erosion is prevalent. During project inception, potential intervention sites/plots will be selected through existing thematic maps and then prioritised based on community participatory mapping, plot characterisation (e.g. slope %) and farmer needs to ensure agroforestry packages are suited to specific context. Each sub area will have their own tree nursery and demonstration plot (1-2 ha each). 160 farmer groups will agree to sustain agroforestry systems (through an MOU with local authorities) and be trained on agroforestry techniques, enhanced management skills, markets linkages, and access to innovative financial services continued/scaled resilience investments and under Component 2. Government staff, national and international agroforestry and landscape restoration experts will provide technical assistance in planting and management of resilient varieties. Support will promote practices that reduce farmers' vulnerability to crop losses caused by short-term and long-term climate change conditions, by promoting agroforestry practices that enhance soil moisture retention and help in adoption of more diversified, climate resilient livelihood options. Promoting agroforestry practices such as biomass incorporation and cover crops have been proven to enhance soil moisture retention through increasing soil organic carbon content in the soil. Practices include drought-resistant species that can grow to maturity with less water use, while supporting soil nitrate fixation and increased tree litter incorporation into soil to build on soil organic matter content. . Rainfall erosivity constraints in the area will be addressed through the selected tree species, planting methods and anti-erosive ditches selected specifically to encourage soil and slope stability (see Annex 2). To support supply of quality seed and germplasm, farmer cooperatives, some with existing nurseries, will be supported to diversify nursery stock and some to establish demonstration plots through technical backstopping, involving use of quality germplasm, nursery best practice and seedlings marketing by RFA and ICRAF. Knowledge dissemination and management, data collection and documenting lessons learnt will be integrated into activities under component 3. Particularly, activities will inform landscape restoration plans (3.1) and the prioritization of tree species exhibiting climate resilience characteristics (3.3). Furthermore, the project will temper fertilizer application practices with use of organic options (compost ) to help build soil organic matter as a measure for more sustainable soil fertility management. In order to address cultural and social barriers to adopt and scale up investment in agroforestry packages, the project builds on the existing Twigire Muhinzi system<sup>93</sup> for effective and prompt dissemination of agroforestry knowledge and best practices on plant species. Plots will be registered in RFA DFMP database. Regular monitoring, control, evaluation and knowledge sharing on most effective resilience benefits will be performed. A list with suitable and resilient agroforestry species is compiled and included in Annex 1 in the Feasibility Study (Annex 2). Experts are procured by the EE listed in Table 5 and involved local specialist officers (from RAB). TA and officer mission costs are covered by GCF grant funding, while the salary of the local officer specialists are covered by co-finance of their respective institution (RAB, RAF, District governments, etc.).

Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- 1.1.1: Identify 100 sub-areas of intervention (400 ha each) for agroforestry dissemination over *Eastern Province*
- 1.1.2: Train 160 farmers groups on agroforestry techniques and establish 160 MoUs with local authorities
- 1.1.3: Establish and sustain one agroforestry/fruit trees nursery in each of the 100 sub-areas of intervention
- 1.1.4: Provide technical assistance to farmers in planting agroforestry/fruit trees and in implementation of agroforestry technologies in their owned parcels
- 1.1.5: Establish and sustain 1 demonstration plot of 1-2 ha in each of the 100 sub-areas
- 1.1.6: Monitoring, control and evaluation of supported agroforestry areas

<sup>93</sup> *Twigire muhinzi consist of extension system established and supported by the Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB) across the country, where champion farmer promoters (1 per village) are trained and supported to (1) implement innovative good agriculture practices in its parcels serving as demonstration plots and to (2) train/advise/guide neighboring farmers in implementation of these goods practices.*

**Output 1.2. Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services (EE: Enabel)**

This intervention will result in highly productive, climate-resilient woodlots and forestland with fully restored ecosystem services and significantly increased long-term carbon sequestration. Recognizing that forest degradation contributes to erosion, increases evapotranspiration (with related water regulation impact) and decreased soil productivity, the objective of the proposed intervention is to protect local populations from livelihood loss from reduced productive capacity of woodlots and impacts of follow-on ecological service losses. Increased resilience will be achieved through a) rehabilitating the degraded smallholder woodlots within district / state owned forests which are degraded by both soil erosivity and drought while shifting from bad forest management practices to efficient, integrated and sustainable management systems and b) enhancing markets linkages for wood products, and access to innovative financial services continued/scaled resilience investments and under Component 2. Restoration involves promotion of practices to reduce problems of land degradation from soil erosion and reduced moisture content and fire through tree and vegetation cover based interventions, anti-erosive ditches and fire breaks for the benefits of people living and farming in the restored landscapes. The increased woodlot productivity will support narrowing the supply and demand gap in wood biomass in the Eastern Province.

The proposed intervention aims to restore 1,400 ha of very degraded district/state forests, to improve sustainable management of approximately 10,000 ha (50% of the Eastern Province total) of State forest through long-term concessions to private investors according to simplified management plans, and to identify (through community participatory mapping) and restore 6,545 ha (14.5% of EP total) of private smallholder woodlots to be managed (under MOU agreement with RFA) by cooperatives of land owners who will be supported in becoming organized into FFPOs, with enhanced management skills, markets linkages, and access to innovative financial services under Component 2. For the case of State Forest, a concession agreement will be signed between the private forest company and MoE, but the TA will have only a support role in the design of the management plan and of other contracting document. Grant investments will be made available for FFPOs to manage more costly restoration actions (including anti-erosive ditches) in order to make their forest land management financially sustainable in the medium and long-term. Forestry experts will also support i) district governments of Kayonza and Nyagatare and private owners to develop Simplified Forestry Management Plans (SFMP), ii) provide RFA and Districts guidance on processes for long-term concession of 10,000 ha state owned forest, iii) ownership/demarcation conflict cases solving and management plan updating.

The existing very degraded State tree plantation to be restored are essentially constituted by exotic species (Eucalyptus and Pinus), but the restoration will be done with more diversified high value timber species (including natives) adapted to drought and avoiding species that could impact negatively the water balance by over-use of water resources. The existing very degraded small holder woodlot are essentially constituted by Eucalyptus, which is the preferred species of farmers due its coppicing capacity. The use of Eucalyptus species will be restricted only to restore existing very degraded Eucalyptus plantation (1.2.3), without extension of their current area. To mitigate any minor risk on water use, the project will ensure the selection of species/origin which are adapted to drought condition and are using less water, while applying silviculture techniques (longer coppice period, avoid removal of leaves and small branches to secure the increase of soil organic matter, avoid big clear cutting during dry season, etc)

A particular attention will be given for the proper involvement of women and men in these forest restoration and management activities through and gender sensitive approach, as described in the annexed Gender Action Plan (see gender action under output 1.2)

Experts are TA (international and national) procured by the EE and the local specialist officers (from RFA and District). Under output 1.2, the TA will be dedicated principally to the support of the private forest management unit (PFMU), based on MoU that will be signed between the concerned groups of small holder forest owners and District authorities. For the case of State Forest, a concession agreement will be signed between the private forest company and MoE, but the TA will have only a support role in the design of the management plan and of other contracting document. ENABEL will work based on an MOU that will be signed between FFPOs and District Authorities. The design and preparation of the MoU will be supported by ENABEL with the facilitation of RFA officers in charge. Note that Enabel (as EE) will not enter transfer any money to the FFPOs or District Authorities under the MOUs to be entered among them.

Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **1.2.1:** Restore 700 ha of degraded District owned tree plantations and provide technical assistance for their sustainable management
- **1.2.2** Restore, in collaboration with RFA and Districts, an area of 700 ha of very degraded State-owned tree plantations and in long-term concession of 10,000 ha of State FMUs to private investors
- **1.2.3** Restoration, in collaboration with smallholders, the area of 6,545 ha of very degraded private tree plantations and their sustainable management under private FMUs according to approved SFMPs

**Output 1.3 Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands (EE: RFA, IUCN)**

The objective of this intervention is to enhance the climate resilience of Eastern Province's most drought-prone and degraded pastures and protect climate vulnerable pastoralist livelihoods. The current cattle stock levels in Eastern province are very high,

leading to overgrazing and rangeland degradation. This work complements government strategy on shifting from high density (1.5 head/ha) involving Ankole cattle to low density (0.5 head/ha) with dairy cross breed cows adapted to the capacity of the land. This will increase incomes per hectare due to the high milk productivity of these cross-bred cows, while avoiding overgrazing. Introduction and use of climate smart tree and forage species for silvopasture will contribute to reduced gas emissions through carbon sequestration, reduction of methane from enteric fermentation. Use of trees and improved grasses such as *Brachiaria spp* will improve microclimate through shade and litterfall that increase soil organic carbon, soil microorganism activities, helping reduce evapotranspiration in the pastures and heat stress for cattle by providing shading.

Food security and adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihoods will be achieved through a) identification of climate related vulnerabilities and detailed characterisation of rangelands in three semi-arid districts of Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Kayonza to support 4400 dairy farmers, to develop relevant pasture resources use strategy involving planting diverse indigenous and exotic forage species to help in soil erosion control identification of climate related vulnerabilities and detailed characterisation of rangelands in three semi-arid districts of Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Kayonza to support 4400 dairy farmers, to develop relevant pasture resources use strategy involving planting diverse indigenous and exotic forage species to help in soil erosion control; designing silvo-pastoral plans integrated with the District Land Use Plan (under component 3) and up-scaling silvopastoral systems and adopting sustainable pasture management through supporting 25 district extension agents to establish, manage and mainstream tree-based climate smart forage technologies and facilitating community seeding of palatable indigenous species mostly of grass, shrubs and trees to help restore 10,000 ha of degraded pastoral rangelands and b) enhancing market linkages and access to innovative financial services for continued/scaled resilience investments under Component 2. Synergies between cattle and trees mean that a combined system can produce more income than either system on its own. Silvopastoral systems will be designed to fit existing baseline activities and individual farmers' needs by focusing more on forestry growth at some sites or sustainable cattle productivity in others. In particular, the project will increase the productivity of drought-prone pastures through the introduction of fodder trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbaceous legumes with high drought resilience potential to increase the climate adaptive capacity of the pasture lands and by promoting and training on resilient grazing management practices. Experts will support identification of knowledge gaps in management of rangelands for government extension service and farmer leaders. Experts will deliver awareness creation, promotion, training and technical assistance for species selection and acquisition, nurseries set up, management, planting and enterprise development. Experts are procured by the EE listed in Table 5 and involved local specialist officers (from RAB). Training of trainers will also be provided on management of grazing lands for climate resilient pasture productivity. To increase water security, the project will map and assess water availability and rainwater potential harvesting in 60 pastures and purchase 60 water tanks of 5000 m<sup>3</sup> and construct 60 water troughs to reduce drought stress for the pastoralist communities. Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- 1.3.1 Characterize the climate resilience features of the existing pasture lands
- 1.3.2 Select fodder trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbaceous legumes with high drought resilience potential to increase the climate adaptive capacity of the pasture lands
- 1.3.3 Purchase and disseminate agroforestry fodder trees, improved grasses and herbaceous legumes to improve grazing land and build resilience of degraded lands
- 1.3.4 Organize two Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions per year for 30 lead farmers on management grazing lands for climate resilient pasture productivity
- 1.3.5 Assess water availability and rainwater potential harvesting in 60 pastures and purchase 60 water tanks of 5000 m<sup>3</sup> and construction of 60 water trough to reduce drought stress for the livestock
- 1.3.6 Conduct twice per year capacity building workshops for 30 lead farmers, 7 government extension staff, 7 church leaders and 7 local authorities in charge of development in 7 districts
- 1.3.7. Monitoring and evaluation of silvopastoral activities

**Output 1.4 Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands (EE: RFA)**

The objective of this proposed intervention is to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive ecosystems and erosion prone areas (not covered by outputs 1.1-1.3) which are under different special protective measures (road side plantation, river side plantation, buffer zone of Akagera) and which are owned by State and upon which measures under 1.1-1.3 and populations are dependent for ecosystem services, and increasing water demand from large scale irrigation projects. Climate proofing will be achieved through scaling up protective restoration measures and addressing a lack of investment funds and access to climate resilient technologies. The aim is to protect or restore approximately 700 hectares of riverbanks, lakes or marshland shorelines, approximately 700 kilometres of roadside areas through activities such as tree planting and approximately 400 hectares of Akagera National Park buffer zone through natural regeneration and planting native species. Restoration activities will be coupled with community management approaches such as the establishment and support of Community Vigilance Committees (CVC), a participatory silvopastoral plan and community nurseries to ensure long-term sustainability of interventions. The CVCs and cooperatives running the community nurseries will receive from the EE support of assets and some operational costs in form of consultancy. The final silvopastoral plans to be funded by GCF will be validated by RFA (the EE for Output 1.3 and 1.4) in consultations with ICRAF and IUCN. National and international experts in protective restoration will be procured by the EE (RFA) and will provide technical

assistance to RFA to design required regulation for management and integrating climate resilience into the specific protected areas by the project as well as integrate new M&E in the DFMP database. Women's roles and involvement in the local CVC and nurseries will be strengthened through sensitisation of groups leaders and integration of gender sensitive internal rules and actions (see Gender Action Plan, output 1.4)

Specific activities supported under this activity include the following:

- **1.4.1** Restore 700 ha of lake/river shorelines and 700 km of roadside through tree/shrub planting and participatory management
- **1.4.2** Restore and protect 400 ha of Akagera Buffer zone through tree/shrub planting and implementation of participatory silvopastoral plan
- **1.4.3** Provide technical support to 3 local nurseries in production of selected climate resilient multipurpose trees/shrub seedlings
- **1.4.4** Provide technical assistance to the seven Districts to perform monitoring and evaluation of restored areas under protection integrating climate resilience

**Output 1.5 Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption (EE: Enabel)**

One of the main drivers of land degradation in the Eastern Province is extremely high pressure on wood resources for cooking estimated at 1.65 mil m<sup>3</sup> per year while supply is only 0.55 mil. m<sup>3</sup>. If the gap remains so high, the pressure on resources will be a major constraint for private forest growers to respect management plan prescriptions and avoid over exploitation of degradation of restored forests. Adaptation requires: (1) decrease of demand and (2) increase of wood supply capacity. To succeed, the decrease should be quick, which can be possible only through ICS dissemination as recommended by the Rwandan Biomass Energy Strategy (BEST). This intervention will reduce pressure from biomass cooking fuel demand, on tree resources in forest and farmland by raising household awareness of the differences between high and low efficiency stoves and by addressing the limited availability of high-efficiency stoves in rural markets (linked to access to attractive financial products and services to enhance affordability). This output will deliver a large-scale awareness campaign across the Eastern Province on selected improved cook stove (ICS) and cooking fuel solutions and opportunities. The output will also facilitate the access to ICSs for over 100,000 rural households, develop and establish subsidy/microcredit scheme and rules with local finance institutions and other economic actors and establish "cooking fuel and technology" hubs in 14 main local markets of TREPA intervention areas. Different types of ICS will be promoted through local hubs distributed in rural areas (with sensitization/training/ face to face guidance) to better adapt ICS choice to the specific need and context of households (HHs), depending of the accessibility to firewood, pellet and/or crop residue in their area, and of the level of income which allow to afford different level of clean fuel and technologies. Through output 3.4, specific applied research will be implemented (see co-financing from DESIRA-EU) in order to support local ICS producers to improve prototypes and adapt them to the HH needs. Depending on HH income level, the ICS will be freely provided, partly subsidized or not subsidized, with possibility to access to micro-credit (specific product to be covered by output 2.3). The proposed stove technologies (described in detail in Annex 9 of the FS) may include but are not limited to:

- Woody pellet gasifier stove (such as MINIMOTO model)
- Wood gasifier stove (such as the "TLUD Karundura" model):
- Woody & multi-biomass improved metallic full consumption stove (such as "Songa", "Rahisi" or "Ruhaka" models)
- Improved fixed mud stove:

Output 1.5 complements the supply side interventions of Outputs 1.1 – 1.4 by reducing the supply-demand gap facing Eastern Province forests. By reducing wood demand, the ICS interventions will reduce the pressure on wood resources (forest and agroforestry trees). This will allow woodlot owners to respect the harvesting rotation period established by sustainable forest management plans and avoid the early harvesting and over-exploitation, degradation and loss of production of forest resources supported by the interventions in Outputs 1.1 – 1.4.

Supporting private sector in biomass fuel / ICS business development and promoting the adoption of improved biomass cookstoves for rural farmers in the projects areas of intervention will contribute to sustainable biomass resource use and prevent overexploitation of forest resources thereby ensure the success of the forest landscape restoration activities described in Outputs 1.1 to 1.4 above.

Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **1.5.1** Conduct a large scale and intensive awareness campaign across the Eastern Province on ICS and cooking fuel solutions and opportunities
- **1.5.2** Support access to ICSs for over 100,000 rural Households of EP
- **1.5.3** Establish "Cooking fuel and technology" hubs in 14 main local markets of TREPA intervention areas
- **1.5.4** Provide feedback into enabling environment activities supporting the shift from traditional cooking to clean ICS and fuels

**Component 2. Market and value chain development for climate resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for sustainable management of agro-ecological systems.**

**GCF: USD 6,476,786**

**Co-Financing: USD 3,041,323 confirmed<sup>94</sup>**

The tasks of climate change adaptation and mitigation from land use activities mainly depends on farmers and local communities organisational and management capacities, access to information as well as access to markets and finance and critically, appropriate economic and behavioural change incentives. Evidence in EP shows that behavioural responses to hazards heavily rely on limited access to climate information to properly plan and mitigate climate risks, as well as resources and capacities locally available to respond. If farmers do not perceive climate change as a threat or they are not convinced of economic incentives, they will not likely undertake adaptive or mitigative actions, nor will they do so if they lack resources and skills for effective engagement in adaptation and mitigation measures.

The success of the project and the adaptation efforts in Rwanda will largely depend on behaviour of communities, FFPOs and individual farmers based on their perception of climate risk, paired with adaptive community organization, capacity building, and access to finance and other resources to incentivise land use transition. Therefore, Component 2 focuses on the improvement of access to climate information, management of climate and other risks, and the enabling conditions in and around targeted agricultural and tree crop value chains, including access to finance. Component 2 also facilitates the sustainability of the restoration actions, while using knowledge, information management and scaling of best practices developed by other project activities. Farmers that engage in land restoration will enhance their long-term food security and diversify income and production and be incentivised through economic benefits through engagement in production of timber, fodder and honey for example.

Sustainability of the project interventions, particularly of the restoration outcomes (Component 1), will be achieved by strengthening FFPOs to act collectively and to benefit economically from both diversified production systems and enhanced ecosystem functionality. FFPOs will also serve as key communication outlets to disseminate climate and market information among both their members and independent farmers, based on promoted ICT services promoted and information systems strengthened nationally in Component 3. Value chains targeted under the TREPA project are selected to avoid overlap and complement existing value chain activities in the Eastern Province, while financial mechanisms and support services will service all agricultural value chains also targeted in the project baseline.

Specifically, Component 2 will:

- i) enhance organizational and management capacities of FFPOs (Output 2.1);
- ii) develop inclusive value chains of climate resilient agricultural and tree products (Output 2.2); and
- iii) improve access to financial services in the province and nationally that take into account climate resilience and overall sustainability of restored landscapes (Output 2.3).

Section E.6 provides detail about the activities listed below, as well as the associated sub-activities and deliverables. Further elaboration can be found in Annex 2 feasibility study.

**Output 2.1 Farmers' groups strengthened to adopt climate resilient land use practices with access to market and finances (EE: IUCN)**

The project will strengthen existing or support the establishment of new FFPOs (district-level cooperatives, farmers associations, forest user groups, producer organizations, farmer field school groups, savings groups, and other smallholder organizations) to address the capacity and awareness gaps. The output will assess capacity of FFPOs and develop and deliver a capacity enhancement programme for resilient livelihoods and environment benefits. FFPOs will be strengthened to actively represent member interests, to pool farmer resources when adopting sustainable land use management practices, to jointly utilize data on climate risks with the aim to protect and improve their outputs in the long-term. Through financial literacy and management training, FFPOs are supported to become 'investment ready' and supported to work with financial service providers who will offer tailored financial products (Output 2.3). Additionally, the FFPOs will allow better servicing of their members and independent farmers through production, marketing and financial services provided in-house or through external providers. Strengthened FFPOs will reduce the farmers' reliance on government and donor support and facilitate access to national climate data platforms and restoration incentives. Furthermore, the project will build capacity to sustainably operate nature-based enterprises. The financial service providers participating in the program already have financial inclusion strategies for women, and these will be integrated into the project activities (see the Gender Action Plan for more detail).

Insufficient access to credit by most FFPOs warrants policy action. The project will employ the Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) - a proven methodology to strengthen farmers capacity to conduct advocacy and improve social accountability by transforming dialogue between communities, government and private service providers. The CVA has been successfully utilized to influence policy standards, spur climate change related policy reform, regularise prices and subsidies, monitor, and improve service delivery.

Overall, Output 2.1 will enhance the ability of FFPOs to benefit from other project interventions and will largely serve as an enabler for smooth and effective implementation of project activities at the level of organized farmers. Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **2.1.1.** Integrate targeted farmers into existing FFPOs or where appropriate form new ones

<sup>94</sup> Activities in component 2 are expected to mobilize approx. USD 10M of lending by local financial intermediaries. This leveraged co-finance is subject to review of individual loans to value chain participants, and cannot be confirmed prior to project implementation. It therefore has not been presented in the budget totals.

- 2.1.2. Conduct capacity assessment on organizational and financial management of existing FFPOs and develop a comprehensive strengthening plan
- 2.1.3 Capacity enhancement programme for farmer groups and cooperatives (FFPOs)
- 2.1.4. Support FFPOs to conduct advocacy around climate change related policies and market reforms to regularize prices and subsidies

**Output 2.2 Enhanced climate resilience of agricultural value chains and commodities (EE: IUCN)**

The portfolio of value chains benefiting from increased productivity through enhanced ecosystem functionality obtained by the project in Component 1, ranges from value chains of staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum) already targeted and supported in the baseline projects to those of tree crops linked to restoration outcomes (seedling/nursery production, fruits, wood fuel, timber, and fodder). The Feasibility Study showed that the general lack of technical and business skills, proper infrastructure, finance, and information remains among the principal challenges for improving climate resilience of agricultural and tree crop production and agribusinesses along the nodes of the associated value chains. If not addressed properly, these limitations will undermine the restoration outcomes and adaptation benefits in the project area, including the realization of economic benefits for Eastern Province and Rwanda as a whole. Output 2.2 will support the strengthening, value addition and diversification of targeted value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products and support nature based tree product and forage enterprises. Diversification and value addition is considered an effective adaptation strategy to protect the most vulnerable population to climate shocks in the EP on staple crops. This will also support the restoration targets through lasting economic incentives in the targeted value chains. By supporting the development of diversified markets for tree crops, bee products and fodder also enhance nutrition/health, food and water security. Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities to sustainably operate nature-based enterprises will also enhance livelihoods of the most vulnerable people through employment creation and boosting income of local communities especially targeting women and youth. Activities in this subcomponent will enhance capacities for better access to markets and value chain development through access to information, advisory services, private sector enterprise establishment and networking among diverse groups of value chain actors and stakeholders building on existing local knowledge and stakeholder networks. Activities will also draw on the private sector to drive investments in enhanced infrastructure (processing facilities, machinery and equipment) and services (technical, business and financial).

In order to support market access and value chain development, output 2.2 will establish or rehabilitate seven Rural Resource Centres (RRCs)<sup>95</sup> which will service a range of training and nature based or restorative enterprise establishment needs in the region. Key to sustainable supply of planting materials is functioning small and medium enterprises and sustainable business models. Community-managed seed and nursery enterprises will be established with collective (FFPOs) or single proprietorship to ensure market-driven sustainable supply of quality, climate-resilient seeds and seedlings (building on capacity and activities developed under outputs 1.1-1.4). Business plan development for seed/nursery and other tree-based enterprises aims at achieving financial sustainability over the project period. Project funding will only be used as start-up capital for initial activities. For the business case of nurseries, the project will: 1) support champion nurseries (i.e. already viable nurseries) in diversification, quality production, and business plan development, and 2) where no nursery exists, select farmers with entrepreneurial spirit (from FFPOs established under 1.1-1.4), train them as champions in nursery management, and support business plan development. When business plans are mature and financial sustainability of seed/nursery enterprises is ensured, they will be linked with financial service providers. In the case of contractual wood farming enterprises, the financial analysis shows a model for long-term concessions in State forests to be established under output 1.4 and granted to private operators. Another model is given for the PFMU cooperatives and farmers (for more details, see FS). Business plan development under 2.2 will account for context-specific business strategies and models. Similarly, livestock feed and fodder landscape restoration enterprises (with an emphasis on involving youth and women) will be established and trained and supported to develop and maintain proper management of livestock value chains. The feasibility study also found that pollinators are essential for food security, supporting the proposed resilient varieties as well as a providing a key alternative livelihood source for farmers. As such, bee keeping cooperatives will also be supported to improve tree-based bee forage, to improve honey production techniques and value-adding through wax-based products. Output 2.2 will also build local capacity for installing renewable energy facilities to power post-harvest handling and processing by the strengthened enterprises in the targeted value chains.

Trade fairs and business roundtables will bring together farmers, FFPOs, processors and traders for negotiation and the creation of more equitable business relationships in terms of sharing information, benefits and risks. While sourcing from the intervened areas in Eastern Province will be prioritized, the project will adopt a broader view on national markets to ensure transformational change beyond the project boundaries. Scalability to other regions in Rwanda will be ensured through relationships with entrepreneurs and financial service providers through these and other forums, as well as engagement with national and local governments. Output 2.2 will also establish ICT supported services on climate risk, market information and knowledge products for climate resilience and low-emissions decision making. Services will support farmers and FFPOs to understand diverse climate factors and adapt production systems to projected climate trends and shocks. Such information will be made accessible through mobile phone and internet applications as well as the RRCs. Overall, output 2.2 will build on the expansion of climate resilient agroforestry practices (1.1) and link with the comprehensive system for managing knowledge and information that will operate

<sup>95</sup> ICRAF has successfully been pioneering the design and proliferation of rural resource centres (RRCs) as a model of supporting rural communities to gain access to the knowledge needed for expanding sustainable land management and improving livelihoods through tree-based systems (agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, and other forms of restoration).

across scales (3.2). Value chain development in 2.2 will also be done in tandem with activities on tailoring financial products to value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products in 2.3. Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **2.2.1:** Tree crop value chain development
- **2.2.2:** Bee product value chain development
- **2.2.3:** Fodder value chain development
- **2.2.4** Building local capacity and knowledge for climate resilience in value chains
- **2.2.5.** Establish/rehabilitate seven Rural Resource centers and market infrastructures for value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products
- **2.2.6.** Trade fairs and business roundtables connecting farmers with other value chains actors for marketing products based on climate-resilient land use
- **2.2.7** ICT supported climate risk, market information and knowledge products for climate resilience in value chains

**Output 2.3 Enhanced financial inclusion and investments in climate resilient value chains (EE: IUCN)**

The output addresses barriers such as limited financial products to stimulate climate resilient production in agriculture for FLR, and for the selected value chains, lack of access to finance for the rural population - especially women and youth - and overcomes limited financial participation in climate resilient production methods in respective value chains of the private sector. Interventions will enhance the long-term sustainability and economic viability of the project by 1) improving farmer' and FFPOs' capital base through savings stimulation 2) developing financial products and improving access to loans for progressive farmers including women, from financial service providers (FSP) 3) stimulating private sector service investments for climate resilient goods and services and linking private sector service providers with farmers and FFPOs and downstream value chain actors engaged in climate resilient and low emissions processing and trading. Bringing in the private sector investments in local development improves the prospects for a gradual shift away from grant finance to private operators. Private sector and financial sector leverage offer stronger scaling potential and potential for diversifying the local community's economy.

Unique to private sector stimulation, the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)<sup>96</sup> will collaborate with financial service providers to develop savings, credit, and other financial services that will adequately take into account reduced climate risks from landscape interventions and other improvements in managing climate risks and incentivizing farmers and communities to take up climate interventions. To achieve this, output 2.3 will deliver technical assistance to microfinance staff, help to develop new financial products, develop indicators in credit assessment, establish monitoring systems and test and evaluate financial products.<sup>97</sup> With provided support and capacity building, the financial service providers will be enabled to:

- Develop financial products, including savings, tailored to the needs of groups involved in targeted climate resilient activities (described in 1.5),
- Develop financial products for FFPOs, farmers and other actors in value chains for agricultural and tree products (e.g., seedling/nursery production, fruits, wood fuel, timber, and fodder, honey),
- Assess investment opportunities while incorporating analysis of climate resilient methods of agricultural production for mainstream/staple crops, and
- Adapt products for mainstreaming and replicating products at branch and national level. Through this last intervention the wider finance sector in Rwanda will be reached, including the SACCO's and lessons will be shared sector wide to stimulate a paradigm shift towards climate resilient finance.

Furthermore, Output 2.3 will facilitate international impact investors to engage in investment for SMEs in the relevant value chains and connect to insurance companies. The design and development of financial products will be based on clear understanding of the demand for such financial products and services, detailed screening, and adaptation of internal procedures of financial institutions, and pilot testing and evaluation of financial products for the targeted value chains. This will build on and enhance previous and ongoing work by donors such as USAID Rwanda to attract private investments and strengthen agricultural value chains. The financial products will be consistent with climate resilience capacity building for value chain actors under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2. Techniques will be developed to analyse and score climate resilient agricultural production modes for mainstream/staple crops.

The project will support financial providers to utilize the proof of concept from Eastern Province and gather lessons learnt in order to upscale developed financial products to the national level.

Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **2.3.1:** Financial education and savings mobilization for groups involved in restoration activities and linked with MFIs
- **2.3.2:** Promote and upscale agri-finance products of MFIs (maize, beans and rice) including water collection, planting of trees, soil erosion mitigation
- **2.3.3** Detailed and comprehensive scoping of financial service potential in the respective value chain for detailed product design and development
- **2.3.4:** Supporting MFI to design and pilot test financial products for the selected value chains
- **2.3.5:** Evaluate the financial products

<sup>96</sup> ICCO specialises in food and nutrition security, economic empowerment, and resilient and disaster-prepared communities. In particular, ICCO support the economic empowerment of smallholder farmers and small and medium enterprises (SME) to seize economic opportunities to improve and sustain farmers' livelihoods.

ICCO also work with financial service providers to develop capacity and enhance access to finance for smallholder farmers and SMEs.

<sup>97</sup> The service provider ICCO will procure resources relevant to the delivery of TA. There will be no transfer of funds from EE to downstream parties.

- 2.3.6: Implement the roll out and upscaling plan of financial products developed
- 2.3.7: Facilitate impact investors to engage in investment for SMEs in the relevant value chains and connect to insurance companies
- 2.3.8: Facilitate learning and sharing for replication in the financial sector

**Component 3. Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels.**

**GCF: USD 4,399,946**

**Co-Financing: USD 3,538,421**

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 measures will further provide the opportunity to build-in appropriate climate proofing measures and include projects and activities that will 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. Section E.6 provides detail about the activities listed below, as well as the associated sub-activities and deliverables. Further elaboration can be found in Annex 2 feasibility study.

**Output 3.1 Strengthened gender-responsive climate resilience for coordinated cross-sectoral planning & community landscape restoration plans developed (EE: IUCN)**

This output will build the enabling environment necessary to design and implement climate risk-informed landscape (supporting Component 1) and livelihoods (supporting Component 2) restoration plans in all seven districts in the Eastern Province. Technical assistance will be provided to lead participatory approaches coupled with geo-spatial analysis landscape planning tools such as Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM), which will ensure a robust process and inform restoration planning. IUCN will support collaboration between government and communities to define final criteria and select primary target intervention areas to restore ecological functionality under outputs 1.1-1.4.<sup>98</sup> The final criteria will also be used to select future areas of landscape restoration targeted as outlined by landscape restoration plans developed under output 3.1. In order to create the enabling environment necessary for landscape restoration plans, the output will strengthen the capacity of institutions at national, provincial and district levels and enable them to effectively implement climate adaptation in land planning and management to ensure climate resilient landscape governance. Activities will involve annual planning, evaluation and integrating of climate resilience metrics into district development strategies and performance contracts and harmonizing cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Technical assistance will be provided to develop curricula and training materials on climate risks for the sectors agriculture and forestry and adaptation solutions and then enhance capacities of technical staff that are tasked specifically in developing District landscape restoration opportunities assessments and cross-sectoral teams of technicians to become landscape restoration planners and managers for fund mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions. The trained technical staff will deliver awareness raising (presentations and workshops) on landscape restoration and adaptation to other relevant staff of district authorities. Technical support will also be provided for the design and implementation of a cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanism. In this way, the project will establish an enabling environment and proper incentives and monitoring for actors at local, district and provincial levels to integrate adaptation considerations within their activities and contribute to coherent reporting at all governance levels. TREPA will ensure community mobilization through existing local channels such as village council meetings, Umuganda events (community works, monthly organized at local level and well attended by all active residents in the village, cell and sectors). This will enable participation of men and women since access to information will be equal and both will be given opportunities to participate in the project.

Specific project activities under this Output include the following:

- **3.1.1** Organize and facilitate 10 multi-stakeholder workshops to identify and integrate climate resilience metrics into 35 (7 district\*5years) annual district development strategies and performance contracts
- **3.1.2** Hold monthly round tables to facilitate the collaboration for adaptation actions between institutions in charge of agriculture and agroforestry
- **3.1.3** Deliver 5 training sessions at central and district level, to enhance capacities for funding mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions
- **3.1.4** Provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of a cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanism for climate resilient actions
- **3.1.5** Identify and train cross-sectoral teams of technicians to become landscape restoration planners and managers in collaboration with communities
- **3.1.6** Collaborate with communities to define priority criteria and select primary target intervention areas to restore ecological functionality
- **3.1.7** Train 28 staff in the district authorities and provide technical assistance for the preparation of 7 landscape restoration plans with climate resilience protocols / technical packages at the district level

**Output 3.2 Enhanced and coordinated knowledge and information systems for decision and negotiation support (EE: IUCN)**

This intervention will address the need for a comprehensive system for sharing climate knowledge at the national level, sub-national (focused on Eastern Province and District administration) level and community level to ensure effective integration of climate risk

<sup>98</sup> . While government actors and communities may participate in the definition of the criteria to select the interventions that will be implemented, such criteria must be subject to the final approval by the Executing Entity/ies for the relevant Outputs.

related data to support climate informed decision making. Therefore, the intervention aims to firstly appraise knowledge and information systems the needs based on findings of the feasibility study and initial activities under output 3.1 and then develop new and update and improve existing knowledge and information systems at the national and provincial level. Output 3.2 includes a project tracking database system that will track the MRV for activities under Outputs 1.1 to 1.5 and other outputs, as specified in Annex 11.

The proposed measures will ensure the integration of climate-related data to contribute to climate-informed decision-making, monitoring and reporting for different sectors and at all levels. Training will be provided to staff from districts agencies, RAB, RFA, RLMUA and Meteo-Rwanda, on managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects. Activities will facilitate the sustainability and scale-up of project results and will enhance monitoring of climate information and relevant climate-related indicators at landscape level. The project will organize training of trainers' sessions for technical staff responsible for the information systems. By establishing such user-friendly climate information systems for the Eastern Province such as Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) monitoring systems, climate knowledge and information exchange systems (including farmer to farmer), the project will improve the monitoring of relevant climate-related indicators at landscape level (*Output 3.1*). This will guide decision-making-processes and scaling-up initiatives within the Eastern Province and the rest of Rwanda. Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **3.2.1** Improve existing knowledge and information systems to ensure effective integration of climate risk related data to support climate informed decision making
- **3.2.2** Organize 4 trainings for 18 staff (14 from districts, 1 from RAB, 1 from RFA, 1 from RLMUA and 1 from Meteo-Rwanda) on managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects

***Output 3.3 Seed and seedling supply systems are enhanced to provide diverse climate adapted species and varieties (EE: RFA), ICRAF***

This intervention will address the limited knowledge and access of climate-resilient planting materials adapted to future climate scenarios used in agroforestry, forestry and horticulture. It will further focus on improving the currently inadequate consideration of farmers' knowledge of local tree diversity in planning and decision making for tree planting. Additionally, the interventions will improve the limited institutional knowledge and capacity for management of climate resilient planting material. The intervention aims to design and establish a national-level program for up to 25 climate resilient priority species of fruit, food, fodder and timber species to improve the seed and seedling supply system and promote climate adaptation through access to high quality and climate resilient planting material. To enable this, output 3.3 will also i) strengthen climate change aspects in sector-specific policies and legal frameworks ii) generate climate informed maps and an information portal<sup>99</sup> for habitat suitability for up to 100 climate resilient tree and crop species, and iii) enhance capacities of multi-agency working groups on seed-seedlings and climate adaptation through workshops and training. This intervention will also improve the capacity of local entities to supply germplasm for native and resilient wood tree species from local sources. Additionally, it will increase the diversity of fruit germplasm (e.g. avocado, mango, tree tomato, macadamia, pawpaw, guava) suited to the agroecological zones in the Eastern Province. In parallel, the project will encourage the private sector through the creation of collaboration platforms for state and non-state actors such as the District NGO coordination board and Joint Sector Working Groups. The project will develop incentives and develop business models for local fruit nursery accreditation systems to produce the 'right materials for the right place' and avoid pest and disease problems due to prolonged drought periods. Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **3.3.1** Integrate climate change aspects in policies and strategies for the seed sector and develop business models to promote climate resilient varieties
- **3.3.2** Prepare climate informed maps and information portal for habitat suitability for up to 100 climate resilient tree and crop species in Rwanda
- **3.3.3** Design and establish a national-level breeding programme for up to 25 climate resilient priority species of fruit, food, fodder and timber species
- **3.3.4** Conduct 12 trainings for six multi-agency working groups on seed-seedlings and climate adaptation

***Output 3.4 Evidence from best practices generated and disseminated (EE: RFA, IUCN, ENABEL)***

This intervention seeks to address the insufficient links and collaboration between research agencies with agricultural extension services to generate knowledge relevant to addressing specific farmer needs to adapt to climate change. The intervention will promote good practices and scaling up of climate-resilient strategies that will be built on robust evidence regarding their effectiveness to address climate risks. The intervention aims to improve inter-agency knowledge about the role of agroforestry systems and practices to contribute to the restoration of degraded agricultural land and build climate resilience. The activities under this subcomponent will address knowledge gaps on agroforestry systems (e.g. ecological and socio-economic perspective, value chain development, sustainable use of biomass energy) via applied research and evidence generation to inform good practices for climate resilience in the country including: (i) 2 publications on the role of agroforestry systems for food security and building socio-economic resilience of local communities (ii) test user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and produce 4 knowledge materials to train 6 local producers, (iii) 4 knowledge and research materials on the socio-economic barriers to adoption of climate resilient practices for land restoration, (iv) conduct capacity building sessions for 8 and develop 8 knowledge sharing tools. The results from the applied research will guide both public and private development partners to disseminate appropriate agroforestry-based

<sup>99</sup> Where end users are unable to access the portal via smartphone, the project will identify and deploy appropriate SMS alternatives.

restoration options, inclusive and competitive value chains, improved cookstoves (ICS) to enhance the resilience of social and ecological systems. Research will be supported by the European Commission led platform called DeSIRA (Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture) to enhance farmers' access to innovation through better integration of agricultural research. . This applied research output will be supported (fully co-financed) by the led platform called DeSIRA (Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture) funded by EU, for which both Enabel and IUCN have been contracted for its implementation in Rwanda, including dissemination of generated knowledge.

Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- **3.4.1** Produce 6 research publications on the role of agroforestry systems for building climate resilience in semi-arid landscapes
- **3.4.2** Produce 2 publications on the role of agroforestry systems for food security and building socio-economic resilience of local communities
- **3.4.3** Locally test user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and produce 4 knowledge materials to train 6 local producers and 12 national/district staff and inform best practices
- **3.4.4** Produce 4 knowledge and research materials on the socio-economic barriers to adoption of climate resilient practices for land restoration and identified opportunities for economic incentives
- **3.4.5** Conduct 8 capacity building sessions and develop 8 knowledge sharing tools to foster scaling-up of agroforestry systems for climate resilient landscapes and promote sustainable use of biomass energy

#### **B.4. Implementation arrangements (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagrams)**

The focal Ministry for the project will be the Ministry of Environment (MoE) through Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA). Previously the Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority, has now been split into the RFA and Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB). The RFA is mandated to implement policy and strategy in relation to forestry. IUCN is the Accredited Entity (AE) of the project. The AE functions and its related activities will be undertaken jointly by programmes hosted at Headquarters (GEF & GCF Coordination Unit, Global Finance Unit, Global Forest Programme) and the Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESARO). The project will be implemented through three Executing Entities (EE), namely RFA, ENABEL and IUCN-Rwanda office. In the EE role IUCN Rwanda functions as an in-country entity based on its host country agreement on project management, member and advisory services. In the AE role IUCN will provide oversight to the project consisting of a) entering into contractual agreements with the EEs; b) managing and disbursing GCF funds to EEs, after providing no objection to work plans and budgets; c) reviewing financial expenditures and progress reports; d) overseeing Project implementation in accordance with the Project document and Annual Work Plans and Budgets, agreements with co-financiers and each executing agency rules and procedures; e) providing technical guidance to ensure that the appropriate technical quality is applied to all Project activities; f) providing financial reports to the GCF for Project funds received; g) ensuring that the project complies with the terms agreed in the project's respective FAA as well as the AMA signed between IUCN and the GCF; and h) undertaking regular annual supervision missions according to the IUCN's guidelines, at least one before the mid-term National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting and one prior to the end of the year NSC aimed to review yearly progress and approve the next year AWP.

IUCN HQ & ESARO (AE) will contract the EEs (RFA, Enabel, & IUCN-Rwanda). A project Executing Entity receives project specific GCF funding from and under the supervision of the IUCN as the GCF AE. Service providers (ICRAF, WV, and ICCO) also contracted by IUCN HQ & ESARO based on terms of references elaborated by EE leading the components. The service providers receive funds from HQ & ESARO upon successful delivery and acceptance by the EE leading the respective components (see Table 5). Both EEs and Service providers will issue contracts with TA and other beneficiaries and shall pay for the services based on successful delivery. In case of co-finance from EE and Service providers, they will report on activities co-financed with distinction of what was funded by GCF. Co-financiers who are not directly part of the EEs or Service providers will choose to either sign a implementing agreement with the EEs or Service providers or sign a Memorandum of Understanding to render directly the service on behalf of the EE or Service provider as a co-finance.

As IUCN Rwanda will have a role in the project execution, a firewall will be established to ensure responsibilities are segregated so IUCN plays the oversight role dedicated to AE efficiently. Within IUCN, the execution function will remain within IUCN Rwanda, out of its office based in Kigali only, when IUCN has to take on execution responsibilities. These include the responsibilities related to EEs as described above. For such activities, IUCN Rwanda will be reporting to the project steering committee. The AE, which will oversee the project execution function including decisions made by the steering committee, will be performed by the IUCN regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa based in Nairobi, Kenya and global programmes in Headquarters. The IUCN regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa will be in charge of coordinating the oversight function, including conducting supervision missions for this project. The oversight will be performed by a team composed of various expertise including finance, M&E, environmental and social safeguards based in the regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa and Headquarters. The technical part of the oversight function will lay under the responsibility of the global ecosystem's management programmes, based in Headquarters, but with staff outposted in the IUCN regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa. All staff related to performing oversight will have no reporting line with the staff in charge of the execution function based on the Rwanda Office, which will ensure full independence in the performance of their duties under this project.

EEs will be in charge of the actual delivery of the project under the guidance of the AE and steering committee. more specifically, EEs will be in charge of oversee the tasks within the overall project management structure consisting a) Implementing day-to-day activities as per the project work plan and budget, including the Environment and Social management Plan; b) Undertaking procurement activities directly or through the Programme Management Unit (PMU); c) Managing contracts of suppliers and services providers; d) Hiring and managing project staff relevant to the EE managed project areas; e) Implementing activities as per the project work plan; and f) Carrying out financial and technical monitoring of activities, including the achievement of the outputs and outcomes EE is in charge of.

EEs will work with service providers at the activity level. Service providers will be either identified during the appraisal process of the project or selected through a procurement process. When identified during the appraisal process, the service providers will have to go through the steps related to an exception for competition as per the IUCN guidelines for procurement of goods and services.

The Secretary, MoE will chair the National Steering Committee (NSC), which will provide implementation guidance and support as well as financial and procedural oversight. IUCN will enact financial contracts and transfers with the actors executing the project (namely the three EEs with the support of the three service providers ICCO, WV and ICRAF), with consolidated financial and technical reporting through the Project Management Unit that will be established under RFA. IUCN will carry out financial transfers in accordance with requests from the PMU, governed by the GCF procedural requirements. All funds' disbursements will be requested by the PMU based on a yearly work plan approved by the Steering Committee and IUCN as the project AE. The PMU will submit its disbursement requests to IUCN task manager based in the IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office. The disbursement request will be accompanied by a budget and work plan and will only be accepted if the previous instalment technical and financial reporting has been accepted by the team in charge of oversight. The project task manager will coordinate feedbacks and inputs from the project oversight team from the regional office and headquarters. Once there is a consensus on the previous instalment financial and technical reporting, and on the budget and work plan for the forthcoming disbursement request, the latter will be accepted, through official communication from the task manager to the PMU.

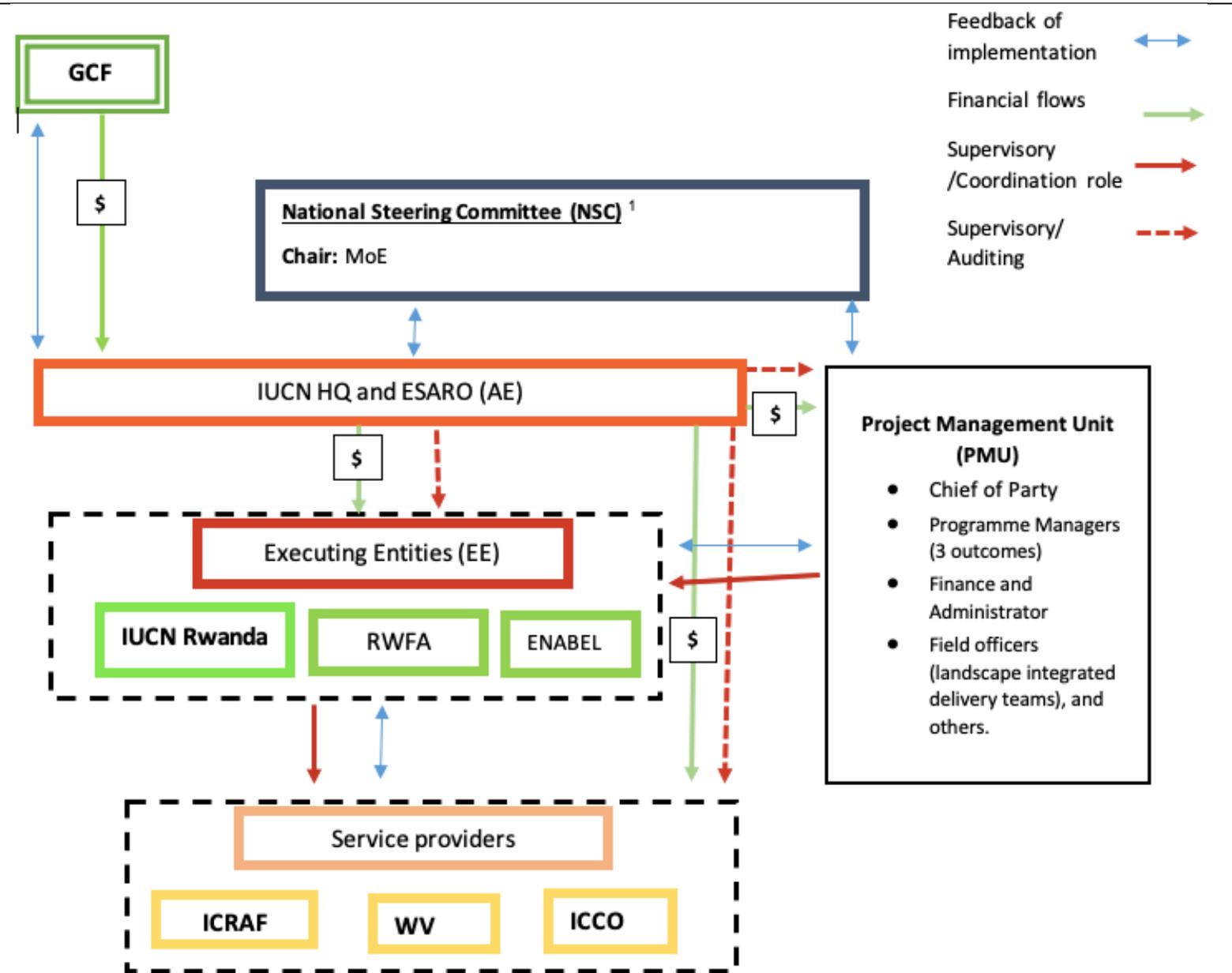


Figure 5 demonstrates the institutional arrangements of the TREPA project including National Steering Committee<sup>100</sup> and Project Management Unit executive functions.

**National Steering Committee:** The strategic guidance and financial reviews and recommendations for the project implementation will be provided by the NSC comprised of key entities appointed by the Director General, RFA. The NSC is responsible for the governance of the project and oversight of the PMU. NSC will act in accordance with best practices and standards for governing bodies and ensure that the project management delivers expected results with best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective competition.

<sup>100</sup> NDA-REMA, IUCN, ENABEL, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and selected representatives from among: the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Infrastructure - Energy department, and Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), Rwanda Development Board (Akagera national park), academia-UR, community representatives (a man and a woman) from Eastern Province, and other relevant institutions and agencies including private sector.

Any recommendation or action taken by the NSC in respect of the project shall be subject to final approval by the EE in charge of the output or activity. The National Steering Committee will meet twice a year.

Along with the three EEs (RFA, ENABEL and IUCN), the NSC will include the SPIU (Single Project Implementation Unit) to the Ministry of Environment, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and selected representatives from among: the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Infrastructure – Energy department, and Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), Rwanda Development Board (Akagera national park), representative of CSOs<sup>101</sup> and relevant private sector organizations. In addition, any other relevant institutes and agencies co-opted as and when necessary.

**Project Management Unit:** The Project Management Unit (PMU), established under the RFA will perform according to the policy guidance from the National Steering Committee (NSC) of which IUCN will also be a key member. PMU is headed by the Programme Director selected through an open competitive process by a panel appointed by the NSC on a Terms of Reference approved by NSC along with other PMU staff. The selection and recruitment of all PMU staff will be done following IUCN recruitment practices and proposed to Ministry of Environment for non-objection.

The PMU may include experts from local and international agencies identified based on project needs with the concurrence of the NSC to provide adaptive programme management support. Agencies specialized in agroforestry such as ICRAF, and other specialized entities will be linked to PMU through this modality.

The Programme Director is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the PMU within the guidelines laid down by the NSC including the tasks of managing and monitoring the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the NSC for consideration and decision-making on possible actions if required and update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risk log.

The project will use IUCN fund management modalities<sup>102</sup> based on an annual work plan developed by the PMU and subsequently approved by the NSC. The AWP indicates which activities should be funded by the RFA applying the Government procedures and other activities to be funded through other Executing Entities (ENABEL and IUCN) as per their internal procedures.

The PMU will be established in Kigali city at RFA/ MoE with the management arrangements outlined in the chart above. The PMU will provide the NSC with quarterly progress reports and close its operations when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the GCF and IUCN has been completed and submitted to the NSC and IUCN.

The PMU will further include the leads for three Project Components. In addition, the PMU will be staffed with required professional and technically qualified personnel selected and recruited following IUCN procedures and presented to the Ministry for non-objection. In all, the PMU will strive to maintain a lean management structure.

For ground level delivery, under the PMU, the executing entities together with support from their service providers will establish integrated landscape delivery teams (ILDTS) specific to the districts of intervention in the Eastern Province of Rwanda. These teams will work closely with the Joint Action Development Forums (DJAF) based in each district.

The PMU will develop the contracts, guidelines and technical documentation to engage and support the ILDT, and Implementing Partners. PMU will ensure extensive coordination and experience sharing among Project Components, ILDTs, Implementing Partners and members of local communities. NSC will provide policy direction and guidance to improve the coherence and efficiency of this innovative approach to be developed as an up-scalable model.

Each ILDT will be managed by an Area Manager reporting to the PMU *via* the three outcome leads, who convene appropriate implementing partners for the work in the area, as directed and supported by the relevant PMU component teams. The ILDTs will have different composition according to the nature of options being implemented in each area.

**Coordination:** The project, at the local level will coordinate closely with district and divisional coordinating committees to ensure smooth local level coordination in project implementation, provide ownership and ensure sustainability. The District executive directors (DEDs) are expected to play an active role in project implementation, facilitation and monitoring which is generally an assigned function of the office and play a key role in the grievance redress mechanisms, as described in the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the project.

<sup>101</sup> Civil Society Organizations including Youth climate change alliance representatives

<sup>102</sup> The three modalities by which IUCN may disburse funds include: (1) if IUCN is acting as the EE, transfer funds to service providers that it has directly procured, (2) transfer funds to the respective EEs under the relevant subsidiary agreements, or (3) transfer funds to third parties (i.e., service providers or goods suppliers) that have been procured by the relevant EEs, following the written request from the relevant EE and fulfilment of any applicable conditions under the subsidiary agreements.

Local stakeholders and community members have a key role and are expected to extend support in the implementation—through Community groups at landscape level and will be involved in monitoring of the project. During the inception phase of the project, the principal Executing Entity (RFA) working together with the other two Executing Entities (ENABEL and IUCN), will consult with all stakeholders, including vulnerable community members, FFPOs, CBOs, private sector players etc. and facilitate an understanding of the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the Project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The stakeholders will be engaged at all levels of the project management process and will assess the progress of the project and enable adaptive project management in response to the needs and priorities of the communities

**Execution:** Table 5 shows activities and institutions which will execute them under supervision of the executing entities.

Table 5. Summary of project activities and institutions which will execute them.

Output	Activity	Lead Executing Entity per output	Executing entity/ Service providers
1.1. Agroforestry packages are scaled-up on rain-fed farmlands for improved soil and water management	1.1.1: Identify 100 sub-areas of intervention (400 ha each) for agroforestry dissemination over <i>Eastern Province</i> .	RFA	RFA
	1.1.2: Train 160 farmers groups on agroforestry techniques and establish 160 MoUs with local authorities		ICRAF
	1.1.3: Establish and sustain one agroforestry/fruit trees nursery in each of the 100 sub-areas of intervention		RFA
	1.1.4: Provide technical assistance to farmers in planting agroforestry/fruit trees and in implementation of agroforestry technologies in their owned parcels		RFA
	1.1.5: Establish and sustain 1 demonstration plot of 1-2 ha in each of the 100 sub-areas		ICRAF
	1.1.6: Monitoring, control and evaluation of supported agroforestry areas		IUCN
1.2. Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services	1.2.1: Restore 700 ha of degraded District owned tree plantations and provide technical assistance for their sustainable management	Enabel	ENABEL
	1.2.2: Restore, in collaboration with RFA and Districts, an area of 700 ha of very degraded State-owned tree plantations and in long-term concession of 10,000 ha of State FMUs to private investors		ENABEL
	1.2.3: Restoration, in collaboration with smallholders, the area of 6,545 ha of very degraded private tree plantations and their sustainable management under private FMUs according to approved SFMPs		ENABEL
1.3. Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to	1.3.1: Characterize the climate resilience features of the existing pasture lands	RFA	ICRAF
	1.3.2: Select fodder trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbaceous legumes with high drought resilience		ICRAF

restore degraded rangelands	potential to increase the climate adaptive capacity of the pasture lands		
	1.3.3: Purchase and disseminate agroforestry fodder trees, improved grasses and herbaceous legumes to improve grazing land and build resilience of degraded lands		ICRAF
	1.3.4: Organize two Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions per year for 30 lead farmers on management grazing lands for climate resilient pasture productivity		ICRAF
	1.3.5: Assess water availability and rainwater potential harvesting in 60 pastures and purchase 60 water tanks of 5000 m <sup>3</sup> and construction of 60 water trough to reduce drought stress for the livestock		ICRAF
	1.3.6: Conduct twice per year capacity building workshops for 30 lead farmers, 7 government extension staff, 7 church leaders and 7 local authorities in charge of development in 7 districts		ICRAF
	1.3.7: Monitoring and evaluation of silvopastoral activities		IUCN
1.4. Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands	1.4.1: Restore 700 ha of lake/river shorelines and 700 km of roadside through tree/shrub planting and participatory management	RFA	RFA
	1.4.2: Restore and protect 400 ha of Akagera Buffer zone through tree/shrub planting and implementation of participatory silvopastoral plan		RFA
	1.4.3: Provide technical support to 3 local nurseries in production of selected climate resilient multipurpose trees/shrub seedlings		RFA
	1.4.4: Provide technical assistance to the seven Districts to perform monitoring and evaluation of restored areas under protection integrating climate resilience		RFA
1.5. Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce Biomass fuel consumption	1.5.1: Conduct a large scale and intensive awareness campaign across the Eastern Province on ICS and cooking fuel solutions and opportunities.	Enabel	ENABEL
	1.5.2: Support access to ICSs for over 100,000 rural Households of EP.		ENABEL
	1.5.3 Establish "Cooking fuel and technology" hubs in 14 main local markets of TREPA intervention areas.		ENABEL
	1.5.4: Provide feedback into enabling environment activities supporting the shift from traditional cooking to clean ICS and fuels.		ENABEL
2.1. Farmers' groups	2.1.1. Integrate targeted farmers into existing FFPOs or where appropriate form new ones	IUCN	WV

strengthened to adopt climate resilient land use practices with access to market and finances	2.1.2. Conduct capacity assessment on organizational and financial management of existing FFPOs and develop a comprehensive strengthening plan			
	2.1.3. Capacity enhancement programme for farmer groups and cooperatives (FFPOs)			
	2.1.4. Support smallholder farmers' organizations (Cooperative and Producer Groups) to conduct advocacy around climate change related policies and market reforms to regularize prices and subsidies			
2.2 Markets and value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products are inclusive and incentivize sustainably the establishment and management of agro-ecological systems and associated public and private investments	2.2.1. Tree crop value chain development	IUCN	ICRAF	
	2.2.2. Bee product value chain development			
	2.2.3 Fodder value chain development			
	2.2.4 Building local capacity and knowledge for climate resilience in value chains			
	2.2.5. Establish/rehabilitate seven Rural Resource centers and market infrastructures for value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products			
	2.2.6. Trade fairs and business roundtables connecting farmers with other value chains actors for marketing products based on climate-resilient land use			
	2.2.7. ICT supported climate risk, market information and knowledge products for value chains			
2.3 Enhanced financial inclusion and investments in climate resilient value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products	2.3.1: Financial education and savings mobilization for groups involved in restoration activities and linking with MFIs	IUCN	ICCO	
	2.3.2: Promote and upscale agri-finance products of MFIs (maize, beans and rice) including water collection, planting of trees, soil erosion mitigation			
	2.3.3 Detailed and comprehensive scoping of financial service potential in the respective value chain for detailed product design and development			
	2.3.4: Supporting MFI to design and pilot test financial products for the selected value chains			
	2.3.5: Evaluate the financial products			
	2.3.6: Implement the roll out and upscaling plan of financial products developed			
	2.3.7: Facilitate impact investors to engage in investment for SMEs in the relevant value chains and connect to insurance companies			

	2.3.8: Facilitate learning and sharing for replication in the financial sector		ICCO	
3.1. Strengthened gender-responsive climate resilience for coordination cross-sectoral planning & community landscape restoration plans developed	3.1.1: Organize and facilitate 10 multi-stakeholder workshops to identify and integrate climate resilience metrics into 35 annual district development strategies and performance contracts.	IUCN	IUCN	
	3.1.2: Hold monthly round tables to facilitate the collaboration for adaptation actions between institutions in charge of agriculture and agroforestry		IUCN	
	3.1.3: Deliver 5 training sessions at central and district level, to enhance capacities for funding mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions		IUCN	
	3.1.4: Provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of a cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanism for climate resilient actions		IUCN	
	3.1.5: Identify and train cross-sectoral teams of technicians to become landscape restoration planners and managers in collaboration with communities		IUCN	
	3.1.6: Collaborate with communities to define priority criteria and select primary target intervention areas to restore ecological functionality		IUCN	
	3.1.7: Train 28 staff in the district authorities and provide technical assistance for the preparation of 7 landscape restoration plans with climate resilience protocols / technical packages at the district level.		IUCN	
3.2. Enhanced and coordinated knowledge and information systems for decision support	3.2.1: Improve existing knowledge and information systems to ensure effective integration of climate risk related data to support climate informed decision making.	IUCN	IUCN	
	3.2.2: Organize 4 trainings for 18 staff (14 from districts, 1 from RAB, 1 from RFA, 1 from RLMUA and 1 from Meteo-Rwanda) on managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects.		IUCN	
3.3. Seed and seedling supply systems enhanced to provide diverse climate adapted	3.3.1: Integrate climate change aspects in policies and strategies for the seed sector and develop business models to promote climate resilient varieties	RFA	ICRAF	
	3.3.2: Prepare climate informed maps and information portal for habitat suitability for up to		ICRAF	

species and varieties.	100 climate resilient tree and crop species in Rwanda		
	3.3.3: Design and establish a national-level breeding programme for up to 25 climate resilient priority species of fruit, food, fodder and timber species		ICRAF
	3.3.4: Conduct 12 trainings for six multi-agency working groups on seed-seedlings and climate adaptation		ICRAF
3.4. Evidence from best practices generated and disseminated	3.4.1: Produce research publications on the role of agroforestry systems for building climate resilience in semi-arid landscapes	IUCN	IUCN
	3.4.2: Produce 2 publications on the role of agroforestry systems for food security and building socio-economic resilience of local communities.		IUCN
	3.4.3: Locally test user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and produce 4 knowledge materials to train 6 local producers and 12 national/district staff and inform best practices		ENABEL
	3.4.4: Produce 4 knowledge and research materials on the socio-economic barriers to adoption of climate resilient practices for land restoration and identified opportunities for economic incentives.		ENABEL
	3.4.5: Conduct capacity building sessions for 8 and develop 8 knowledge sharing tools to foster scaling-up of agroforestry systems for climate resilient landscapes and promote sustainable use of biomass energy.		ENABEL

GCF proceeds will go to IUCN as the Accredited Entity for transferring to the Executing Entities, namely IUCN Rwanda, Rwanda Water Forest Authority (RFA) and ENABEL. Although ICRAF, ICCO and WorldVision will be service providers, those entities will receive the funding based on work plans from IUCN as the Accredited Entity. Executing Entities will be responsible for managing workplans implementation and results for service providers, though funds will be transferred from the AE: This will contribute to significantly reduce transaction costs and manage risks.

**B.5. Justification for GCF funding request (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)**

**Why the Project/ Programme requires GCF funding**

The government of Rwanda is aware of the risks of climate change as exemplified by Rwanda's national environment and climate change policy of 2019. The Government of Rwanda already has policies, strategies and plans in place to mitigate and adapt to climate change. However, climate impacts are reducing the financial capacity of Rwanda to respond to its vulnerabilities; climate change is already reducing GDP by 1-2% each year<sup>103</sup>. For example, the country has invested in heavy irrigation schemes in marshlands of the Eastern Province for paddy rice to alleviate the prevailing food insecurity. However, these schemes are threatened by erosion from surrounding hillsides due to increasing extreme rain events.

The Rwandan Government does not have the financial means to implement all activities identified to improve climate resilience and requires additional technical support. The project cannot be accomplished without GCF support. Funds from GCF for TREPA

<sup>103</sup> SEI, Economics of Climate Change in Rwanda (2009), Kigali. Rwanda.

would increase resilience of smallholders by diversifying their livelihoods and would climate proof the country's investments in existing climate resilience measures employed, such as the irrigation schemes in Warufu, Rukumberi, and Rweru marshlands.

While project partners are contributing co-finance for the implementation of the project, this represents only a fraction of the resources required for implementation. The GCF funding will unlock additional private sector capital, it will allow the government to implement adaptation capacity building training and practices to ensure that landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province can be restored, and that under Component 2 farmers and communities have resources and capacity to restore, benefit from, and maintain climate resilient landscapes.

### Rationale and level of concessionality

The market in Rwanda shows rapidly rising prices and demand for commodities (section B1.4). The vast majority of land is privately owned and densely populated. Limited community institutions, poor market structure and poor infrastructure translate into poor cooperation across districts, watersheds, and their underdeveloped markets. This inadequate, nascent market development is the root cause of the request for grants, not loans—since little surplus products are produced and traded on cross-district or export markets, and thus it is inadequate to secure or service any loans. In this regard, prevailing market conditions necessitate GCF grant finance, rather than loans, to be injected to raise the capacity and bridge the financial and technical gaps until the production/restoration models are brought to financial viability to be maintained by private sector. For another important output, it can be shown that the direct returns on investment in landscape restoration activities are too low to make them financially attractive or feasible for farmers, even if they had access to credit. GCF grant resources are therefore required to support restoration to help build capital (such as forest) which can be used sustainably in a profitable way in the future. The rationale for the level of concessionality for all grant supported measures is demonstrated in the economic returns from forestry and landscape restoration activities provided in Annex 3.

### Economic analysis

The Economic and Financial Analysis spreadsheet - Annex 3 – shows the conclusions of the economic analysis, together with related assumptions and information. Best practices in appraisal for public sector projects have been followed.

The net present value (NPV) of the project-level investment is calculated using a discount rate of 12.1%. This figure represents the Rwanda Central Bank interest rate for a 10-year Treasury bill, as of September 2020<sup>104</sup>. The use of the Government bond rate is justified as this is the rate at which the Government would have to borrow to fund equivalent investments in the absence of grant financing. The sensitivity analysis is performed using alternative discount rates of 8% and 20% (the latter being higher than the average commercial borrowing rate).

Project costs include GCF investment and co-finance from partners and Government during the project period as presented in Annex 4 (Detailed Budget Description). It also includes continued Government financial support for the remainder of the 20-year investment lifetime.

Project benefits include the cumulative net financial benefits for participating farmers compared to business-as-usual, as well as financial benefits for improved cook stove manufacturers / retailers, and non-marketable benefits like the value of time savings and environmental protection.

The project return varies depending on the period of analysis. The figures below present the NPV and Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) for the 6-year implementation period, and for an estimated 20-year investment lifetime. Given the project's focus on long-term agroforestry, landscape restoration and silvopastoralism activities, the 20-year investment lifetime is considered most appropriate for this analysis.

Net present value and economic internal rate of return are presented below:

*Table 2 - NPV and EIRR summary*

Economic returns		
	6 Years	20 Years
Direct, marketable benefits only	-	-
<b>ENPV</b>	35,435,968	6,575,924
<b>EIRR</b>	N/A	10.1%

<sup>104</sup> Source : <https://www.bnr.rw/browse-in/financial-market/money-market-interest-rates/monthly-interest-rates/>

When only marketable benefits are considered, project ENPV is negative over the 6-year and 20-year timeframes. As noted in the financial analysis discussion, the agroforestry, silvopastoralism and forest management outputs require up-front investments that take between 10 and 30 years to mature fully. These future benefits are depressed by the use of a discount rate. In addition, the direct marketable benefits are presented in comparison to baseline financial flows that result from severe overexploitation of forest resources.

Key non-market benefits from the project include the following:

1. Reduced topsoil erosion<sup>105</sup>;
2. Improved water quality;
3. More reliable water supply for household needs, drinking and irrigation (Wilson and Lovell, 2016. Garrity *et al.*, 2010);
4. Reduced stormwater runoff resulting in flood risk mitigation (e.g. Matthews *et al.* 2004; Ranieri *et al.* 2004);
5. Time savings, especially for women and girls who traditionally collect fuelwood;
6. Increased carbon sequestration in soils and trees;
7. Reduced GHG emissions from the use of non-renewable biomass as a cooking fuel.

Non-market benefits are valued using shadow prices that attempt to reflect the amount that people would have to pay to obtain an equivalent benefit via the market. The main non-marketable benefits quantified in this analysis are the GHG benefits from carbon sequestration and GHG emission reduction activities, and the time savings from adoption and use of more efficient biomass cook stoves. The analysis values GHG emission reductions using a shadow price of USD 40, which is the lowest in a range of values recommended in the World Bank's 2017 analysis of shadow carbon prices<sup>106</sup>.

*Table 3 - Value of ecosystem benefits from project activities*

	6 year total	20 year total
Direct carbon sequestration / emission avoidance, tCO <sub>2</sub> e	1,307,819	9,662,441
Value at USD 40/tCO <sub>2</sub> e	52,312,744	386,538,582

Time savings from reduced fuelwood collection are valued using a shadow price of USD 2.25 per day, or USD 0.28 per hour, which is equivalent to Rwanda's 2019 per capita annual income in current USD<sup>107</sup>.

*Table 4 - Non-marketable benefits - time savings*

<b>Other non-marketable benefits</b>	6 year total	20 year total
Time savings - fuelwood collection, USD	43,332,201	163,847,414

Combining the non-market benefits from ecosystem services dramatically changes the cost-benefit ratio for the project. Project NPV shifts from negative when only marketable benefits are considered, and become strongly positive for the 6- and 20-year periods of analysis.

*Table 5 - Economic returns including marketable and non-marketable benefits*

Direct, incl marketable benefits	6 Years	20 Years
ENPV	20,504,468	160,764,861

<sup>105</sup> Karamage, et. al. 2016. Extent of Cropland and Related Soil Erosion Risk in Rwanda. *Sustainability* **2016**, 8, 609; doi:10.3390/su8070609

<sup>106</sup> *Guidance note on shadow price of carbon in economic analysis (English)*. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/621721519940107694/Guidance-note-on-shadow-price-of-carbon-in-economic-analysis>

<sup>107</sup> World Bank country profiles <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=RW>

EIRR	41%	62.07%
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The following sensitivity analysis shows how different carbon price assumptions affect the project’s economic attractiveness. Over the 6-year implementation period, the project requires a carbon price just over USD 12.63 to reach a positive NPV. Over the longer 20-year time period the project time savings from reduced fuelwood collection are sufficient to generate positive NPV, even if the carbon price were set to zero.

Table 6 Sensitivity analysis - shadow carbon price vs NPV

	Social Carbon Price, USD	Project 6-Yr NPV	Project 20-Yr NPV
	Base case - \$40	20,504,468	160,764,861
REDD+ market price	5.00	-	64,404,855
	7.50	-	71,287,713
	10.00	-	78,170,570
	20.00	5,519,348	105,702,001
	30.00	13,011,908	133,233,431
	40.00	20,504,468	160,764,861
WB low value			
WB high value	75.00	46,728,428	257,124,867

The results of the economic analysis show that the project does not generate sufficient financial returns to be undertaken without GCF funding. At the same time, the project generates robust economic benefits from a societal perspective, contributes to the long-term sustainability of productive landscapes in Rwanda, and supports the GCF’s goal of low-carbon and climate resilient development.

**[Limits of] Alternative funding options**

While this project supports Rwanda’s ambitious Green Growth plan, that plan overstretches government coffers and is inadequately funded.<sup>108</sup> Likewise, the private sector ambition in Rwanda to invest in climate resilient agriculture outweighs its financial and technical capacity to do so. Despite the strong economic benefits of this project, **Rwanda’s fiscal gap prevents addressing financing needs.** Rwanda, as a least developed country has a per capita GDP of less than USD 700. It had a severe balance of payments deficit on its current account of over USD 2 billion in 2018 with net borrowing at over USD 1 billion. Imports amount to almost three times the level of exports, and tax revenues are low, leaving Rwanda’s fiscal capacity weak. The country is heavily dependent on international donors to finance its annual budget. As noted in Section D.5 below, the spending needs as a result of the Government response to the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with revenue underperformance due to the crisis have led to an expected fiscal deficit of 8.5 percent of GDP in FY2020/21, with public debt projected at 67 percent of GDP at end-2020.<sup>109</sup>

The government of Rwanda provides an annual budget to the different districts countrywide, depending on their District landscape restoration opportunities assessments and local performance contracts or “imihigo”. The environment and natural resources

<sup>108</sup> Domestic revenues do not sufficiently support the national budget making it difficult for Rwanda to make sufficient investment in the implementation of the Green Growth Strategy due to multiple competing priorities. For example, the 2019/20 budget is FRW2,876.9 bn whereas the domestic revenue (including domestic financing) is assumed to only contribute 68% of the budget see: <https://www.pwc.com/rw/en/pdf/rwanda-budget-analysis-2019-20.pdf>

<sup>109</sup> IMF Country Report No. 21/1, Rwanda: Third review under the policy coordination instrument (2021), Washington D.C.

sector at district level is the least prioritized due to competing needs for education, health, social protection among others. As a result current investment is insufficient to address the issues of climate change - changing precipitation regimes, and rising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from household cooking with inefficient biofuels in Eastern Province. For example, it is difficult for community members to access the tree seedlings required to restore their small farms, and subsidies are required to provide such important inputs for afforestation activities, GCF funding will not crowd out private financing. On the contrary, funded activities target a vulnerable target population that has limited resources and will be unable to initiate these reforestation activities without grants. The promotion of financial instruments is a long-term effort to ensure sustainability of the interventions. The design and prototype testing of financial services as part of the project, coupled with financial education activities, will stimulate access to financial services, including savings and loans, by the targeted population. Once financial services are shown to be successful, financial institutions will gradually take ownership. Similarly, financial education activities will be handed over to actors such as farmer organizations and financial institutions. Alongside this, private companies and investors that are willing to operate in the area and provide services and equipment will be stimulated and connected to financial service providers that will eventually be able to provide relevant finance.

**Small local capital market:** Rwanda's capital market is relatively weak, with low levels of direct investment and overall negative net investment on the capital accounts. Attracting investment to the country and building up capital is a priority. The beneficiaries of GCF concessionality in this regard are farmers and households, private enterprises, government agencies and staff. As described in Component 2, GCF grant financing will help to crowd-in increased private capital.

**Need for strengthening implementation capacity:** The financial and human capacity to implement the initiatives planned is lacking and needs urgent strengthening. District Forest Management Plans are gradually emerging but have no funding, and there is a generally low level of skills and knowledge regarding environmental management and economics.

Taking these points into account the concessionality that the GCF provides is justified.

The detailed economic analysis and assumptions are presented in Annex 3.

#### **B.6. Exit strategy and sustainability (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

##### **How the project/programme sustainability will be ensured in the long run**

The project's exit and sustainability strategy are formulated on the integration of the landscape restoration and management approaches into existing government plans and structures as well as within SMEs, agribusinesses and value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products. The project establishes the enabling conditions necessary for long-term reduction in climate and non-climate related stressors to livelihoods and food security and reduces risks for investment in land restoration, forestry and agro-forestry. Empowering national and local stakeholders and institutions to maintain these measures beyond the conclusion of the project is also an essential element to the project exit strategy. Empowerment is achieved technically and financially by generating access to markets and finances, enhancing financial inclusion and access to responsible finance and private investments and enhancing climate resilience in value chains for agricultural and tree products. Thus, the project sets the basis for climate resilient and adaptive economic development in the Eastern Province, which will in turn further enhance revenue generation and attract investments beyond the scope of the project. For full details of the projects exit strategy refer to section 8, Annex 3.

The project ensures that the sustainability of the interventions is feasible beyond the GCF resources through the following transformative actions:

##### **Environmental sustainability**

The basis for sustainable livelihood and food security outcomes rests upon the project's overall transformation of the biophysical conditions of the drought-degraded Eastern Province into climate-resilient ecosystems and communities through a shift towards best forestry, silvopastoral and agroforestry practices. In the long-term, the project's interventions will contribute to the resilience of ecosystems to climate change by supporting water and soil protection while contributing to plant and soil carbon sequestration, soil nutrient retention, provision of essential resources such as livestock fodder, fruits, and fuel wood for sustainable cooking energy and construction materials (through Outputs 1.1-1.5). Establishing long-term legal structures and capacity (under component 3) to maintain biophysical sustainability over time will ensure adaptation measures are sustained by each involved party (farmers, local authorities, sector extensionists and researchers) under Component 1 (see section 6 and 8 of the Feasibility Study). This GCF funded project will be critical for ensuring the sustainability of all investments in the Eastern Province as it will restore forests and land ecosystems that are critical for water supply and agriculture development. Through its component 1 and the restoration activities supported by the GCF, this project will make all projects related to agriculture development and/or water management and supply such as the ones funded by the World Bank Global Food Security Programme and the MINAGRI irrigation

development project resilient to climate change. Without this project, these initiatives will still be facing a substantial risk related to climate change and variability, translated into limited capacity to cope with projected increased droughts in particular.

### **Policy, regulatory and institutional capacity**

The key to maintaining and scaling up the transformative change established by project is the development of the institutional capacity of stakeholders and institutions, particularly RFA as a lead executing entity to implement the green growth strategy and ensure country ownership. Transformational change is maintained by addressing weak institutional capacity and coordination to develop and implement climate risk-informed landscape management strategies. Increased knowledge on biophysically sustainable practices developed under Component 1 and 3 mean stakeholders can maintain protection of land and resources and support climate adaptation in land planning and management. The project achieves this through 1) supporting a gender-responsive climate resilience for coordinated cross-sectoral planning and community landscape restoration plans under Output 3.1, and 2) facilitating and encouraging networking under Component 2. A focus on knowledge management through demonstrations, monitoring, and evaluation across the project activities informs the implementation of current and future adaptation efforts. The project integrates climate resilience metrics into district development strategies and annual performance contracts and harmonize cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanisms. These activities are instrumental to ensure that lessons learned, and best practices are shared in a manner that will inform and foster the scaling up of best practice of landscape restoration activities of component 1. Overall, these activities will lead to a systematic consideration of climate change risks and adaptation in policy planning that will be sustained beyond the project duration through increased capacity of stakeholders.

In particular, the project's Forest Landscape Restoration monitoring system is aligned with and will build on two existing monitoring systems: the District Forest monitoring information system (DFMIS) which has already been developed and now operational, and the National Forest Monitoring information System which is connected with the District one. Both IUCN and ENABEL have supported building the two system, including defining indicators that are in line with LDN targets and will coordinate with other international commitments as well including NDCs forest and agroforestry related targets. The Restoration Barometer will help combine the biophysical data collected under DFMIS and NFMIS, add the finance and socio economic indicators to provide a robust monitoring which will also enable strengthening both district and national forest monitoring systems. Integrating this capability into existing Government systems will contribute to the long-term sustainability of project outcomes and national scaling.

### **Financial sustainability**

Strengthening responsible investments in value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products and associated enterprises is critical for incentivizing the establishment and management of agro-ecological systems and their continued management. Access to innovative finance products specifically designed for rainfed, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems is crucial, as it is for climate resilient practices in mainstream agricultural production. The project supports financial sustainability through three pillars, with value chain actors such as farmers, FFPOs and small- and medium-scale processors benefiting from: (i) building capacities for business administration, development of business/investment cases and their implementation (Output 2.2); (ii) training and support for developing basic financial and accounting literacy for financially viable FFPOs and MSMEs (Output 2.3); and (iii) facilitation of linkages with public and private providers of financial services and impact investors for implementing viable business/investment cases (interface between Outputs 2.2 and 2.3). Investment in restoration efforts through grant mechanisms provides for seed capital in the critical start-up phase, so farmers and FFPOs are incentivized to engage in climate resilient agroforestry/forestry activities which have higher profitability compared to BAU over the medium and long-term (see comparative financial feasibility of sub-activities in 1.1 to 1.5). Grant-based investments in the establishment of agro-ecological systems and critical infrastructure for FFPOs and other SMEs in the initial project phase will be succeeded by leveraging responsible investments through innovative financial products developed with financial service providers and investors under Output 2.3. This will ensure financial sustainability and support access to finance needed for restoration activities initiated under Output 1.1-1.4 and dissemination of ICS under Output 1.5.

It is important to note that the project does not directly support cookstove manufacturers under Output 1.5. The ICS sector in Rwanda has benefitted from several technical and financial cooperation initiatives and there exist several viable business models for ICS entrepreneurs. Instead, Output 1.5 supports the sector by stimulating demand amongst participating farmers. Output 1.5 will be linked to Activity 2.3.1 under the financial services development and the groups will be supported in savings mobilization and access to other types of financial services including loans for expanding and rolling out the use of cookstoves. This will contribute to sustainability beyond the initial subsidy period. Similarly, viable business practices and models of successful value chain development under Output 2.2 will be scaled to the national level by interacting with value chain actors and service providers beyond Eastern Rwanda. Countrywide dissemination of the innovative financial products developed and tested under Output 2.3

lessons learned will feed into dissemination efforts to ensure eventually availability at national level and emphasize scaling and paradigm shift throughout the financial sector and scale up the level of investment in climate resilient agroforestry, silvopastoral and forestry practices and associated value chains. The project will ensure that MFIs have relevant financing mechanisms supporting the envisaged value chains by targeting smallholders and relevant value chain actors in the Eastern Province.

### **Social sustainability**

The project's interventions will directly enhance the climate resilience of farming communities and thus contribute to lasting transformative change. Private sector resources will be leveraged to partake and invest in long-term gender responsive climate-smart agriculture, sustainable management of forest and tree resources, and improved cook stove interventions through inclusive value chain and market-based approaches. Value chain actors (including women, youth and disadvantaged groups and micro, small and medium enterprises) will be trained (including training of trainers), empowered, rewarded and incentivized through systems established during the project lifetime and maintained beyond to protect and improve their productive natural (land, soil, water, forest, rivers, marine) and other assets whilst generating ecosystem services for the local community and reducing local pollution and GHG emissions. World Vision's (WV) Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) social accountability methodology is an effective way to transform dialogue between communities and government into improved services. As a delivery partner for this project WV will employ this methodology and will maintain it beyond the scope of the project. Smallholders are determinant stakeholders in the Eastern Province and their resilience is critical to maintain livelihoods. This project will ensure that smallholders' livelihoods, which are the main suppliers of the value chains in the EP, will be made more adaptive and resilient to climate change.

C. FINANCING INFORMATION							
C.1. Total financing							
(a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi + vii)		Total amount			Currency		
		33,783,755			Options		
GCF financial instrument		Amount	Tenor	Grace period	Pricing		
(i)	Senior loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %		
(ii)	Subordinated loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %		
(iii)	Equity	Enter amount	Enter years		Enter % equity return		
(iv)	Guarantees	Enter amount					
(v)	Reimbursable grants	Enter amount					
(vi)	Grants	33,783,755					
(vii)	Results-based payments	Enter amount					
(b) Co-financing information		Total amount			Currency		
		15,839,042			million USD (\$)		
Name of institution		Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor & grace	Pricing	Seniority
Enabel		Grant	1.030	million USD (\$)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
IUCN		<u>Grant</u>	3.456	million USD (\$)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
Government of Rwanda		<u>In kind</u>	10.625	million USD (\$)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
ICRAF		<u>In kind</u>	0.727	million USD (\$)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
(c) Total financing (c) = (a)+(b)		Amount			Currency		
		49,622,797			million USD (\$)		
(d) Other financing arrangements and contributions (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)		<p>Please explain if any of the financing parties including the AE would benefit from any type of guarantee (e.g. sovereign guarantee, MIGA guarantee).</p> <p>NA</p> <p>Please also explain other contributions such as in-kind contributions including tax exemptions and contributions of assets.</p> <p>The Government of Rwanda is providing in-kind financing via the Ministry of Agriculture and the Rwanda Forestry Authority. These government agencies have committed to second staff to the project in support of implementation across Components 1-3, as reflected in the detailed activity budget. Activities performed by Government staff will be additional to their normal responsibilities, which will be deferred or undertaken by other people.</p>					
		<p>IUCN and ICRAF are providing a combination of grants and in-kind financing in support of the project. Both institutions have made a commitment to second staff to the project in support of implementation, mainly across Component 1, as reflected in the detailed activity budget. Activities performed by ICRAF and IUCN staff will be additional to their normal responsibilities, which will be deferred or undertaken by other people.</p>					

## C.2. Financing by component

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and output as outlined in section B.3. above and disaggregate by source of financing. More than one co-financing institution can fund a single component or output. Provide the summarised cost estimates in the table below and the detailed budget plan as annex 4.

Component	Output	Indicative cost Options	GCF financing		Co-financing		
			Amount Options	Financial Instrument	Amount Options	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1	Output 1.1	7,373,365	4,303,588	Grant	3,069,777	Grant	GoR RWFA/ ICRAF / IUCN
	Output 1.2	11,955,528	7,220,651	Grant	4,734,876	Grant	GoR / IUCN
	Output 1.3	2,368,400	1,859,900	Grant	508,500	Grant	GoR / ICRAF
	Output 1.4	2,309,729	2,262,359	Grant	47,370	Grant	GoR / IUCN
	Output 1.5	5,678,429	5,652,353	Grant	26,076	Grant	GoR
Component 2	Output 2.1	1,253,766	1,129,113	Grant	124,653	Grant	GoR
	Output 2.2	4,397,513	2,784,167	Grant	1,613,346	Grant	GoR / ICRAF
	Output 2.3	3,866,829	2,563,506	Grant	1,303,323	Grant	GoR
Component 3	Output 3.1	1,256,270	1,256,270	Grant	-	Grant	
	Output 3.2	126,115	126,115	Grant	-	Grant	
	Output 3.3	3,906,772	2,367,561	Grant	1,539,211	Grant	GoR / ICRAF
	Output 3.4	2,649,210	650,000	N/A	1,999,210	Grant	Enabel / IUCN
PMC		2,480,871	1,608,172	Grant	872,700	Grant	IUCN
<b>Indicative total cost (USD)</b>		49,622,797	33,783,755		15,839,042		

This table should match the one presented in the term sheet and be consistent with information presented in other annexes including the detailed budget plan and implementation timetable.

## C.3 Capacity building and technology development/transfer (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)

C.3.1 Does GCF funding finance capacity building activities? Yes  No

C.3.2. Does GCF funding finance technology development/transfer? Yes  No

If the project/programme is expected to support capacity building and technology development/transfer, please provide a brief description of these activities and quantify the total requested GCF funding amount for these activities, to the extent possible.

The project will support a range of capacity building activities. Capacity building at all governance levels is central for achieving Outcome 3 to enhance climate adaptation in national and sectoral strategies creating an enabling

environment for long-term and sustainable adaptation project results and beyond. Objective 3 is targeted to address the specific capacity gaps including limited knowledge outlined in Annex 2 – Feasibility Study. Capacity development measures include workshops to identify and integrate climate resilience metrics into district development strategies and performance contracts and monthly round tables to facilitate the collaboration for adaptation actions between institutions.

Training includes sessions at central and district level, to enhance capacities for funding mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions. Cross sectoral teams of technicians will also be trained to become landscape restoration planners and managers. Trainings will be provided for managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects, Multi-agency working groups will be trained on seed-seedlings and climate adaptation.

Training combined with technical assistance will also be provided to develop the capacity of district authorities in 7 targeted areas for landscape restoration plans with climate resilience protocols / technical packages at the district level. Technical assistance includes capacity building for the design and implementation of a cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting and collaborating with communities to define priority criteria and select primary target intervention areas to restore ecological functionality.

The project supports a variety of ICS technology interventions. Under Component 1, the project will work to address simultaneously four challenges related to more efficient cooking in Eastern Province (EP): (1) need to use higher efficiency stoves, (2) need to use cleaner / more efficient fuels, (3) need to improve stove and fuel affordability, (4) need for policies and regulations enforcing a shift to clean / efficient ICS and fuels. Each proposed ICS technology will be tested and supported to further improve efficiency before being sponsored for household adoption. Under Component 3, technology development will be supported through training local artisans and small-scale business entrepreneurs as well as a small start-up advance to the local ICS producers for equipment purchase to design and adapt ICS models. The project will also establish “Cooking fuel and technology” hubs in 14 main local markets of TREPA intervention area. Under Component 3, the project will establish a large-scale experiment in participatory development that emphasises **local technology** based on farmer-led testing of agroforestry options, where farmers themselves select agroforestry technologies, implement the field tests and assume responsibility for disseminating the results locally.

The total requested GCF funding for capacity building is approximately 4.9 million USD and technology development / transfer is 5.6 million USD.

## D. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

*This section refers to the performance of the project/programme against the investment criteria as set out in the GCF's [Initial Investment Framework](#).*

### D.1. Impact potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed GCF project contributes to increased climate-resilient sustainable development. More specifically, the project seeks to reduce the exposure of Rwanda's Eastern Province to the impacts of extreme weather events (including intensified drought and flooding) due to climate change which results in the reduction of crop and woodlot yields and crop losses (especially for smallholder farmers), which are exacerbated in areas exposed to degradation due to inadequate agro-silvicultural practices and high pressure on tree resources. For high adaptation impact to be achieved, it is essential to ensure ecosystem resilience where soil conservation, water regulation and other services are rehabilitated and sustained. Therefore, the project promotes suitable landscape practices that restore tree and forest services, ensure long-term soil protection and improve organic matter cycle to sustain the capture and regulation water flows under the climate scenarios (Section B.1), both in the rainy season (through infiltration and recharge of aquifers) and in the dry season (through a gradual release of stored water in soil and aquifers).

The project prioritizes gender-sensitive measures to address the adaptation needs of small farmers / woodlot growers-who have limited access to markets, financial instruments, agricultural and climate technological advice and who suffer from poor basic infrastructure. The project will benefit directly 556,252 people (4.4% of the national population and 18.2% of the population in the target area), of which over 50% are women. Around 1,364,185 people are expected to benefit indirectly (10.8% of the national population). The total project beneficiaries (both direct and indirect) will be 1,920,710 (15.2% of the national population). The beneficiaries of the project will be smallholder farmers and woodlot growers living in the Eastern Province (see methodology for selection of beneficiaries in section 6 of the Feasibility Study). Women will be a significant part of the project beneficiaries considering their important role in rural agriculture. The gender assessment and gender action plan describes how all project activities have been designed considering the differing roles played and challenges faced by women and girls in the project area.

The project has been designed to deliver on the adaptation goals set out in Rwanda's NDC and to contribute to three of the GCF's adaptation results areas:

- GCF adaptation results area 1 (A1) – Increased resilience of vulnerable people, communities and regions: The project will develop actions in strategic agroecosystems that will not only support the restoration of ecosystem services for regulation of the hydrological cycle but will also generate income and improve the livelihoods of prioritized communities. In support of these actions, FFPOs, considering gender mainstreaming, will be organised and strengthened to increase their capacity to access extension services, finance and markets. The project will ensure that government extension service providers have the knowledge and tools to deal with the effects of climate change. A microfinance lending mechanism will be developed (Outcome 2), which will allow farmers to have funds to develop forestry, agricultural, agroforestry and conservation activities through which ecosystems and livelihoods resilience will be promoted. These interventions will increase the resilience of 75,000 smallholder farmer families (556,252 people) in the Eastern Province against drought and floods. Of this total, an estimated 200,000 people are adult women, who tend to be more vulnerable than men.
- GCF adaptation results area 2 (A2) - Health and well-being, and food and water security: The project will improve food and water security by supporting climate resilient agricultural and livestock practices that are less susceptible to extreme weather events. Furthermore, agroforestry, forest management, silvopastoral and other interventions will contribute to improved water security by decreasing runoff and enhancing infiltration during rainy periods, and conserving groundwater and soil moisture during dry periods.
- GCF adaptation results area 4 (A4) – Increased resilience of ecosystem and ecosystem services: The project will have a positive impact to improving ecosystems and restoring/sustaining their services, particularly the soil conservation and the regulation of hydrological cycle by promoting landscape restoration activities (agroforestry, silvopastoral activities, woodlot restoration). The project will contribute altogether to the restoration of **99,345ha** ha. Such restoration actions from the project will reduce erosion, decrease loss of soil organic matter, and thus increased water infiltration rate, which increases water recharge.

Table 8 shows how the expected adaptation impacts from the TREPA project contribute to the achievement of the GCF Core Impact Indicators for Adaptation. The methodology for calculating the impact indicators is described in Section 6.4 of the Feasibility Study.

Table 8. GCF Core impact indicators and expected adaptation impacts from TREPA project.

GCF Core Impact Indicators for Adaptation	Expected adaptation impacts from TREPA project
<p><i>Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (reduced vulnerability or increased resilience);</i></p> <p><i>Number of beneficiaries relative to total population, disaggregated by gender (adaptation only)</i></p>	<p><b>Direct beneficiaries</b> 556,252 people direct beneficiaries in the target Eastern Province (18.2% of total EP population, 4.4% of Rwanda’s population) become climate resilient through adoption of improved and transformative agroforestry, woodlot and tree plantation, silvopastoral, protective restoration practices and other practices that increase, sustain and diversify their incomes and livelihood strategies (50% women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 260,000 people will directly benefit from enhanced financial inclusion and access for climate resilient investments (60% women), 95,000 households.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indirect beneficiaries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 664,057 people in the target Eastern Province and 700,129 in the rest of Rwanda (total 1,364,185, 10.8% of total population) will benefit indirectly.</li> <li>- Total beneficiaries in Eastern Province including direct and indirect are 1,220,582 or 40% of the target region population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other adaptation benefits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approximately 69,185ha will benefit from grants for productive and restoration activities directed toward water and food security</li> <li>- 40,150 ha of agroforestry systems will provide improved hydrological services</li> <li>- Restored 700 ha district forest, 700 ha degraded state forests and 6,545 ha in private woodlot contribute to climate resilient supply of wood</li> </ul>

The TREPA project will also contribute to the following GCF outcomes:

GCF Outcome (A5): Engaging with Rwandan institutions as implementing partners (*Outcome 3*), will enhance their capacity to mainstream and implement climate adaptation in cross-sectoral policy frameworks and create enabling conditions for upscaling of climate resilient practices.

GCF Outcome A7: Through integrating climate variables and market information into decision making tools (*Outcome 2*) and making these widely available for smallholder farmers, the use of climate information for decision making will be more effective and the capacities at community, municipal and national level will be strengthened for the planning and implementation of climate resilient practices and technologies.

GCF Outcome A8: The projects activities around capacity building (*Outcome 1*); establishment of agricultural associations (*Outcome 2*); and enhancement of District landscape restoration opportunities assessments (*Outcome 3*) will enable beneficiaries to understand the threats and risks posed by climate change, as well as the strategies that can be followed to reduce these risks. Beneficiaries will also gain insights into how climate change and variability threaten their livelihoods, and will gain access to climate resilient management practices, and more timely information and warnings.

While the project focuses on adaptation, the intervention will bring additional impact and co-benefits via carbon sequestration from tree/forest resources restored under Outputs 1.1 to 1.4 and GHG emission reduction from ICS delivered under Output 1.5.

**D.2. Paradigm shift potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

A comprehensive transformation of natural resource management is required to ensure a future in which resilient ecosystems support adaptive livelihoods. The GCF project will lead to a paradigm shift in natural resource management away from reliance on degraded ecosystems that are highly sensitive to climate risks and affect production systems of smallholder farmers. The approach to developing value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products, developing innovative finance products and services, and leveraging responsible public and private investments, combined with comprehensive management and implementation shifts across the project’s three components, will result in restoration of healthy landscapes and agro-ecological systems, which support climate resilient production, food security and employment and income opportunities for smallholder farmers, and benefits of climate resilience for all primary beneficiaries and society at large. The program will also stimulate a paradigm shift in financing agriculture and side by side with forest landscape restoration by introducing a wider variety of financial products and tools to measure climate risk impacts at the financial service providers’ level. The targeted GCF funding will reinforce landscape transformation in the most vulnerable province of Rwanda (Eastern Province) to achieve climate resilience of agro-ecosystems and farmers affected by extreme weather events induced by climate change, and overall land degradation. In support of transformative change, the project creates enabling environment conditions for achievement and

replication of the adaptation and climate resiliency targets set out in Rwanda's NDC, National Strategy for Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development - Green Growth and Climate Resilience (see section D.5).

Short- (1-3 years), medium- (3-10 years) and long-term (10 years an onward) changes, during or after project implementation, that will expand the project's scope and impact without increasing its costs are presented below.

Contribution to enabling environments: The targeted interventions are proven and validated measures (see section 7 of the Feasibility Study) that contribute to enabling environment for climate resilience through systematically addressing information, technical, financial, social and institutional barriers that prevent a transition from conventional land management to climate resilient land management and landscape restoration. Addressing these barriers (as demonstrated in the project's ToC, see Section B.2) will improve the resilience of local production systems, increase the capacity of ecosystems to provide hydrological regulation services and improve cross-sectoral coordination and local governance capacity.

Component 1 will restore the most highly degraded land during the project lifetime, while ensuring the capacity exists to continue restoration in the long term based on landscape restoration planning systematised through component 3. In the short term, component 1 provides grant investments for farmers, FFPOs and state agencies to manage more costly restoration actions to restore the most degraded land in order to make agro-forestry, forest and silvopastoral land management financially sustainable in the medium and long-term. In delivering this support component 1 also addresses barriers such as limited knowledge and skills in applying short-term and long-term climate adaptive solutions to land management practices and technologies preventing the long term transition to restored and productive landscapes. With on focus on effective management of existing poorly managed forests including establishing new markets and long-term buyer relations, the project secures long-term contracting of 10,000ha state owned forests. Given the project's focus on long-term agroforestry, landscape restoration and silvopastoralism activities, the 20-year investment lifetime is considered most appropriate for this analysis and shows favourable returns for farmers and FFPOs while at the same time generating robust medium and long-term economic benefits from a societal perspective.

The project supports a paradigm shift in the way future climate resilience interventions are developed, sustained and financed. Value chain actors, including individual farmers and FFPOs will be supported in becoming better organised and informed (Output 2.1) and in building capacities for business administration, the development of business/ investment cases, attracting finance for their implementation, and ensuring economic and financial viability of resilience measures in their businesses/business (Outputs 2.2 and 2.3). A key element of this paradigm shift is supporting microfinance institutions to include improved agroforestry and land management practices in their mainstream agri-loans assessment, and incentivize farmers to employ these methods. The innovations include: 1) a combination of short term and longer term financing for FLR, 2) introduction of climate sensitive risk monitoring systems in agri-lending, 3) new loan products for value chains that address climate impact and value chain actors with clear commitment to climate action, 4) improved digital links for lending and climate information, and 5) adequate tools for risk mitigation.

Farmers and FFPOs will then be linked to suitable financial products and services (Output 2.3). Component 2 ensures that in the long-term, farmers and FFPOs can both diversify livelihoods through gender inclusive agricultural value chains and have the financial resources required to add value to the agricultural and tree products derived from landscape restoration activities as a means to improve adaptive capacity to climate shocks and loss of income induced by impacts such as prolonged drought and floods. Interventions will enhance the long-term sustainability and economic viability of the project by improving farmer and FFPOs capital base through savings stimulation and the design and prototype testing of financial services and financial education which will stimulate access to financial services in the medium term, including savings and loans, by the targeted population. A major existing market failure that the project will remedy is limited access to long-term finance by the targeted vulnerable farmers. The initial use of grants, to be replaced gradually by private sector investments, is key to ensuring sustainability and scalability of the investments. As such, activities in component 2 are expected to mobilize approx. USD 10M of lending by local financial intermediaries during the project lifetime. Once financial services are shown to be successful, financial institutions will gradually take ownership. Similarly, financial education activities will be handed over to actors such as farmer organizations and financial institutions. Alongside this, private companies and investors that are willing to operate in the area and provide services and equipment will be stimulated and connected to financial service providers that will eventually be able to provide relevant finance well beyond GCF financial exit. Furthermore,

affordable loans for the expansion of woodlot activities led by farmers and contracting cooperatives will secure long-term biomass supply while also supporting a transition to clean cooking.

Through component 3, the project also strengthens the enabling environment for implementing coordinated restoration practices to build resilience of landscapes for long-term and sustainable adaptation project results and beyond. It will do so by strengthening the collaboration and capacities of institutions at national, provincial and district levels to effectively mainstream climate resilience in a coherent and gender-responsive manner in sectoral and community restoration planning (Output 3.1).

The project is also transformative and creates enabling environments for women's participation through its focus on promoting women's equitable representation in project activities and enabling women's greater economic empowerment and participation in decision making.

***Potential for scaling up and replication:*** The project has specific activities for 1) ensuring successful measures are documented in the most effective way and demonstrated, and 2) activities that ensure access to additional capacity, finance or knowledge in order to replicate these measures and then scale up restoration practices, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems (Outputs 1.1, 1.2. and 1.3) in other regions of Rwanda and Sub-Saharan Africa. Additional replication potential and contribution to climate-resilient development pathways consistent with national climate change adaptation strategies and plans will come from leveraging the existing resources and commitments of Rwanda institutions and policies to promote ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and reforestation of critically- degraded lands, rural and rural areas (targeted under the National Strategy for Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development - Green Growth and Climate Resilience). The project will demonstrate how to scale-up landscape restoration practices through:

- Knowledge and success stories captured and exhibited (through various media and demonstrations) under the components 3.2 which will demonstrate short-term and long-term adaptation benefits from implementing concrete adaptation interventions at a landscape scale and conducting participatory action research to monitor, evaluate and document success factors and limitations for replication (Output 3.2 and 3.4);
- Enhancing capacities and governance, appropriately targeting and devolving responsibility, empowering through capacity and financial resources, creating incentives, knowledge management at local, regional and national levels to enable stakeholders to adopt natural resource management and targeted adaptation approaches and financial management to climate-resilient landscape planning.
- Providing financial support through innovative financial instruments that specifically target restoration actions, create a virtuous circle of sustainable investment and have a strong focus on social inclusion.

***Potential for knowledge sharing and learning:*** The project is based on collective learning, knowledge generation and dissemination at community/FFPO, landscape and national levels. In particular, the project will appraise and improve existing knowledge and information systems at national and provincial level through the TREPA-Rep mechanism to ensure the integration of climate-related data to contribute to climate-informed decision-making, monitoring and reporting for different sectors and at all levels in order to inform a scale-up of project results (Output 3.2). *Output 3.4 will support research action that will generate new knowledge based on programs results and lessons learned.*

### **D.3. Sustainable development (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

The project is aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as part of IUCN's comprehensive approach in the field. The project is aligned directly with SDGs 5, 13 and 15. Important contributions to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 will also be made. More specifically, the project will deliver the following co-benefits:

#### **Environmental co-benefits**

The project activities will deliver a number of specific environmental benefits that include:

- Improved soil conservation and reduction of erosion and sedimentation as a result of restoration of degraded lands;
- Increased number of native trees on farms with improved agroforestry and silvopastoral systems will improve biological connectivity;
- Improved sustainability of land management, including direct improvements in soil fertility, organic matter content as a result of agroforestry and silvopastoral climate change adaptation measures and reduced land degradation through protective measures, increased numbers of trees on farm and reductions in the use of burning agriculture;
- Improved tree cover in home gardens and river basin areas will have several interlinked environmental benefits, such as improved micro-climate, improved soil structure, and increased biodiversity;
- Stabilized slopes and buffer zones will reduce soil erosion, sedimentation and the risk of floods;

- Restored pasture landscapes will conserve more water, reducing the impact of drought and reducing moisture deficits in normal dry seasons;
- Restored pasture landscapes will provide a range of resources that are used to reinforce rangeland livelihoods, including drought coping strategies.
- Improved tree cover through restored forest plots combined with agroforestry and silvopastoral activities will increase carbon sequestration potential of plants and soils. The project is expected to sequester approximately 91,967 tCO<sub>2</sub>e during the 6-year implementation period, and 3,206,820 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the 20-year project lifetime.
- Reduced enteric fermentation as a result of decreased cattle densities will reduce emissions by approximately 8,741 tCO<sub>2</sub>e during the 6-year implementation period, and approximately 41,042 tCO<sub>2</sub>e during the 20-year project lifetime.
- GHG emissions also will be reduced through more fuel efficient and cleaner burning improved cook stove technologies. The improved cook stove activity is expected to yield cumulative savings of approximately 1,207,354 tCO<sub>2</sub>e during the 6-year implementation period and 6.414.579 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the 20-year project lifetime.

### **Economic co-benefits**

Several economic benefits will be derived with the introduction of restoration and sustainable land-use practices with positive effects on livelihoods in the Eastern Province, including:

- Enhanced agricultural production of 75,000 smallholder farmer families (556,252 people) and increased productivity and incomes through improved land, soil and water conditions;
- Increased rainfall infiltration in restored landscapes will recharge aquifers, contributing to increased groundwater resource availability and increased livestock productivity and health;
- Resilient production systems through adoption of climate-adaptive practices and technologies for production, processing and marketing of livestock and agricultural goods, improving producers' access to markets, and revenues generated.
- Improved grazing management in the selected landscapes will contribute to increased livestock health, productivity, survival rates and post-drought recovery;
- Farmers will increase incomes and investment capacity as a result of direct access to climate adapted financial instruments designed under Output 2.3 and implemented by selected financial institutions. Working with farmer cooperatives with existing infrastructure, networks and linkages to local and domestic markets will bring opportunities to engage with value chains and add value to existing products.
- Sustainable forest management practices will increase drastically forest productivity and the incomes of landowners (approximately 6,490 families), while increasing the supply capacity of woody biomass, particularly for cooking fuel used by rural households
- Use of Improved Cooking Stove and efficient biomass fuel will reduce households' monthly expenditure for cooking, will reduce the time for wood collection (saving time for other income/educational activities), and critically will reduce the overall demand pressure on the available wood resource (avoiding soaring prices on market);
- Create direct and indirect employment opportunities, which will benefit approximately 75,000 families and stimulate the local economy.

### **Social co-benefits**

Social benefits will be delivered throughout the project activities and include:

- Awareness will be raised about climate change effects and adaptation in 556,252 people living in the Eastern Province;
- Deliver capacity building to approximately 150,000 people, with at least 50% representation of women, in a wide range of topics aimed at increasing ecosystem and social resilience;
- Create significant social capital through co-designing and co-managing a range of adaptation strategies. The project will indirectly promote social cohesiveness among villages in the target areas;
- Additionally, the project will result in health and nutritional improvement for 126,483 families (556,252 people);
- Increase in crop diversity will reduce exposure of 100,000 families (440,000 people) to the risks of climate change-related crop failure.
- Farmers will benefit from increased social cohesion created through working into association/cooperative establishing joint saving and landing system

### **Gender-sensitive development impact**

The project will result in positive outcomes related to access to resources, improved livelihoods, and income generation opportunity and capacity for women through various project interventions. With support from a dedicated gender specialist the project will engage women in project planning, investment and decision making from the start. Gender

benefits include partnerships with the private sector and stimulus programs targeting women, youth and marginalized groups, which will help build resilience of these groups along value chains. With opportunities to generate additional income, women will be more likely to respond to incentives that address their family's basic needs, such as better health and nutrition, linking to agriculture and food security improvements. Women will benefit from training and educational activities related to climate change, agriculture, water management, leadership, entrepreneurship and decision making. More information on gender-sensitive impacts can be found in Annex 8.

#### **D.4. Needs of recipient (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

##### **Vulnerability of the country and/or specific vulnerable groups, including gender aspects**

With a population density of 470.6 per km<sup>2</sup> and an annual population growth rate of 2.7%, Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa (in comparison to mean population densities in Eastern Africa - 59.2 per km<sup>2</sup>, respectively) as of 2015.<sup>110</sup> Eastern Province is one of the most highly populated areas of the country (24.7% of total population).<sup>111</sup> This zone is one of the most threatened by climate change in the country due to both environmental conditions and social vulnerability. The province has the high rates of poverty (36.5%) and food insecurity (16.2% of households are food insecure).<sup>112</sup> Smallholder farmers rely on family labour and have limited access to the human, physical and financial resources required for adaptation. More than 80% of rural households own less than 1 ha of land which, in combination with the outlined factors leads to significant food insecurity.<sup>113</sup>

In the project area, women are particularly vulnerable as they traditionally manage household water and family gardens and are thus on the frontline of managing and face the impacts of reduced water availability and crop failure. This poses threats to family food security, particularly for women headed households and especially in periods of prolonged droughts. Further information regarding women's vulnerability to climate change is presented in Annex 8.

As mentioned in section B1, the country's most exposed areas to drought are in the Eastern Province.<sup>114</sup> Vulnerable farmers in the areas targeted by the project are at greatest risk of being pushed into conditions of extreme poverty and food insecurity due to projected climate stressors, prevalent socioeconomic conditions, scarce private investment and uncoordinated governance. Land in the Eastern Province is primarily used for farming and grazing (72.3%) and only 18% of the total area is covered by forest. Due to the lack of conservation practices and poor soil management, 374,128ha (40 %) are considered very degraded due to inappropriate land management exacerbated by climate shocks. For instance in 2018, 40% of households were affected by irregular rains and drought periods which increased their food insecurity. Climate change forecasts indicate that the Eastern Province will be the region suffering greatest hydrological stress in the medium and long-term (see section B.1). Furthermore, poor management practices and loss of forest cover reduce the landscape's capacity to regulate the hydrological cycle. The baseline scenario will result in significant water scarcity as climate change affects the region in the long-term.

The project interventions have been designed to meet the needs of recipient beneficiaries to adapt to the impacts of climate change given the region's socioeconomic conditions, scarce private investment and uncoordinated governance to address. For more information on the selection methodology for beneficiaries see Section 6 of the Feasibility Study (Annex 2).

##### **Need for strengthening institutions and implementation capacity**

The gaps in coordination mechanisms are a constraint to sustainable land management through ecosystem restoration. The sectoral nature of planning and implementation in Rwanda and limited inter-institutional engagement at the regional and local levels has hindered the development of a common approach to adaptation at a landscape scale. As identified in Section 4 of the Feasibility Study (Annex 2) there are weaknesses and overlaps in the role of government institutions and the current institutional arrangement and capacity of the national and local governments, which requires strengthening to enable the adoption of a sustainable landscape management approach. Additionally, there is a shortage of institutional technical knowledge and capacity and know-how about proven climate risks and solutions. There is insufficient budget allocated from national to district government level to implement such activities in the absence of the project, furthermore, district governments have no way of self-funding given their limited income streams and budget deficits. As such the project provides the necessary technical assistance will establish the necessary conditions to ensure national ownership ensuring districts play a key role in implementing TREPA on ground both in terms of day to day engagement of community members, local mobilization, and ownership of interventions and long-term sustainability of the project. There will be project implementation team at each district mostly to manage activities.

<sup>110</sup> United Nation. World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. Population Division. 2015. Available online: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>

<sup>111</sup> see: Fourth Population and Housing Census: Main Indicators Report (Final Results)", Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2012, Kigali: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, p. 3, 2014,

<sup>112</sup> Reference in: <https://reliefweb.int/report/rwanda/rwanda-comprehensive-food-security-vulnerability-analysis-cfsva-2018-data-collected>

<sup>113</sup> More than 60% of household cultivate less than 0.7ha, 50% cultivate less than 0.5ha and 30% cultivate less than 0.2ha. UNEP 2011, Rwanda: from post conflict to sustainable development.

<sup>114</sup> MIDIMAR, 2015. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda

The Lead Executing entity will be responsible for ensuring districts are fully engaged, project is integrated in the district plans and involved in its day to day monitoring of performance. Each district have a strong Agriculture and Natural resources unity with technical teams, who will be supporting the project. However, as they may be required to deliver other duties, the project will provide additional staffing needed to support implementation in close collaboration with district teams. Wherever possible the project will also work closely with local private sector and CSOs to support mobilization and education of communities in line with the project.

#### **Absence of alternative sources of financing**

Rwanda is a Least Developed Country<sup>115</sup> and has one of the highest rates of inequality and one of the worst rates of poverty and malnutrition in the region (39%). Public as well as private investment is essential to overcome these problems but constrained by lack of resources. Rwanda has one of the world's lowest government revenue bases in relation to the size of its economy. A number of barriers remain to firstly attract farmers to understand the benefits of resilience measures and take appropriate measures and make investments in climate resilience and secondly access conventional commercial finance. Given this situation and that climate-responsive investment is not an urgent priority (between 2019-2020 climate change accounted for only 2% or USD 55 million of the national budget), and a lack of liquidity for small-holder farmer investments, the most vulnerable populations have few opportunities for effective adaptation.

Climate impacts are reducing the financial capacity of Rwanda to respond to its vulnerabilities; climate change is already reducing GDP by 1-2% each year<sup>116</sup>. While this project supports Rwanda's ambitious Green Growth plan, that plan overstretches government coffers and is inadequately funded.<sup>117</sup> Likewise, the private sector ambition in Rwanda to invest in climate resilient agriculture outweighs its financial and technical capacity to do so. Despite the strong economic benefits of this project, **Rwanda's fiscal gap prevents addressing financing needs.** Rwanda, as a least developed country has a per capita GDP of less than USD 700. It had a severe balance of payments deficit on its current account of over USD 2 billion in 2018 with net borrowing at over USD 1 billion. Imports amount to almost three times the level of exports, and tax revenues are low, leaving Rwanda's fiscal capacity weak. The country is heavily dependent on international donors to finance its annual budget.

Despite significant GoR and ODA funding that has been dedicated to various forestry and adaptation interventions from 2011 to 2018 in Rwanda, the funds and the interventions themselves have been insufficient to achieve the desired progress towards transforming two million ha of deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2030 as pledged in the Bonn Challenge. A recent assessment carried out by IUCN revealed that a total of USD 530,762,526 was invested in various forestry and adaptation interventions from 2011 to 2018. Public investments represent USD 274,479,097 (51.71%) and projects co-funded by international donors and the government represent a total of USD 188,555,240 (35.61%). International donor support represents USD 67,490,843 (12.63%), whereas the contribution of the private sector and non-profit organisations was still very low – USD 237,345 (0.045%). The financial flow mapping showed that more resources were invested in the Western part of the country than in the Eastern province<sup>118</sup>. This reflect more funding directed towards floods and landslides management than in drought resilience in the East. The solicited funds from GCF in this TREPA project will be completely invested in the Eastern Province which is the least funded despite being the most degraded and most vulnerable to drought exacerbated by climate change.

Despite the significant level of GoR, ODA and other international finance for forestry and adaptation projects in Rwanda, none are considered to systematically address the financial barriers that would enable/leverage large scale private capital investment necessary for sustainable non-grant dependent ecosystem and forest landscape restoration in the Eastern Province. Existing interventions fail to address the financial capacity gaps of FFPOs to support restoration measures, ensuring income can be directly re-invested in forestry and agricultural practices aiming to increase resilience through private capital. Likewise, these interventions fail to adequately map and consider climate change risks and integrate these in community-led landscape level management planning. Nor do these interventions target necessary adaptation measures across agriculture or forestry value chains which are necessary to support private sector led landscape restoration. In addition to targeted community led investments in agroforestry, silvopastoral and forestry landscape restoration measures in drought prone and degraded areas, TREPA addresses these issues through proposing financial capacity development, innovative financing mechanisms and value chain approaches to bridge the

<sup>115</sup> World Bank, 2019. Country classification per income. URL: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

<sup>116</sup> SEI, Economics of Climate Change in Rwanda (2009), Kigali. Rwanda.

<sup>117</sup> Domestic revenues do not sufficiently support the national budget making it difficult for Rwanda to make sufficient investment in the implementation of the Green Growth Strategy due to multiple competing priorities. For example, the 2019/20 budget is FRW2,876.9 bn whereas the domestic revenue (including domestic financing) is assumed to only contribute 68% of the budget see: <https://www.pwc.com/rw/en/pdf/rwanda-budget-analysis-2019-20.pdf>

<sup>118</sup> [https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/second\\_bonn\\_challenge\\_progress\\_report\\_-\\_application\\_of\\_the\\_barometer\\_in\\_2018.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/second_bonn_challenge_progress_report_-_application_of_the_barometer_in_2018.pdf)

gap and ensure the sustainability of the programme, achieving a paradigm shift towards private led investment in adaptation and landscape restoration.

The national Forestry Sector Strategic Plan projected a five year action plan and required budget of about USD 68 million (approx. USD 13.6M per each fiscal year) would be needed for transforming very degraded forest areas to sustainable private sector led concession management from 2018 to 2023. The situation is not expected to improve as ODA partners are reducing their contributions to the sector. For the next five years (2021-2025), investments so far committed by ODA partners and international funds (including ongoing GEF and GCF funding) specifically for forest landscape restoration amount to only USD 8.4 million (USD 1.6M per year), at minimum a deficit of approximately USD 11 million per year. Therefore, the financial gaps between ongoing/actual and the estimated targeted/necessary investments in forests and agroforestry restoration do not address ongoing degradation of the forest and agricultural landscapes. The estimated economic impact of forest resources degradation is estimated at USD 278 million per year.

The COVID-19 pandemic has added to the challenges faced by the Rwandan economy, with GDP growth projected to contract by 0.2 percent in 2020 before recovering to 5.7 percent in 2021. The spending needs as a result of the authorities' policy measures in response to the pandemic coupled with revenue underperformance due to the crisis have led to an expected fiscal deficit of 8.5 percent of GDP in FY2020/21, with public debt projected at 67 percent of GDP at end-2020.<sup>119</sup> Under the baseline, debt will remain sustainable with a moderate risk of debt distress. Given this risk, a limit on the present value of new external public and publicly guaranteed debt is introduced to preserve debt sustainability.

While project partners are contributing co-finance for the implementation of the project, this represents only a fraction of the resources required for implementation. The project cannot be accomplished without GCF support.

#### **D.5. Country ownership (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

The project builds on Rwanda's national priorities for low-emission and climate-resilient development. The project targets national climate development priorities and has been designed to align with national strategies and policies.

Rwanda has one of the most advanced climate policy frameworks in Africa. It published a National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development in 2011 and has an operational climate fund (FONERWA). The country also has a Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (2017) published by the Ministry of Environment. Both strategies target the development of agricultural markets for climate resilient products that have specifically informed the design of the credit, savings and value chain resilience activities under Component 2. The National Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy and the associated Sector and District Plans have mainstreamed environment policy and there are explicit climate resilience/mitigation indicators in the budget (DFID and DGIS, 2016) to which the project will contribute. The National Strategy for Transformation 2017-2024 (NST1) also targets to increase resilience to climate change through forest landscape restoration targeted under component 1. The Government has demonstrated its commitment to address land degradation in supporting legislation; and its intent to contribute to global efforts to mitigate GHG emissions through forest carbon sequestration. In 2011, Rwanda was the first country in Africa to commit to a restoration target of degraded lands and forests under the Bonn Challenge, pledging to restore 2million ha, corresponding to 76% of the country. A Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunity Assessment for Rwanda was prepared in 2014 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2014). That assessment identified approximately 2.25 million hectares of land and freshwater resources in Rwanda that could directly benefit from forest landscape restoration, including agroforestry on steep sloping land, agroforestry on flat or gently sloping land including rangelands and pasture, improved silviculture and rehabilitation of poorly managed woodlots and plantations, protection and restoration of forests around protected areas, and establishment or improvement of protective forests on sensitive sites including riparian zones and wetland buffer zones. These opportunities are well-aligned with the activities to be undertaken by the TREPA project.

Rwanda has an extensive policy framework in terms of its climate strategy, guided by its Green Growth Strategy and supported by policies such as: the Five Year Strategic Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector; Rwanda Biodiversity policy; National Land Policy; Forest Policy; Rwanda national agroforestry strategic plan; the Integrated Water Resources Management policy; and the National Environment and Climate Change Policy (2018). The interventions proposed for this project will contribute to 8 of the 14 programmes of action in the Rwanda national plan for Green Growth and Climate Resilience, National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development (2011).

The project will support implementation of the Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy (GGCRS) which aims at achieving a climate-resilient and low-carbon economy by 2050. The proposed interventions will also support implementation of the Rwanda National Strategy for Transformation –NST1 (2017-2022) and Strategic Plans for the Transformation of Agriculture 4 (PSTA4). The project supports the strategies to put into practice the updated National

<sup>119</sup> IMF Country Report No. 21/1, Rwanda: Third review under the policy coordination instrument (2021), Washington D.C.

Agriculture Policy with a vision of having a productive, green and market-led agriculture sector. The project targets directly the four key pillars of the PSTA4 creating: 1) enabling environment & responsive institutions, 2) productive and inclusive markets and value addition, 3) Increased productivity, diversity, sustainability and resilience of agricultural production 4) research, innovation and empowerment. The project has also worked with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in partnership with national stakeholders, to align the project with the revised Environment and Climate Change Policy approved by the Cabinet on 7 June 2019. The updated policy contains a number of new provisions to better align it with Rwanda's overarching medium-term National Strategy for Transformation, long-term Vision 2050 as well as multilateral commitments including the EAC Vision 2050, African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The project ensures that the 2019 policy is adhered to supports national development goals, particularly in green growth, climate resilience, and the sustainable management and consumption of natural resources outlined in Rwanda's NDC, National Strategy for Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development - Green Growth and Climate Resilience documents.

Government agencies such as Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA), Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA), Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) will maintain strong ownership and support activities under component 1 as aligned with their mandates and the aforementioned plans and strategies.

The project is deeply aligned with the goals and targets of the recent Rwanda National Forestry Policy 2018 the Forest Sector Strategic Plan 2017-2022 (FSSP) and National Forest Management Plan 2017-2026 (NFMP) all reflecting the government's intentions and projects support to address climate change impacts and mitigation targets by improving forest management in collaboration with the private sector. The country has reached 30.4% of forest cover, nevertheless, the density of these areas is still very low and productivity is suboptimal. Major efforts will be directed towards reconversion of old forests and enrichment. Tree diversity is also another challenge as more than 70% of forest plantations are eucalyptus. The project will contribute to these efforts by directly resulting in 40,000 ha agroforestry, 10,700 ha for forests, 6,545 ha for woodlots. The project also contributes to the achievement of the 18.7% target of the reforested land area allocated to satisfy the needs of the population in terms of biomass energy, timber and service wood. Furthermore, the project directly supports formulation and implementation capacity of District Forest Management Plans (DFMPs) accelerating the pace at which they become new policy tools to provide guidance and targets at local level, for public and private forest management, agroforestry dissemination and reduction of demand for woody biomass under the 2013 Forest Law. The government will maintain strong ownership of forestry activities through district forestry management plans as well as through district and state-owned forestry lots.

The project's Forest Landscape Restoration monitoring system is aligned with and will build on two existing monitoring systems: the District Forest monitoring information system (DFMIS) which has already been developed and now operational, and the National Forest Monitoring information System which is connected with the District one.

#### **Existing GCF country programme**

The current GCF country programme targets forest management through restoration and protection of natural forests, afforestation and agroforestry. Also prioritized in the country programme are distribution of high-quality forestation inputs and capacity development. Agricultural priorities identified include improved soil health (to increase long-term sustainability), crop diversification and intercropping (training and supply of climate resilient seed varieties), optimized seed choice (equipping farmers with optimal seed varieties) and modern agricultural training (delivering field based trainings on sustainable intensification). The existing GCF project "Strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in Northern Rwanda" aims to restore and enhance ecosystem services in Gicumbi District in Northern Rwanda and increase the capacity of communities to renew and sustainably manage forest resources and support smallholders to adopt climate resilient agriculture. Additionally, the project invests in climate resilient settlements, and in knowledge capacity and development. Many of the project's interventions target those who farm marginal land and are highly vulnerable to landslides, flooding and droughts. Moreover, the existing GCF project outputs are: (1) the sub-catchment of the Muvumba watershed restored and small scale farmers supported to adopt climate resilient practices; (2) Communities supported to implement sustainable forest management and adopt fuel-efficient cooking methods; (3) Human settlements developed and/or modified to increase climate resilience; and (4) Successful adaptation and mitigation approaches communicated and mainstreamed at the national level.

While this project proposal to GCF focuses on a different geographic area - with specific adaptation needs through land restoration, development of markets and finance mechanism, as well as support to the decision making tools - the early and ongoing lessons from the experiences of Gicumbi on reducing the pressures on and restoring land and forests will be applied during the implementation of the project in the Eastern Province.

TREPA will significantly leverage FP 073 Green Gicumbi experience through various mechanisms including:

- Shared chairmanship of the steering Committee: The implementation will be steered by the Ministry of Environment who at the same time chairs the Green Gicumbi project. This will enable sharing of experience at PSC level, and thus downscale to implementation and streamlined work planning.
- Shared senior members of Technical advisory group: Since Green Gicumbi has already been under implementation, lessons learnt will significantly inform the successes of TREPA in the Eastern province of Rwanda. The senior members of project advisory group such as Rwanda Agriculture Board, Rwanda Environment management Authority (NDA), Ministry of Local government among others will help to ensure the effectiveness of implementation while learning from Green Gicumbi which will be in its 3year of implementation.
- In terms of execution, the two project operates in two different province but luckily neighbouring each other, thus exchange between communities of both province will enable on ground sharing of experience.

There will be no duplication of actions both at local and national levels since the steering committee will be chaired by the Ministry of Environment for both projects. This is a great opportunity to leverage on previous experiences and bring the best to TREPA implementation.

#### **Alignment with existing policies such as NDCs, NAMAs, and NAPs**

The project is aligned with two of the priority sectors of Rwanda's NAMA, 1) Forestry sector: where alternative emission scenario is Improved Management of Forests through multi-activities, where it is estimated that improved management carried out on 50% of the existing plantations will increase productivity leading to combined sequestration potential for the NAMA period of 2016 – 2030 of a net 4,000,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>. New Forest Plantations will lead to a net sequestration potential for the NAMA period of 2016 – 2030 of over 3,500,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>. 2) Agriculture Sector: where NAMA applicable alternative emission scenario is for an improved fertilizer sector, to include better fertilizer management, lime grinding, and soil management.

The project also contributes to targets outlined in Rwanda's NDC, namely "Sustainable Forestry, Agroforestry and Biomass Energy, Integrated approach to Sustainable Land Use Planning and Management, integrated water resources management, and sustainable intensification of agriculture"<sup>120</sup>.

#### **Capacity of Accredited Entities or Executing Entities to deliver**

IUCN as the AE, has over 70 years of experience in nature conservation (e.g. forest management, sustainable agriculture, and community financing for nature conservation) across the world. For the last 7 years, IUCN has been a key player in the matters of landscape restoration, conservation, integrated water resources management for climate resilience, and inclusive climate finance in Rwanda. Dating back in 2016 when the Regional FLR hub office was set in the capital, Kigali, IUCN began a journey to implement FLR in the country. With the need for technical support to implement the 2014 Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), IUCN began by implementing a pilot project, "Piloting landscape restoration in Rwanda and scaling up in Africa" funded by Germany Ministry of Environment and Nuclear Safety (BMU) which sought to develop a scalable restoration model in the two districts on Rwanda. IUCN's total investment in Rwanda across all projects to date EUR 17,362,993. IUCN's convening power and working modalities will allow to efficiently execute its role as the oversight and governance on both technical and financial aspects of the project. IUCN Africa Regional office in Kenya and IUCN's GEF/GCF Unit in Head Quarters, Switzerland will provide necessary technical backstopping for smooth implementation of the project and to ensure quality reporting to GCF. IUCN, through its regional Forest Landscape Restoration hub, is implementing a Forest Landscape Restoration Programme, working to effectively manage and conserve the forests and woodlands. This project will draw on IUCN's global programmes of work on Forests, Water, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, and Disaster Risk Reduction.

This project will be implemented in partnership with The Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA), The Ministry for Agriculture and Animal resources (MINAGRI) Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC). Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) of the Government of Rwanda (GoR), which is anticipated to ensure any licenses or permits required in a timely manner.

In particular RFA has been implementing several initiatives related to reforestation and land restoration and has an established single project unit (SPIU) which is fully staffed and equipped with both programme managers and technical advisors. RFA also is strongly involved in the GCF FP073 Green Gicumbi project to provide technical leadership of forest landscape restoration interventions. FP073 and TREPA will be jointly coordinated to avoid any duplication of activities. This helps learning and bringing this experience to TREPA once the implementation have started. RFA have worked with several donors in the past years to implement multiyear and multimillion projects. These includes among others:

- Re-Afforestation and rehabilitation of the degraded area of Jali, Mont Kigali and Rebero- Domestic public funding \$0.5million

<sup>120</sup> [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Rwanda%20First/INDC\\_Rwanda\\_Nov.2015.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Rwanda%20First/INDC_Rwanda_Nov.2015.pdf)

- Forest Management And Woody Biomass Energy Support Project (FMBE): Belgian cooperation –\$ 3.4m
- Urban Forestry For Sustainable City (Phase I)- Domestic public funding \$1.5M
- Improving The Efficiency And Sustainability Of Charcoal And Woodfuel Value Chains- World Bank/IDA- \$1.5
- Sustainable woodland management and natural forest restoration Project. (PGrEF)- AFDB/CBFF – \$5.2million

Enabel as an executing entity has 20 years operation experience in Rwanda and with an average annual budget around 20 M US\$ in the last 10 years. An important part of this budget is executed for the Kingdom of Belgium, but year after year the budget from other donors is increasing. End of 2019 a 2M euros grant has been provided by EU for the implementation of the agroforestry DESIRA project (2020-2024). From 2009 to 2013 ENABEL has been executing a 10 M euros forest project (PAREF/NL) for the Dutch cooperation. From 2008, ENABEL is partnering with the department in charge of forestry in Rwanda for the implementation of forestry programs in 19 District of the country (PAREF.Be1, PAREF.be2, PAREF.NL, FMBE) which are totalizing around 23 M Euros. On top of that different key studies on biomass (National Forest Inventory, BEST review, Forest Policy, etc.) have been executed by ENABEL for a total of around 1 M Euros.

ICRAF has continuously been present in Rwanda since 1988 and has generated and promoted scientific agroforestry practices. For over 30 years of experience in Rwanda, ICRAF has generated and fostered adoption of agroforestry technologies in sustainable land use management in various land use systems of Rwanda for improving livelihood of smallholder farmers while developing options for adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

#### Role of National Designated Authority

The project was initiated by Ministry of Environment and supported by the NDA - Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) due to the high climate sensitivity of the Eastern Province. Selection of IUCN as the AE was made by the Rwandan Government.

#### **How decision-making responsibility related to implementation will be placed with in-country institutions and how domestic systems will be used to ensure accountability.**

The project will be locally steered by the Ministry of environment. The PSC will be comprised of local institutions both public, private sector and civil society. The current proposed members of PSC includes: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and selected representatives from among: the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Infrastructure - Energy department, and Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), Rwanda Development Board (Akagera national park), academia-University of Rwanda, Civil society organizations ( RCCDN), Rwanda Youth Alliance for Climate Action ( Rwanda YACA), community representatives (a man and a woman) from Eastern Province, and other relevant institutions and agencies including private sector. This will enable strategic ownership of the in –country institutions as well as benefiting from this diverse Steering group's experience and voices to successfully implement TREPA.

It is expected that at District level, a district project coordination committee will be established. This will manage day to day activities at each district level and will enable accountability for both communities and lead implementers. The project will be integrated as part of District plans from the beginning and will form part of their district's performance contracts. This will help quality implementation and high level attention to results.

#### **Engagement with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups**

Stakeholder consultations engaged with a wide range of stakeholders including CSO's women and other vulnerable groups (See Annex 7) for full stakeholder consultation process. The NDA has invited and engaged a number of technical support agencies, decision-makers and planners from RFA, RAB, REMA, MINAGRI, EU, GIZ, KfW, ENABEL, IUCN, WB, WV, APN and other key agencies in a multi-stakeholder consultative process, they were engaged in field visits and in project preparatory stages. As part of project preparation a complete stakeholder mapping was carried out during the feasibility study and the roles and potential interactions of each entity is identified. A number of civil society organizations were consulted during the development of the concept and the feasibility for proposal including ARCOS, REDO, ARECO, WCS, Vi-Life Agroforestry among others. Consultation with women and vulnerable groups were part of the gender analysis. Their inputs have helped to design appropriate approach towards community based restoration actions that benefits both land and people. Degradation of the Eastern province affects all type of social and economic clusters in Rwanda which turns this into a major challenge for the province. All activities proposed have been discussed and validated with community representatives through various meetings.

Stakeholder consultations began in 2017 during the preparation of the GCF Concept Note. Bilateral meetings continued and culminated in a large stakeholder meeting in August 2018. During discussions a wide range of possible project activities were discussed and defined and the project scope was specifically narrowed by through discussions based on a) a list of identified needs and b) consideration of existing interventions. The institutional arrangements were discussed drafted, tables were generated that highlighted the potential executing and technical support entities for each of the proposed project outputs (or sub-components) that participants decided upon. Following this, participants strongly agreed the next critical step of discussing and reviewing relevant lessons learned from successful projects in agriculture, forestry, agroforestry and landscape restoration. These discussions also provided the technical options and

inputs and determined the scope of analysis for the feasibility study. The results of the feasibility study were shared with these same stakeholders who shared feedback into the design of the project and ultimately the selection of targets, investments and overall adaptation measures. Once the feedback was integrated stakeholders then validated the technical approach and the overall project design through bilateral and virtual meetings throughout 2020 (given restricted travel opportunities due to COVID-19). Another example of how the projects interventions have been shaped by stakeholder inputs is the selection of preferred species for agroforestry measures proposed. The projects feasibility study (Annex 2) presents the preferred tree species based on analysis of farmer preference and suitability based upon stakeholder consultations as well as surveys of farmers in Eastern Province.

The stakeholder mapping exercise was conducted to determine each key stakeholders' importance to and influence over the project. The mapping exercise was conducted with participants during consultations, and helped stakeholders to understand the nuanced issues each stakeholder group may face during implementation. This analysis was based upon each stakeholder groups relevant influence over and importance in the project. In particular, the importance and influence of MINAGRI was discussed and feedback provided by stakeholders helped to design the specific activities necessary such as necessary community level engagement, consideration of farmers and far groups needs and the necessary measures that the ministry would need to take. Measures included in project design as a result of this exercise include community-based consultations during project implementation, community-based mapping of targeted areas and community group enterprise empowerment and training activities that would be necessary for the project to be successful. Such measures ensure stakeholder ownership of the restoration measures and mitigate possible risks identified during the exercise including resistance or indifference from farmers or farmer field schools which could slow the pace of new practice implementation/adoption rates. Similarly, the mapping exercise identified opportunities for private sector engagement in landscape restoration and value chain activities and thus shaped the design of those interventions in agroforestry value chains and targeted technical assistance to microfinance institutions to provide innovative financial products.

To ensure strong country ownership, the project also involved consultation with the private sector. Specific private actors consulted included:

- Cooperatives of rice producers in Eastern Province,
- Cooperatives of dairy collectors and farmers
- Financial institutions
- New Forest Company
- Saw Mill Eastern Africa

There will be further opportunities to collect additional inputs during baseline establishment and during the inception phase (see Annex 8) and environment and social screening (see ESMF annexe). Communities were consulted throughout the process, specifically for the project design purpose (See Annex 7).

#### D.6. Efficiency and effectiveness (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

*Describe how the financial structure is adequate and reasonable in order to achieve the proposal's objectives, including addressing existing bottlenecks and/or barriers, and providing the minimum concessionality to ensure the project is viable without crowding out private and other public investments. Refer to section B.5 on the justification of GCF funding requested as necessary.*

The GCF project requests USD 33,784,000 to support resilience activities in Rwanda's Eastern Province. In addition to GCF support the project will benefit from USD 15,839,000 of co-finance from the Government of Rwanda (USD 10.6 million) ICRAF (USD 0.7 million), IUCN (USD 3.4 million) and Enabel (USD 1.0 million). Sections C.1 and C.2 above provide a breakdown of co-financing by project Component and Output. This co-finance includes IUCN investments in the Forest Landscape Restoration Programme, in Outputs 1.2 and 3.4. The following table provides a breakdown of the GCF investment and co-financing by budget category.

*Table 7 - Breakdown of co-financing by source and budget category*

Cost Category	Total Budget	GCF Funding	Co-finance	MINIAGRI Co-Finance	RWFA Co-Finance	ICRAF Co-Finance	IUCN Co-Finance	ENABEL Co-Finance
PMU Costs	2,480,871	1,608,172	872,700				872,700	
Staff Cost	16,487,370	10,632,151	5,855,218	3,326,347	946,780	228,600	830,794	522,697
Local consultants	634,795	634,795	-	-	-	-	-	-
International consultant	446,550	446,550	-	0	0	0	0	0

Equipment	18,105,420	11,667,380	6,438,039	951,073	3,678,373	308,300	1,306,900	193,393
Constuction cost	1,747,880	1,357,500	390,380	199,980	-	190,400	-	-
Training, workshops, and conference	3,575,989	2,945,970	630,019	370,178	-	-	78,268	181,573
Travel	3,439,976	2,910,037	529,938	86,257	-	-	344,131	99,551
Professional/ Contractual Services	2,703,946	1,581,199	1,122,748	1,066,164	-	-	23,606	32,978
TOTAL	49,622,797	33,783,755	15,839,042	6,000,000	4,625,153	727,300	3,456,398	1,030,191

The GCF project will de-risk the Rwandan economy from climate change threats via a series of interrelated silvopastoral, forestry and agroforestry interventions that climate proof agriculture and forestry practices. a. The financial structure of the project consists of GCF grant resources and co-financing from the Government of Rwanda, IUCN and ICRAF, which together will establish the key investments costed out under outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5. While the cost per ha are difficult to compare to other projects and depend on a number of factors such as level of degradation, number of tree per ha planted, number of ditches /firebreak and of stump de-barking which are required, for a comparison sake, the reforestation costs per hectare are similar to other projects. For the ENABEL FMBE project activity in Rwamagana from 2017 to 2020, the private Forestry Management Unit cost was USD 1.191 per ha and agroforestry was USD 164 per ha, for TREAP these figures are USD 1.267 and USD 150 per ha.

GCF resources for Component 2 will attract private sector investment and will mobilize the increased provision of credit to Rwandan farmers and foresters by local banks (see letters of support included as an Annex to this funding proposal), in support of agroforestry and silvopastoralist value chains. Coupled with further co-financing from ICRAF, Enabel and IUCN, GCF grant support for Component 3 be used to establish the systems needed to attract further investments from the public sector to develop and maintain capacity of key stakeholders. Annex 2 provides additional detail on the rationale and feasibility of the proposed measures, which are budgeted in Annex 3.

Public as well as private investment is essential to overcome these challenges as the ultimate beneficiaries are constrained by lack of resources. Even though the proposed interventions promise a positive return at the project level, GCF grant resources are justified given the poor performance of Rwanda's capital markets, with low levels of direct investment and overall negative net investment on the capital accounts. GCF financing of investments will attract and build up the private as well as public investment capital that is essential to further address key bottlenecks created by such barriers (see section B.5).

The project will ensure no crowding out of private and other public investments. As described above, Rwanda's capital markets currently are not able to serve the needs of rural farming beneficiaries. The project uses GCF resources to increase the capacity of local MFIs to mobilize leveraged private sector co-finance, effectively crowding in private sector investments by actively connecting farmers with commercial sources of finance. Furthermore, the project has attracted approximately \$4.5million USD in public sector programming for climate resilient agro-forestry and silvopastoral activities.

The project budget and the financial and economic analysis below take into account those activities that are covered by public funds. However, these are only part of the activities that are necessary for reforestation and climate resilient farming activities. In-kind contributions by the land-owners cover many essential activities. In activity 1.1 (agroforestry) non-monetized activities include the land clearing, tree/ditches/firebreak maintenance, protection and control, harvesting, re-planting after full rotation harvesting, etc. In the case of the restoration of state forests in activity 1.2. the restoration and management costs will be covered fully by private operators and have not been included in the budget. While these contributions are included in the financial analysis, they are not presented as co-financing due to the challenging of obtaining up-front written commitments from thousands of participating farmers and other private actors.

A major existing market failure that the project will remedy is limited access to finance by the targeted vulnerable farmers. The project will increase the financial capacity of these farmers as well as developing micro-finance instruments adapted to the type of activity and the type of target groups. The initial use of grants, to be replaced gradually by private sector investments, is key to ensuring sustainability and scalability of the investments.

A second market failure is the lack of long-term finance. It is foreseen that loans will be provided for reforestation activities (alongside with agri-loans for agriculture) as part of the initial investments. Long-term finance will be combined with short-term investments to address the perceived risks of long-term finance by financial service providers and investors. Activities in component 2 are expected to mobilize approx. USD 10M of lending by local financial intermediaries. This leveraged co-finance is subject to review of individual loans to value chain participants and cannot be confirmed prior to project implementation. It therefore has not been presented in the budget totals.

Given the income constraints facing most farmers in the Eastern Province, initial costs of integrating trees in farming systems and of reforestation will be fully covered by grants. Over time, the combined effects of savings programs at community level, the building of business and financial capacities of FFPOs and other groups, and the strengthening of financial service provision will be the basis for self-sustained processes of land restoration and economic growth. Efficiency and gradual handover to private operators and farms themselves is demonstrated over time. For example, Regarding the direct financing by the project of the forest restoration in the 6545 ha of small holder (without initial financing capacity) degraded private woodlots (1.1.3), it will concern mainly the initial tree seedling production and planting, the establishment of anti-erosive ditches and firebreak, while other works will be handle by land owners themselves (land clearing, tree/ditches/firebreak maintenance, protection and control, harvesting, re-planting after full rotation harvesting, etc). Likewise, For the 10,000 ha of State forests to be contracted to private operator (activity 1.2.2), the restoration and management cost will be taken in charge fully by private investors themselves according approve management plans, except for 700 ha of very degraded/bare land which are requiring restoration before being contracted.

*Please describe the efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed project/programme, taking into account the total financing and mitigation/ adaptation impact the project/programme aims to achieve, and explain how this compares to an appropriate benchmark.*

As noted above, the project provides large up-front investments to support resilience activities with long lead-times. The key indicators describing the project's efficiency and effectiveness are provided below:

- Estimated economic benefit per beneficiary, defined as economic benefit / benefited population over the 6 years implementation period

(a) Total to Finance by Project	USD 49,622,797
(b) Amount requested from GCF	USD 33,783,755
(c) Estimated economic benefits	USD 104,065,669
(d) Number of beneficiaries (people)	1,920,710
(e) Estimated GCF cost per beneficiary (e=b/d)	USD 17.59
(f) Estimated economic benefit per person (f=c/d)	USD 54.91

- Estimated economic benefit per hectare, defined as total economic benefit / benefited hectares

(g) Benefited hectares	<b>99,345ha</b>
(h) Estimated GCF cost per hectare (h=b/g)	USD 340.06
(e) Estimated economic benefit per hectare (i=c/g)	USD 1,061

*Please specify the expected economic rate of return based on a comparison of the scenarios with and without the project/programme*

An economic analysis of the project was performed to assess the net incremental benefits the project yields for society. The economic analysis compares costs and benefits in the counterfactual (business-as-usual) scenario versus the costs and benefits that accrue in the improved (with-project) scenario.

The analysis considers two types of benefits: (1) marketable benefits that come from avoiding climate change related losses and increasing production in climate resilient agricultural systems, and (2) non-market benefits that result from the provision of ecosystem services as a result of project activities. Since most of these ecosystem services

represent public goods, they are not captured by markets and are not usually included in farmers' decision-making processes.

The incremental economic benefit from agriculture comes from a cost-benefit analysis, which considers the increase in production in climate resilient agricultural systems, comparing the situation with and without project. It considered the same methodology and assumptions that is specified in the financial analysis, but with the difference that the full costs of project implementation are included. This includes GCF investment, co-finance from partners and Government during the project period as presented in Annex 4 (Detailed Budget Description). It also includes continued Government financial support for the remainder of the 20-year investment lifetime that is directly linked to project activities and therefore represents an opportunity cost for Government. The net present value (NPV) of the project-level investment is calculated using a discount rate of 12.1%. This figure represents the Rwanda Central Bank 10-year bond rate, last published September 2020. The use of the Government base rate is justified as this is the rate at which the Government would have to borrow to fund equivalent investments in the absence of grant financing.

As described in Section B.5 (justification for GCF funding), the project generates very strong and positive economic returns when both marketable and non-market benefits are included, as indicated in Tables 6, 7 and below. Non-marketable benefits include the social value of GHG emission reductions using a shadow price of USD 40/tCO<sub>2</sub>e and the time savings from reduced fuelwood collection using a shadow price of USD 0.28 per hour<sup>121</sup>.

Table 8 - Cumulative GHG emission reductions

GHG emissions reduction summary	6-YEAR TOTAL, tCO <sub>2</sub>	20-YEAR TOTAL, tCO <sub>2</sub>
Output 1.1 - Diversified agroforestry packages scaled-up	85,169	516,223
Output 1.2 -Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services	- 39,082	2,250,784
Output 1.3 - Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands	22,741	204,042
Output 1.4 - Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands	31,881	276,814
Output 1.5 - Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption	1,207,354	6,414,579
<b>Total GHG emission reductions, tCO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>1,308,063</b>	<b>9,662,441</b>

Table 9 - Economic value of non-market benefits

GHG emissions reduction benefits (USD)	6-YEAR TOTAL, USD	20-YEAR TOTAL, USD
Output 1.1 - Diversified agroforestry packages scaled-up	3,409,539	20,665,800
Output 1.2 -Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services	1,564,570	90,105,018
Output 1.3 - Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands	897,329	8,102,986
Output 1.4 - Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands	1,276,292	11,081,620

<sup>121</sup> USD 0.28 per hour is the equivalent of the 2019 Rwanda per capita GDP of USD 820 (source, WB country profile website), amortized over 365 days, and 8 hours per day.

Output 1.5 - Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption	48,294,155	256,583,158
<b>Total GHG Benefits (USD)</b>	<b>52,312,744</b>	<b>386,538,582</b>
<b>Time savings - fuelwood collection (USD)</b>	<b>43,332,201</b>	<b>163,847,414</b>

Table 10 - Expected economic rate of return

Economic returns - base case - discount rate			12.1%
Direct (marketable benefits only)	6 Years	20 Years	
<b>NPV</b>	- 35,373,663	- 6,513,618	
<b>EIRR</b>	N/A	10%	
Direct, incl non-marketable benefits	6 Years	20 Years	
<b>NPV</b>	20,504,468	160,764,861	
<b>EIRR</b>	41%	62.07%	

The financial rate of return is calculated separately for each major intervention in Component 1. The measures are not perfectly separable in that many farmers may engage in multiple activities covered by the project. The costs and benefits are calculated based on the activities undertaken in the same geographic areas in the baseline scenario.

Note also the contribution made by the activities in Components 2 and 3 to the success of Component 1. In particular, Component 2 addresses the financial barriers that might prevent farmers from investing in resilience activities. The project aims to diversify and enhance the variety of financial services for farmers engaged in different project activities. The project will facilitate both group and individual loan services. The loan terms will vary depending on the crops, size of farmer groups, resilience technology, past credit history, and source of capital that the MFI is accessing to service the farmers. These will be the result of commercial agreements between the farmers/groups and MFIs – GCF funding will not cross-subsidize these loans or interest rates.

Given the broad spectrum of parameters, the financial analysis does not directly model the impacts of these different types of loans. Instead, the financial analysis assumes that these resilience measures are possibly in large part as a result of having access both to technical assistance and to greater and more affordable access to credit.

Financial returns are calculated (1) assuming business-as-usual, (2) assuming the project investments are made directly by farmers without external support, and (3) assuming GCF support and co-financing. Note that scenario (2) is considered highly unlikely, in that the project will provide considerable capacity building and support to strengthen the enabling environment. Scenario (2) assumes farmers will spontaneously overcome the information, capacity, policy and coordination barriers that hinder climate action. Furthermore, it assumes that farmers will find the means to implement these measures independently, perhaps by taking out commercial loans, when there is no evidence of this happening in reality. The estimated financial returns in Scenario (2) therefore represent the most extreme optimistic case of what is possible without GCF support.

The financial analysis for each output is calculated from the private perspective using a discount rate of 15.28%. This rate was chosen by using the most recent documented interest rate on bank deposits<sup>122</sup> and multiplying by 2 to reflect

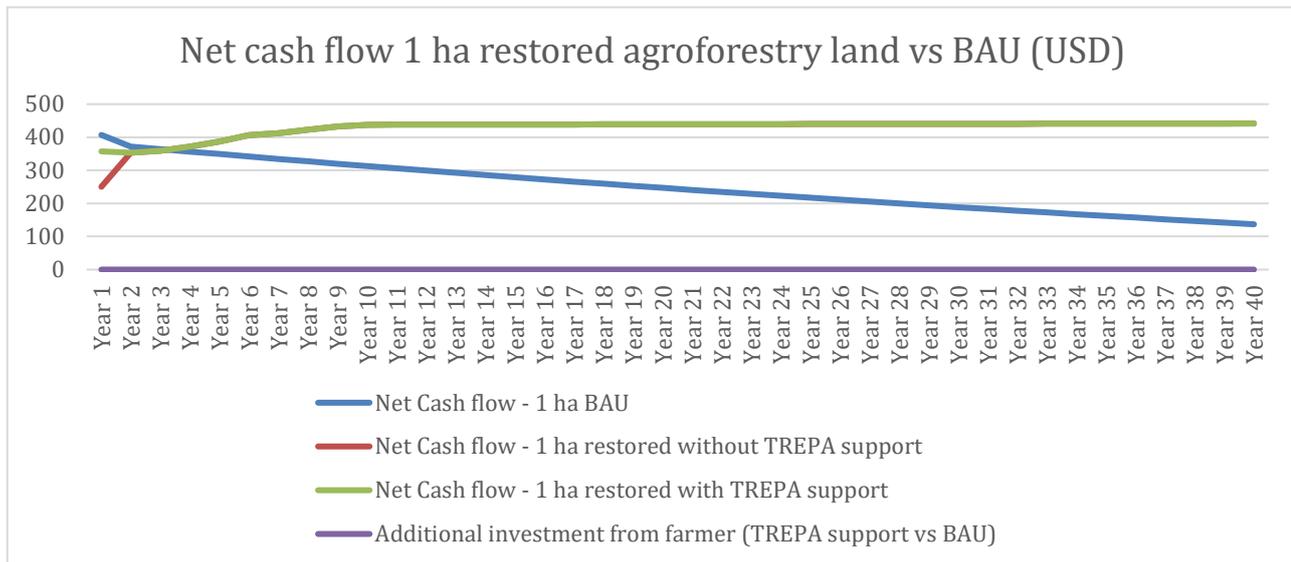
<sup>122</sup> The World Bank lists the 2019 bank deposit rate as 7.64%  
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.DPST?locations=RW>

inherent risks of agricultural activities. While most loans to farmers will have a tenor between 1-5 years, the financial analysis considers the full life of agroforestry and other landscape restoration investments. The discount rate is intended to capture the time element of risk in such an analysis. For example, a promised payoff of USD 100 in 20 years has a net present value of less than USD 6 using the 15% discount rate in this analysis.

The financial analysis for **Output 1.1 (agroforestry)** evaluates the costs and benefits of resilient agroforestry-based land restoration versus business as usual (BAU). The GCF investment case yields a lower per-hectare NPV than business-as-usual (BAU) over the initial 6-year implementation period but remains positive. With-project NPV becomes higher than BAU over 10 and 20 years as the long-lived agroforestry investments bear fruit. for agroforestry measures to generate a flow of revenues. The simple payback time for the additional up-front investments in the GCF TREPA scenario is 6 years.

Table 11- Financial analysis Output 1.1

Climate resilient agroforestry	6 years	10 years	20 years
NPV - BAU	1,389.73	1,782.53	2,121.90
NPV - restored without TREPA support	1,291.06	1,804.70	2,329.77
NPV - restored with TREPA support	1,383.79	1,897.44	2,422.50
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	-5.94	114.90	300.60
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	12%	38%	43%



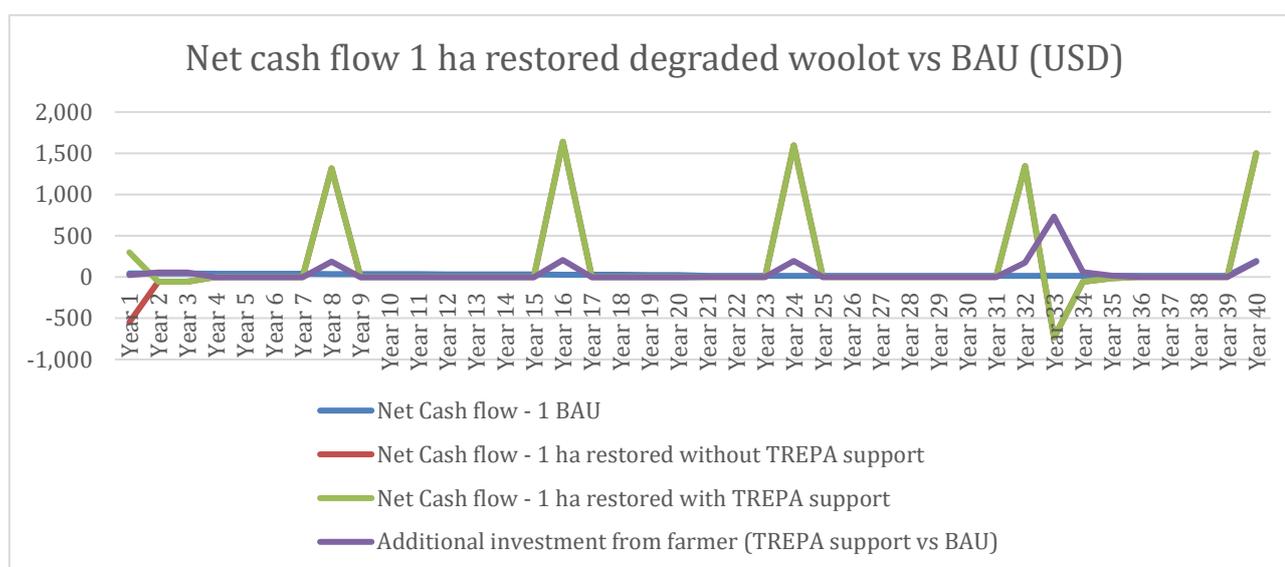
For **Output 1.2 (sustainable forest management)**, the financial analysis examines the NPV and IRR for multiple restoration scenarios:

- Restoration of 1 ha of degraded small-holder woodlot
- Farmer family scenario with 0.5 ha of agroforestry land (including crops, fruit, fodder and wood) 0.25 ha of woodlots, and adoption of an improved cook stove (ICS)
- A small holder forest cooperative of 100 ha (around 200 land owners) restored from year 2 to 6 (in average 20 ha per year) and set under management plan
- Restoration of 1 ha of very degraded State forest
- Restoration of 1 ha of very degraded State forest
- Restoration of a State forest FMU concession of 10,000 ha, with 700 ha very degraded restored with TREPA support from year 3 to 5 and the remaining 9300 ha restored from year 3 to year 9 by a private contractor

For scenario (a) TREPA support overcomes the initial costs of restoration activities, and leads to increased cashflows during the initial clearing and during periodic woodlot rotations. As a result, NPV is higher than BAU for all periods.

Table 12 Financial analysis Output 1.2 (scenario a)

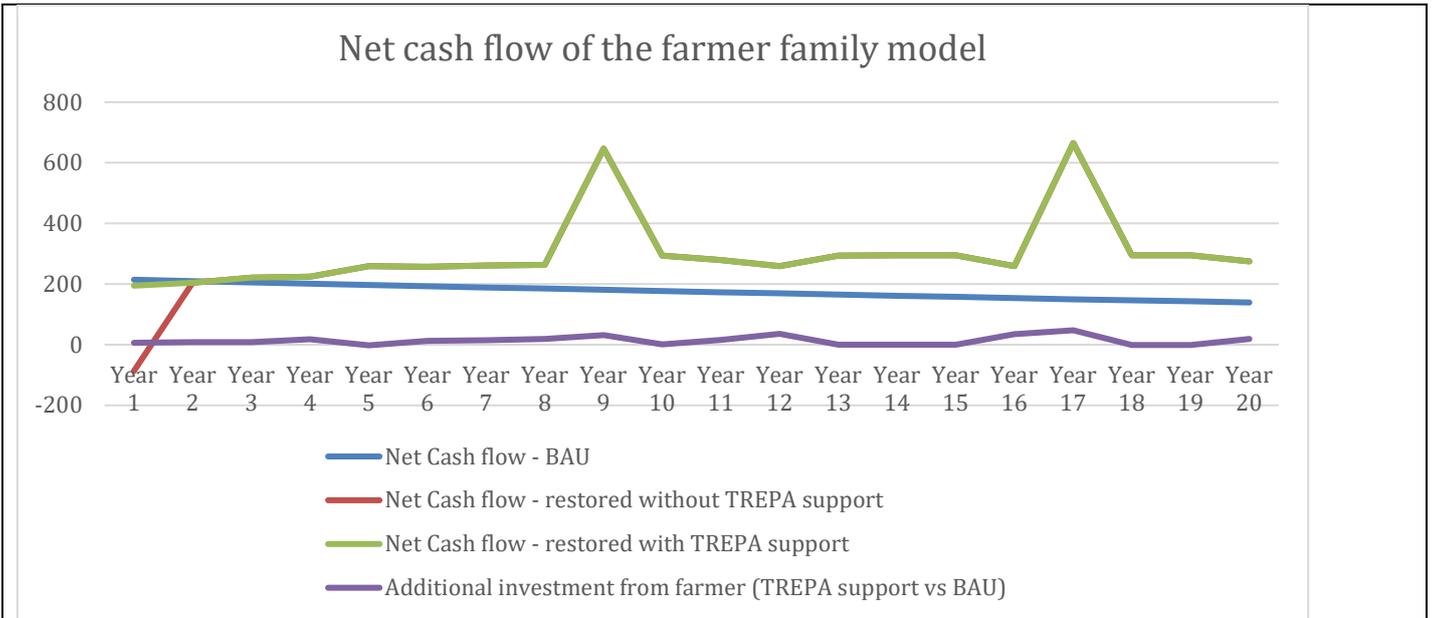
1 ha of restored degraded Small-holders woodlot	6 years	10 years	20 years
NPV - BAU	155.63	199.90	235.75
NPV - restored without TREPA support	-558.77	-136.56	31.96
NPV - restored with TREPA support	176.66	598.87	767.39
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	21.03	398.97	531.65
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	10%	N/A	N/A



The farmer family scenario (b) provides an illustration of how various project activities combine to smooth out dips and peaks in farmer income. In this scenario, with-project NPV is higher than BAU over all periods of analysis.

Table 13 Financial analysis Output 1.2 (scenario b)

Farmer family with 0,5 ha of agroforestry land (including crop, fruits, fodder and wood), 0,25 ha of woodlot and using ICS	6 years	10 years	20 years
NPV - BAU	<b>6 years</b>	<b>10 years</b>	<b>20 years</b>
NPV - restored without TREPA support	771.03	993.14	1,185.00
NPV - restored with TREPA support	586.81	1,018.67	1,390.25
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	830.78	1,262.64	1,634.22
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	59.74	269.50	449.22



Scenario (c) compares the costs and benefits of restoration of 100 ha by a small holder forest cooperative. While each parcel must be protected during the restoration period, the cooperative undertakes this work progressively over a period of 6 years. In this way, farmers are able to continue collecting wood from other parcels, thereby reducing the short-term financial impact of this initiative.

NPV remains positive in the with-project scenario for all periods of analysis, albeit lower than BAU during the initial 6-year and 10-year timeframes. With-project cashflows dramatically outpace BAU after Year 11, as the restored forest is much more productive than the degraded baseline situation.

Table 14 Financial analysis Output 1.2 Scenario (c)

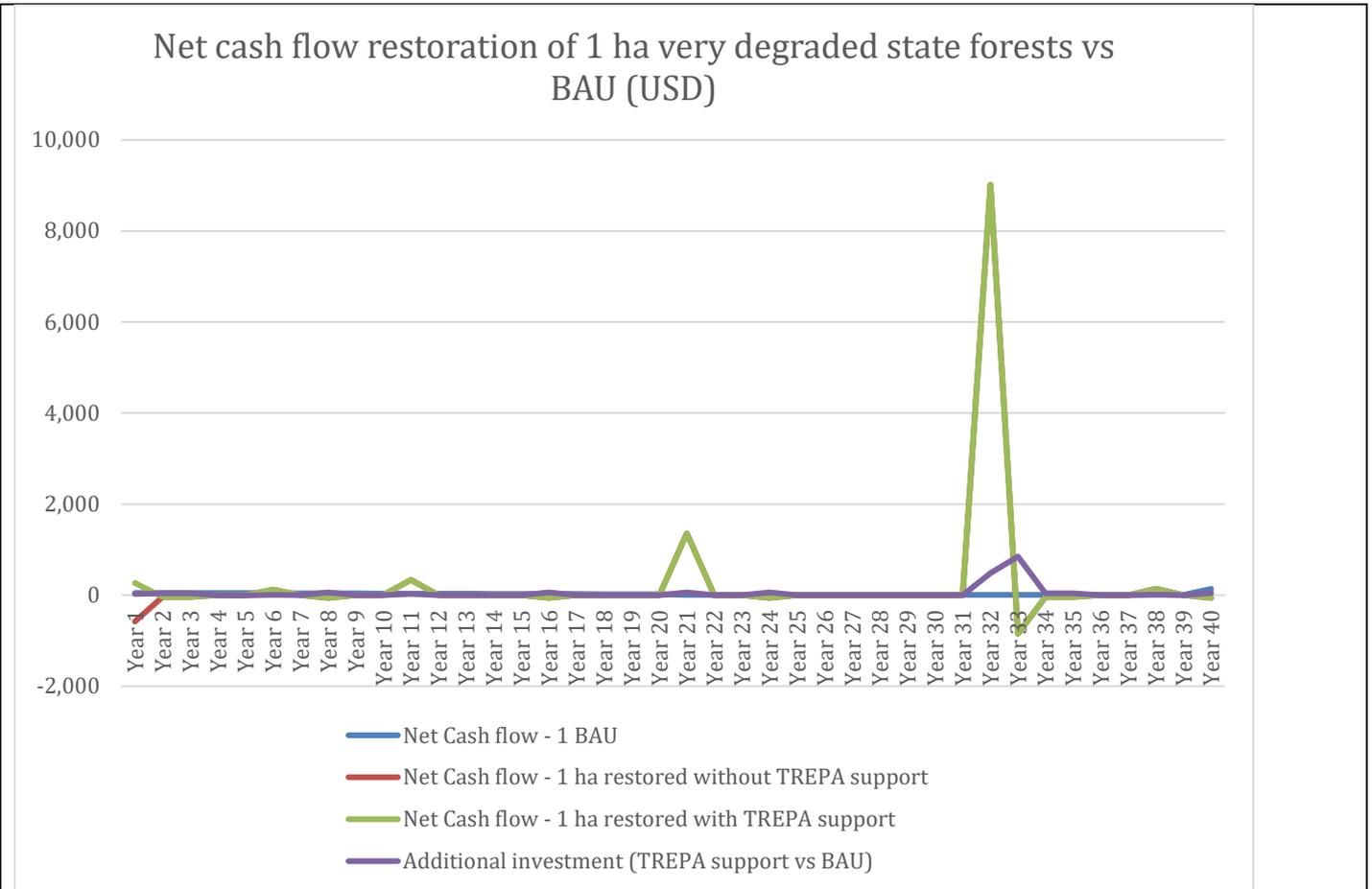
A small holder forest cooperative of 100 ha (around 200 land owners) restored from year 2 to 6 (in average 20 ha per year) and set under management plan	6 years	10 years	20 years	40 years
NPV - BAU	845,419	1,157,824	1,414,093	1,465,687
NPV - restored without TREPA support	-3,784,479	-3,978,503	-2,634,357	-2,228,217
NPV - restored with TREPA support	384,012	189,988	1,534,134	1,940,274
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	-461,408	-967,836	120,041	474,587
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	N/A	N/A	17%	20%



Scenario (d) evaluates the restoration of 1 hectare of very degraded State forest land from the farmer perspective. While restoration without TREPA support is financially unattractive, the with-project scenario has positive NPV across all timescales. With-project NPV is marginally lower than BAU over the 10 year period due to the timing of forest management activities, but higher in all other periods. Note that these are long-term investments; the normal rotation period for State forests is 32 years, leading to a sharp increase in revenues in the with-project scenario at this point. As noted, however, the high discount rate dramatically reduces the present value of that future income.

Table 15 Financial analysis - Output 1.2 (scenario d)

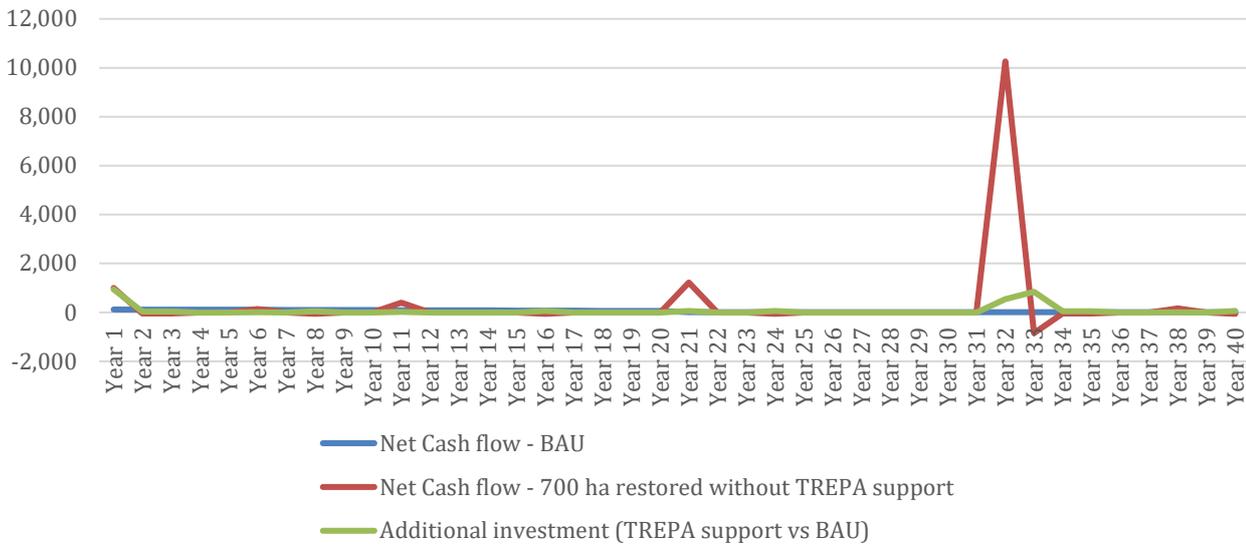
1ha of very degraded State forest restored	6 years	10 years	20 years	40 years
NPV - BAU	172	218	251	253
NPV - restored without TREPA support	-508	-527	-463	-309
NPV - restored with TREPA support	228	209	273	426
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	56	-9	21	173
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	N/A	17%	11%	N/A



In Scenario (e) the project provides technical support and capacity building to facilitate the restoration of degraded state forest by private small contractors. The contractor can earn income in Year 1 from the sale of cleared shrubs and stumps, and then earns income during 10-year rotations. As a result, NPV is higher in the project scenario than BAU over each time period.

1 ha of State forest contracted to and restored by a private forest operator	6 years	10 years	20 years	40 years
NPV - BAU	432	553	648	652
NPV - 1 ha restored without TREPA support	874	855	931	1,092
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (Restored vs BAU)	442	302	283	440
IRR - Increment Restored vs BAU	-23%	2%	6%	N/A

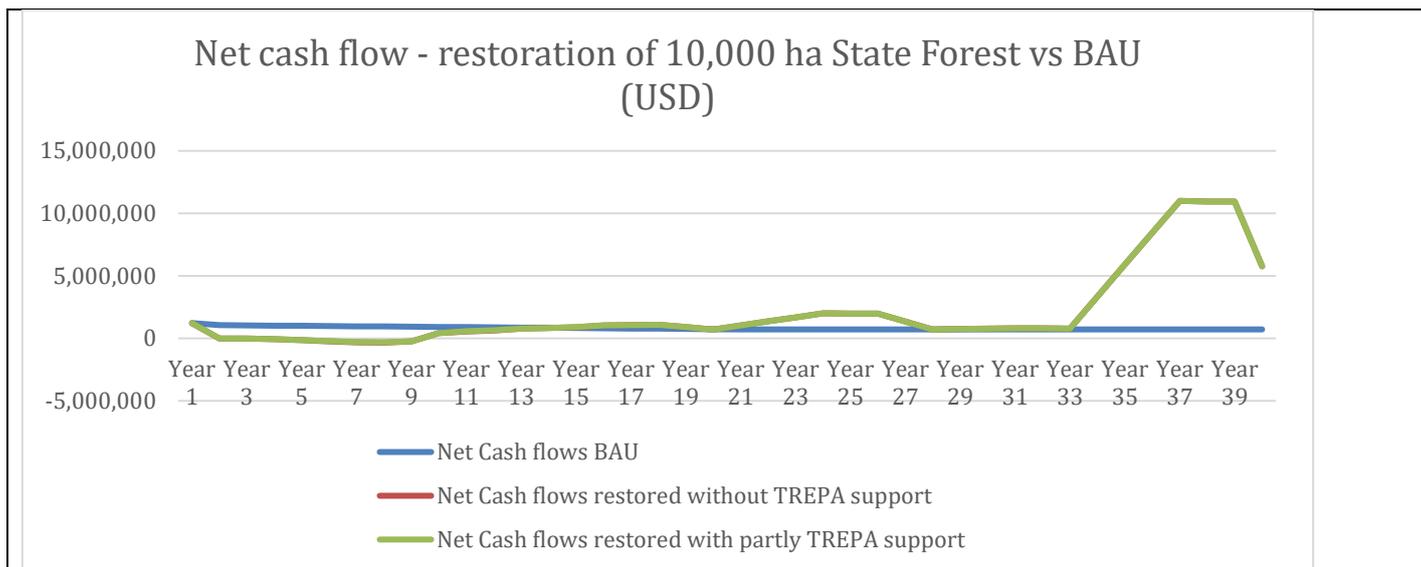
### Net cash flow restoration by private operator of 1 ha state forests contracted vs BAU (USD)



Scenario (f) examines the costs and benefits of restoration of a state forest concession restored through a mixed management approach. Of the 10,000 ha area covered by the project, 700 ha of very degraded forest would be restored with TREPA support and the remaining 9300 ha restored privately by the contractor. NPV in the project mixed management scenario remains positive throughout the period of analysis but is lower than BAU in all periods. As noted in the Feasibility Study, demand for wood in Eastern Province is estimated at 1.65 million m<sup>3</sup>/year while the current sustainable supply capacity of overall forest, shrubland and agroforestry tree resources is only approximately 0.53 million m<sup>3</sup>/year. The forest restoration activity is profitable for farmers and private actors, but less profitable than illegal overexploitation of forest resources.

Table 16 Financial analysis - Output 1.2 (scenario f)

State forest FMU concession of 10,000 ha, with 700 ha very degraded restored with TREPA support from year 3 to 5 and the remaining 9300 ha restored from year 3 to year 9 by the contractor	6 years	10 years	20 years	40 years
NPV - BAU	4,013,447	5,156,074	6,158,923	6,415,856
NPV - 1 ha restored without TREPA support	825,233	627,078	1,585,790	2,310,104
NPV - 1 ha restored with partly TREPA support	863,879	693,740	1,662,282	2,386,596
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	-3,149,568	-4,462,334	-4,496,640	-4,029,259
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%



Note also that the forest restoration activities described in Output 1.2 generate large and positive externalities beyond ensuring sustainability of supply and enhancing livelihoods:

1. Increased resiliency of the woodlots to climate impacts through sustainable forest management practices.
2. Improved climate resiliency of forests that will reduce topsoil erosion, improve water quality; protect source water; and ensure uninterrupted water supply for household needs, drinking and irrigation (Wilson and Lovell, 2016. Garrity *et al.*, 2010).
3. Reduced stormwater runoff resulting in flood risk mitigation (e.g. Matthews et al. 2004; Ranieri *et al.* 2004).
4. Increased carbon sequestration in soil and forest biomass.

These benefits, while significant, are not captured by the farmers who restore the forests and collect wood and are therefore not included in the financial cost-benefit analysis.

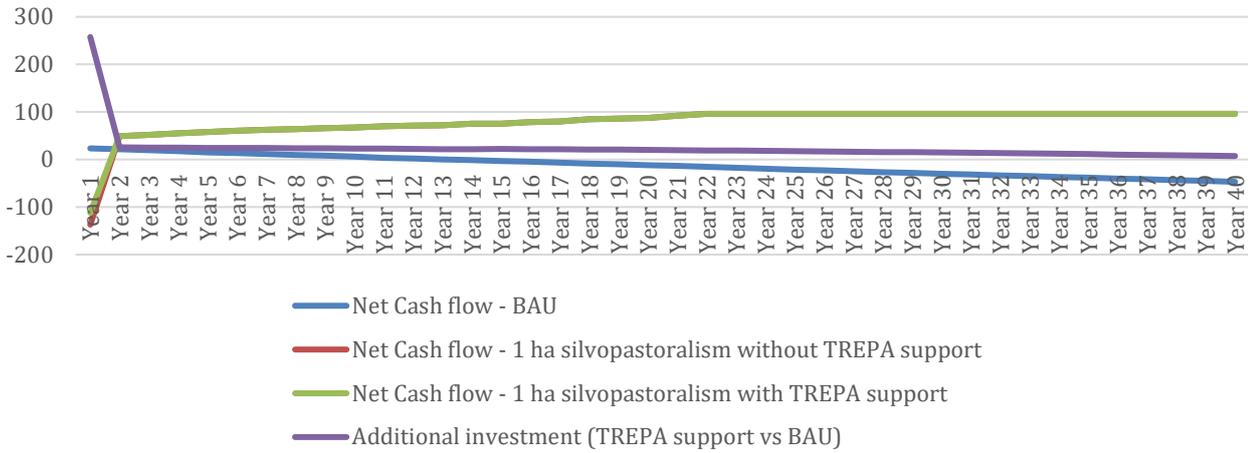
As indicated in the analysis above, most of the climate resilient forest restoration activities present better returns than BAU, and even the ones that do not present positive financial returns for participating farmers over all periods of analysis.

For **Output 1.3 (silvopastoralism)**, investments in resilience activities would yield a negative per-hectare NPV over 6- and 10-year timeframes. GCF support results in a positive financial return for farmers over all timeframes, although lower than BAU during the 6- and 10-year periods as a result of high up-front investment costs on the part of participating farmers.

Table 17 Financial analysis - Output 1.3

Silvopastoralism	6 years	10 years	20 years	40 years
NPV - BAU	72.02	83.00	80.51	72.16
NPV - 1 ha restored without TREPA support	36.66	114.77	205.47	239.73
NPV - 1 ha restored with TREPA support	58.35	136.45	227.16	261.42
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	-13.67	53.46	146.65	189.26
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	11%	25%	31%	31%

### Net cash flow - 1 ha climate resilient silvopastoralism vs BAU (USD)

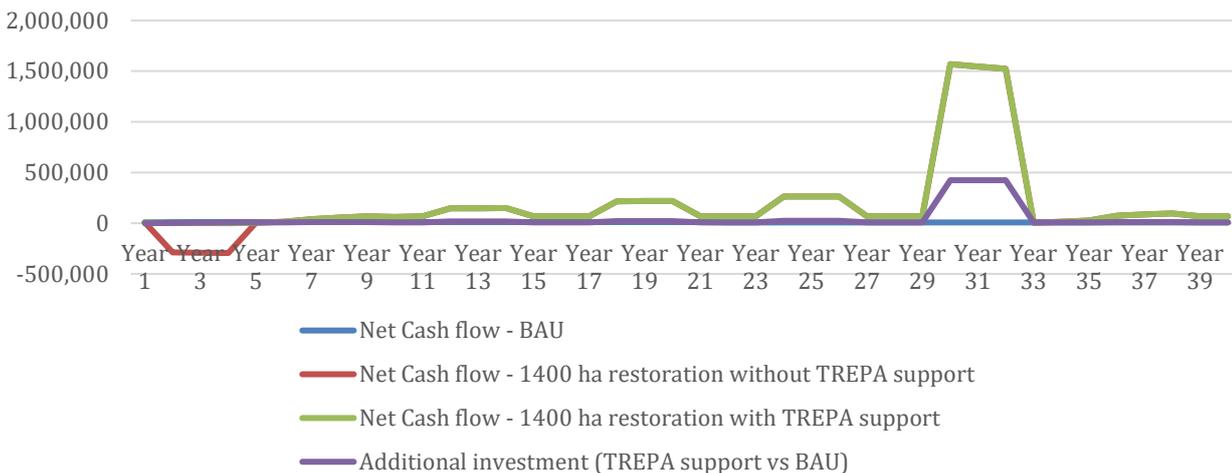


Output 1.4 focuses on restoring forest and woodland along roadsides and riversides, and in the Akagera National Park Buffer Zone. For the roadside and river / lake shore restoration activities, GCF investment mean that climate resilient restoration activities yield net financial benefits over all periods of analysis. During the initial 6-year period NPV is lower than BAU, and becomes significantly higher in subsequent periods.

Table 18 Financial analysis - Output 1.4 (Roadside, river & lake shore)

Roadside and river / lake shore 1400 ha	6 years	10 years	20 years	40 years
NPV - BAU	40,972	55,040	68,782	71,544
NPV - 1400 ha restored without TREPA support	-560,841	-494,508	-344,959	-250,413
NPV - 1400 ha restored with TREPA support	18,759	85,093	234,642	329,187
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	-22,213	30,053	165,860	257,644
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	N/A	36%	49%	49%

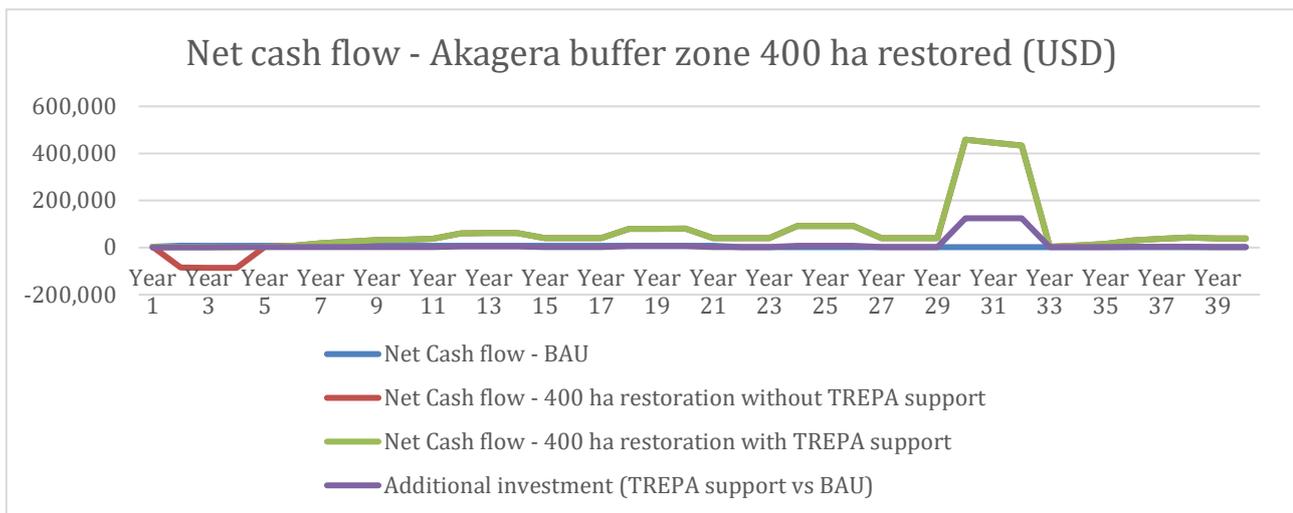
### Net cash flow - restoration 1400 ha roadside land from neighboring farmers' perspective (USD)



For the Akagera buffer zone activity financial returns are positive for every period of analysis. Project returns are lower than BAU for the 6- and 10- year periods, and higher thereafter. These results are indicative of the degree of overexploitation of resources in the base case and the investment in time and resources required to restore forest productivity.

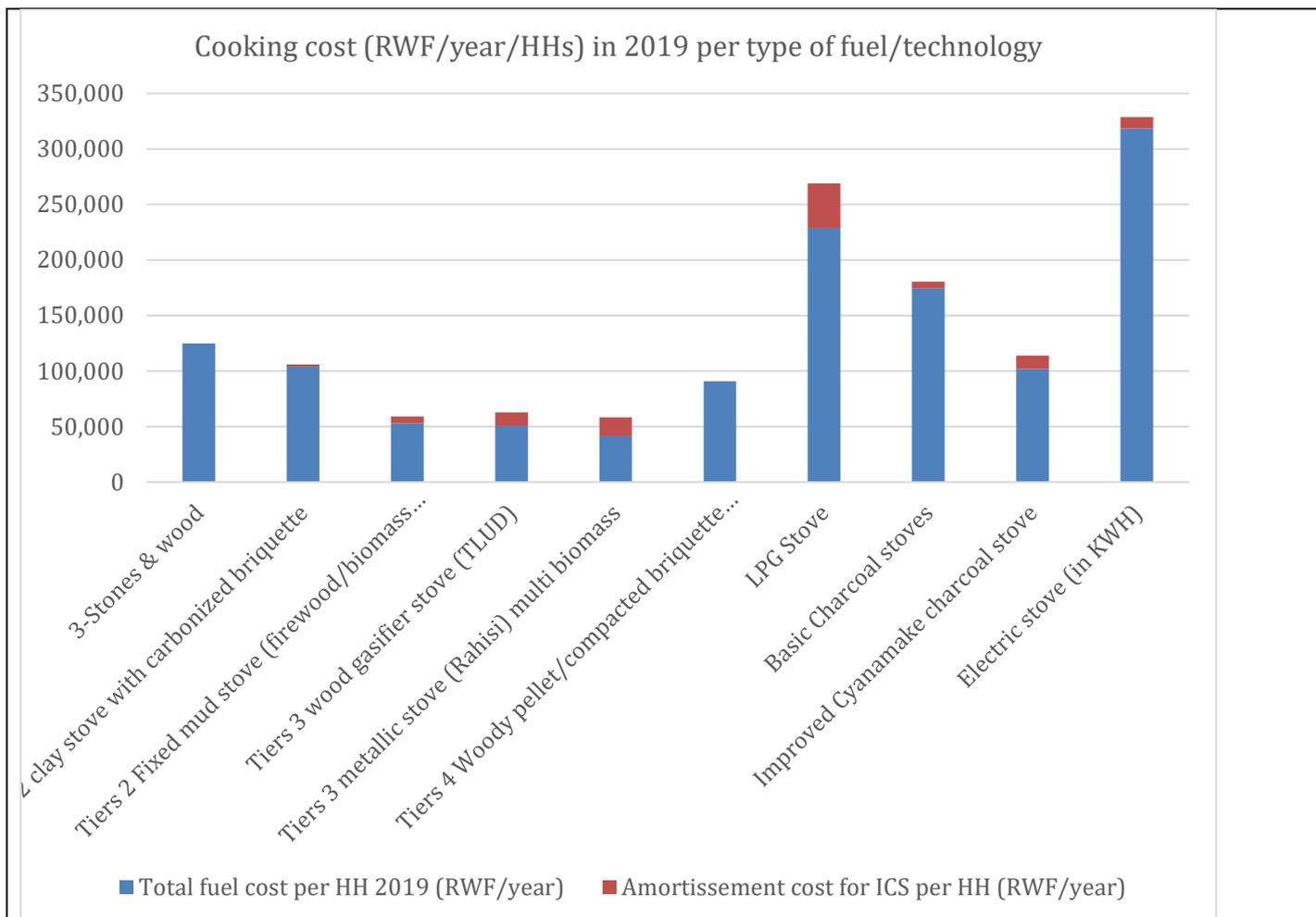
Table 19 Financial analysis - Output 1.4 (Akagera)

Akagera buffer zone 400 ha	6 years	10 years	20 years	40 years
NPV - BAU	26,277	35,713	44,690	45,612
NPV - 400 ha restored without TREPA support	-160,353	-128,292	-62,759	-29,797
NPV - 400 ha restored with TREPA support	11,818	43,880	109,413	142,375
NPV - Net cash flow Increment (TREPA support vs BAU)	-14,458	8,167	64,723	96,763
IRR - Increment TREPA support vs BAU	N/A	25%	40%	41%



In each climate resilience scenario, GCF investment makes the project interventions more financially attractive for farmers, forest harvesters and pastoralists, than would be the case if the measures were undertaken without GCF support. GCF support provides incentives for long-term sustainability beyond the implementation phase.

Finally, the financial analysis is used in Output 1.5 to identify the technological interventions that will be used to reduce the use of biomass fuel for cooking and thus reduce reliance on climate sensitive forest resources. The interventions in Output 1.5 are complementary to the measures in Outputs 1.1 – Output 1.4, in that they reduce demand for fuelwood and thereby reduce the demand-supply imbalance that must be addressed by the on-farm resilience activities. These efficiency measures are presented as a separate Output because the nature of the interventions is qualitatively different than for the on-farm resilience activities. Here, the BAU scenario is continued use of traditional 3-stone fires and inefficient charcoal stoves. Project activities are focused on promotion of improved stoves, with subsidies provided only for the poorest households. Affordability is ensured by facilitating access to short term credit, buttressed by the financial and time savings that come from adoption of ICSs.



Since most households will have to make the investment themselves, simple payback period is the critical financial measure for this analysis. The results identify four stove types where the initial investment plus ongoing fuel costs make financial sense for unsubsidized households, meaning they will recoup their initial investment within the lifetime of the product. On the other hand, two improved stove types (LPG and electric) are not cost-effective and will not be promoted by the project because poor households would never recoup their initial investment based on typical usage patterns without subsidies.

Table 20- Payback analysis for efficient stoves in Output 1.5

Payback period: Tier 3 wood gasifier stove (TLUD) without TREPA, years	0.2
Payback period: Tier 3 metallic stove (Rahisi) multi-biomass without TREPA, years	0.3
Payback period: Tier 4 Woody pellet/compacted briquette gasifier stove without TREPA, years	0.0
Payback period: LPG Stove without TREPA, years	NA
Payback period: Improved Cyanamake charcoal stove without TREPA, years	1.4
Payback period: Electric stove without TREPA, years	NA

The cost-benefit analysis spreadsheet (Annex 3) presents these calculations in detail

Please explain how best available technologies and practices have been considered and applied. If applicable, specify the innovations/modifications/adjustments that are made based on industry best practices.

IUCN, Enabel and ICRAF will introduce a series of climate resilient agriculture practices, including silvopastoralism, agroforestry, forest landscape restoration. The project will build on a range of lessons learned and innovations from Rwanda including restoration technical packages for the Eastern Province, ROAM, village land use plans, and other resilient land use practices already piloted. .

The following is a list of some of the key technologies and approaches to be introduced:

- Climate resilient tree and fodder species, including breeding for future climate,
- Tree fodder, grasses and herbaceous leguminous production for improving milk production and restore degraded rangelands.
- Biomass incorporation from fertilizer trees for improving soil fertility
- Establish Rural Resource Centre for quality seedling production and in seedling business production
- Improved silvopastoral systems (e.g. paddocking and innovative fodder conservation for increased resilience to drought),
- Water supply through Rain water harvesting and boreholes without destabilize ground water,
- Climate proof seed sector policy and business
- Clean and efficient cooking technologies,
- Inclusive financial instruments for climate resilient value chains, and
- Cross-sectoral planning and community landscape restoration planning,

## E. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the GCF's [Performance Measurement Frameworks](#) under the [Results Management Framework](#) to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.

### E.1. Paradigm shift objectives

Please select the appropriated expected result. For cross-cutting proposals, tick both.

- Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways  
 Increased climate resilient sustainable development

### E.2. Core indicator targets

Provide specific numerical values for the GCF core indicators to be achieved by the project/programme. Methodologies for the calculations should be provided. This should be consistent with the information provided in section A.

E.2.1. Expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq) to be reduced or avoided (mitigation and cross-cutting only)	Annual	483,122 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
	Lifetime	9,662,441 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq (20 years)
E.2.2. Estimated cost per t CO <sub>2</sub> eq, defined as total investment cost / expected lifetime emission reductions (mitigation and cross-cutting only)	(a) Total project financing	<u>49,622,797</u> USD
	(b) Requested GCF amount: total GCF contribution	<u>33,783,755</u> USD
	<b>(Considering the 19% mitigation cost share: 6,418,913 USD)</b>	
	(c) Expected lifetime emission reductions	9,662,441_ t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
	<b>(d) Estimated cost per t CO<sub>2</sub>eq (d = a / c)</b>	<u>5.14</u> USD / t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
	<b>(e) Estimated GCF cost per t CO<sub>2</sub>eq removed (e = b / c), considering total GCF contribution</b>	<u>3.50</u> USD / t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
	Considering the 19% mitigation cost share:	<b>0.66 USD/t CO<sub>2</sub> eq</b>
E.2.3. Expected volume of finance to be leveraged by the proposed project/programme as a result of the Fund's financing, disaggregated by public and private sources (mitigation and cross-cutting only)	(f) Total finance leveraged	<u>15,839,042</u> USD
	(g) Public source co-financed	15,839,042 USD
	(h) Private source finance leveraged	_____ Choose an item.
	<b>(i) Total Leverage ratio (i = f / b)</b>	<u>0.47</u>
	(j) Public source co-financing ratio (j = g / b)	<u>0.47</u>
	(k) Private source leverage ratio (k = h / b)	_____
E.2.4. Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, (disaggregated by sex)	Direct	<b>556,252</b> <sup>123</sup> 50% of female
	Indirect	1,364,185 50% of female
	<i>For a multi-country proposal, indicate the aggregate amount here and provide the data per country in annex 17.</i>	
E.2.5. Number of beneficiaries relative to total population (disaggregated by sex)	Direct	4.4% (2.2% of total female population, 2.2% of total male population) (Expressed as %) of country(ies)
	Indirect	10.8% (5.4% of total female population, 5.4% of total male population) (Expressed as %) of country(ies)
	<i>For a multi-country proposal, leave blank and provide the data per country in annex 17.</i>	

<sup>123</sup> Please refer to section 6.4 'project beneficiaries' in annex 2: feasibility study for detailed explanation of the methodology for calculating beneficiary numbers,



### E.3. Fund-level impacts

Select the appropriate impact(s) to be reported for the project/programme. Select key result areas and corresponding indicators from GCF RMF and PMFs as appropriate. Note that more than one indicator may be selected per expected impact result. The result areas indicated in this section should match those selected in section A.4 above. Add rows as needed.

Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
<i>M4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, reforestation, reduced deforestation, and through sustainable forest management and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks</i>	<i>M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq) reduced or avoided (including increased removals) - forest and land use</i>	LULUCF GHG inventory report in UNFCCC National Communication (circa 2023) and Biennial update reports (circa 2025) (P)  Greenhouse gas emission assessment (S)	0	131,061	1,307,819	Government priorities remain focused on long-term forestry restoration plans  Farmers and FFPOs remain committed to long-term private sector forestry concessions do not fail to rehabilitate degraded state and district forests.  Absence of major natural disasters including forest fires in target areas.  State budget allocated to fulfil NDCs is guaranteed during and after the project.  The economic, social and political context in the country and project areas remain stable.
<i>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</i>	<i>A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)</i>	National census, Household Income Survey (HIES) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) <sup>124</sup> (P)  Annual Agricultural Survey <sup>125</sup> (P)  Gender responsive household survey (S)  Vulnerability assessment (S)	0	Total = 278,262  Female = 139,131  Male = 139,131	Total = 556,252  Female = 278,126  Male = 278,126	uptake of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options in agriculture lead to greater livelihood security of vulnerable people  Government maintains a strong commitment to drought management in the country.
<i>A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security</i>	<i>A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)</i>	National census, HIES, and MICS  Annual Agricultural Survey (P)  Gender responsive Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability and Nutrition Analysis	TBD during baseline establishment	63,241 households	126,483 households	Absence of extreme natural disasters and economic shocks affecting yields and household economy; migration patterns do not significantly affect the number and status of households.

<sup>124</sup> National census, HIES and MICS are being conducted in late 2021 and 2022 and will inform the baseline and progress towards targets during project inception.

<sup>125</sup> The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda conducts the Agricultural Survey yearly. Available at: <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/subject/agriculture-and-environment>

		Survey (CFSVA) <sup>126</sup> (P)				
<i>A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services</i>	<i>A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change</i>	Annual Forest Cover Report <sup>127</sup>  GIS Data/Remote Sensing  Participatory ecosystem services assessment surveys (P).	TBD	Approx. 30,000ha will benefit from grants for productive and restoration activities directed toward water and food security	Approx. 69,185ha will benefit from grants for productive and restoration activities directed toward water and food security	No perverse incentives (policies, prices, monoculture industries that affect natural capital) are introduced in the project area.  The country's investment priorities on forestry remain constant.  The project's area is not seriously disrupted by a major climate extreme event affecting restored areas.

#### E.4. Fund-level outcomes

Select the appropriate outcome(s) to be reported for the project/programme. Select key expected outcomes and corresponding indicators from GCF RMF and PMFs as appropriate. Note that more than one indicator may be selected per expected outcome. Add rows as needed.

Expected Outcomes	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term)	Final	
A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes	<i>A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses</i>	National census, HIES, and MICS (P)  Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys (P);  Baseline, interim and final evaluation reports (S)  Training report (S)	0	Total = 75,000  Male = 37,500  Female = 37,500	Total = 150,000  Male = 75,000  Female = 75,000	No perverse incentives (policies, prices, monoculture industries that affect natural capital) are introduced in the project area
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<i>A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability</i>	National census, HIES, and MICS (P)  Household surveys (S);  Vulnerability assessments (P)  Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report (S)	0	17,333 households  2 institutions at national level  7 district offices	64,605 households  3 institutions at national level  14 district offices	Institutions are willing to use standardized approaches and ensure that future actors are willing and able to support the established institutionalized approaches.  Farmers have access and are willing to use the information provided.

<sup>126</sup> The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda conducts the CFSVA every 3 years.

<sup>127</sup> The Annual Forest Report is prepared by Rwanda Water and Forest Authority. The Monitoring system for the preparation of these reports is currently being developed.

M5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems	<i>M5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation</i>	Published Landscape Restoration Plans within annual district development strategies <sup>128</sup> (P)  Institutional and regulatory systems improvement Scorecard <sup>129</sup> . (S)	0	7 draft Landscape Restoration Plans	7 finalised Landscape Restoration Plans	National and devolved policy remains favourable to stronger institutional systems for climate responsive planning and development.  Constructive relations for collaboration between Government agencies, municipalities and social organizations to refine policy, regulatory and planning frameworks.
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**E.5. Project/programme performance indicators**

*The performance indicators for progress reporting during implementation should seek to measure pre-existing conditions, progress and results at the most relevant level for ease of GCF monitoring and AE reporting. Add rows as needed.*

Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
<b>Component 1: Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province.</b>						
Main Output 1: Priority landscapes brought under restoration to support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province.						
1.1 Diversified agroforestry packages are scaled-up	Number of beneficiaries and farmer groups in target districts who have applied agro-forestry measures (and report improvements in soil and water management) and no longer need TREPA grant support to maintain agro-forestry measures on their land  Average tree density in restored AF lands	Bi-annual technical report  Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report	0 farmer groups        16 tree/ha	10 farmer groups  2,000 beneficiaries (of which 1,000 are female)      100 tree/ha	160 farmer groups  32,000 beneficiaries (of which 16,000 are female)      100 tree/ha	Farmers and women groups in targeted districts are motivated to invest time and efforts in the activities.  Farmers continue to engage in project trainings for the full duration of these trainings (i.e. weekly sessions for the entire year or entire cropping season).

<sup>128</sup> Published Landscape Restoration Plans within annual district development strategies must include landscape restoration plans and improved incentives for investment in long-term silvopastoral, agri-forestry and forestry restoration activities by private sector forestry concession holders, farmers and FFPOs

<sup>129</sup> In order to monitor, report and verify improvements in institutional and regulatory conditions, IUCN will develop a scorecard matrix which establishes a number of objective criteria to evaluate the capacity of district governments and evaluate the seven cross-sectoral planning and community Landscape Restoration Plans. During project inception, the scorecard and baseline will be established. Metrics include: 1) degree of integrating climate resilience metrics, 2) presence of annual performance contracts, 3) degree of harmonizing cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanisms, 4) established and functioning incentives for actors at local, district and provincial levels to integrate adaptation considerations within their activities. Particular consideration will be given to incentives for participation of men and women and marginalised groups, and 4) contribute to coherent reporting at all governance level.

1.2 Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services	<p>Area/number of hectares (ha) with woodlots and tree plantations brought under rehabilitation and sustainable management;</p> <p>Area (ha) with improvements in measured agro/forestry resilience metrics such as 1) increased soil moisture and nutrient content, 2) increased biomass productivity and 3) reduced soil erosion rates</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Bi-annual technical report</p> <p>Catalogue of geo-referenced area under restoration</p> <p>and</p> <p>Degradation Surveillance Framework</p> <p>Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report</p>	0	<p>9,245 ha put under rehabilitation or sustainable management.</p> <p>Improvements in measured metrics observed in:</p> <p>District-owned tree plantations = 175 ha</p> <p>State-owned tree plantations = 280 ha</p> <p>Concession tree plantations = 5,000ha</p> <p>Private tree plantations = 2291 ha</p>	<p>17,945 ha put under rehabilitation or sustainable management.</p> <p>Improvements in measured metrics observed in:</p> <p>District-owned tree plantations = 700 ha</p> <p>State-owned tree plantations = 700 ha</p> <p>Concession tree plantations = 10,000ha</p> <p>Private tree plantations = 6,545 ha</p>
	<p>For the metric 2) average biomass productivity in restored forest of more than 2 years, in M3/ha/year</p> <p>- In degraded state forest</p> <p>- In degraded district forest</p> <p>- In degraded small-holder forest</p>	<p>Random sample Inventory</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>2.3</p>	<p>To young forest (1year old), cannot be measured</p>	<p>7.97</p> <p>6.2</p> <p>9.07</p>
1.3 Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands	<p>Area (ha) of pastoral lands brought under climate resilient silvopastoral packages;</p> <p>Area (ha) with improvements in measured silvopastoral resilience metrics such as 1) increased cattle productivity and increased pasture productivity<sup>130</sup></p>	<p>GIS mapping of pastureland</p> <p>Studies conducted under activity 1.3.1 to characterize the climate resilience features of the existing pasture lands</p>	0	<p>2,000 ha put under climate resilient silvopastoral interventions.</p> <p>Improvements in measured metrics observed in 2,000 ha</p>	<p>10,000 ha put under silvopastoral interventions.</p> <p>Improvements in measured metrics observed in 10,000 ha</p>

<sup>130</sup> The project baseline will be established under activity 1.3.1. which will characterize the climate resilience features of the existing pasture lands and establish baseline levels of pasture and cattle productivity to measure improvements attributable to the project

	Average tree density in restored Silvopastoral lands	Bi-annual technical report  Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report	10 tree/ha	100 tree/ha	100 tree/ha	
1.4 Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands	Area (ha) of ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands with reduced erosion and improved ecological integrity measured by reduced soil erosion rates  Average tree density in restored  - Road/rive side  Buffer Akagera	<a href="#">Land Degradation Surveillance Framework</a>  Bi-annual technical report  Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report	0   12 tree/ha  25 tree/ha	reduced soil erosion rates in: 1) 300 ha of lake/river shorelines and 2) 300 km of roadside  2) 175 ha of Akagera Buffer zone  1400 tree/ha  2000 tree/ha	reduced soil erosion rates in: 1) 700 ha of lake/river shorelines and 2) 700 km of roadside  2) 400 ha of Akagera Buffer zone  1400 tree/ha  2000 tree/ha	
1.5 Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce Biomass fuel consumption	Number of households adopt efficient cooking energy technologies	Bi-annual technical report  Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report	0	70,000 households	100,000 households	
<b>Component 2: Market and value chain development for climate resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for sustainable management of agro-ecological systems.</b>						
Main Output 2: Climate resilient agricultural and tree product markets and value chains developed and linked to financial services to promote investments in forests, rangelands and agroforestry.						
2.1 Farmers' groups strengthened to adopt climate resilient land use	Number of Farmers' groups representatives that report an increased level of	Bi-annual technical report	0	20,396 FFPO representative s report an increased level	47,591 FFPO representatives report an increased level	Willingness of FFPO reps, Rwanda Cooperative Agency - RCA to participate in the project.

practices with access to market and finances	capacity of cooperatives to conduct business <sup>131</sup>	Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report Training report		of capacity of cooperatives to conduct business	of capacity of cooperatives to conduct business	
2.2 Enhanced climate resilience of agricultural value chains and commodities	Number of businesses/cooperatives with viable business plans established and operational for climate resilient value chains (VC)	Bi-annual technical report Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report	0	0 seed enterprises, nurseries and wood farm cooperatives 0 beekeeping cooperatives 0 livestock feed enterprises and youth oriented restoration enterprises	<i>Tree crop VC:</i> 1) 3 seed enterprises, 2) 3 nursery enterprises, and 3) 50 wood farms cooperatives <i>Bee VC:</i> 20 beekeeping cooperatives <i>Fodder VC:</i> 1) 3 livestock feed enterprises, and 2) 7 youth-operated restoration enterprises	
2.3 Enhanced financial inclusion and investments in climate resilient value chains	Number of financial products developed, tested and rolled out to improve access to finance for agriproducts for 1) vulnerable groups/ smallholders and 2) tree crop, bee products, and fodder VCs	Bi-annual technical report Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report	0	4 financial products developed and tested. At least 1 for each VC (3 total) and 1 for vulnerable groups/ smallholders	9 financial products developed and tested, and at least 7 rolled out at the national level. At least 1 for each VC and 2 for vulnerable groups/ smallholders	MFIs are willing to contribute in terms of staff and resources
<b>Component 3: Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels.</b>						
Main Output 3: Local and national institutional capacity for climate adaptation in land planning and management strengthened.						
3.1. Strengthened gender-responsive climate resilience for coordination cross-sectoral planning & community landscape restoration plans developed	Number of districts with integrated climate resilient metrics in Landscape Restoration Plans within annual district development strategies	Published Landscape Restoration Plans within the district plans Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report	0	7 districts have integrated climate resilient metrics in Landscape Restoration Plans within annual district development strategies	7 districts have integrated climate resilient metrics in Landscape Restoration Plans within annual district development strategies	District planning strategies are in a process of revision during the project intervention.

<sup>131</sup> The level of capacity of cooperatives to conduct business will increase, as measured by a capacity scorecard which will be deployed under activity 2.1.2.1. Progress will be measured/verified at mid-point and end of project.

<p>3.2 Enhanced and coordinated knowledge and information systems for decision and negotiation support</p>	<p>number of staff from national government and district authorities<sup>132</sup> reporting improved capacity to manage information systems and integrate climate-related aspects<sup>133</sup></p>	<p>Bi-annual technical report Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report Training report</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>national level staff Total = 6 Female = 3 Male = 3  district level staff Total = 28 Female = 14 Male = 14</p>	<p>national level staff Total = 6 Female = 3 Male = 3  district level staff Total = 28 Female = 14 Male = 14</p>	<p>Central and district authorities are committed to assign the appropriate individuals for the capacity building trainings and workshop</p>
<p>3.3. Seed and seedling supply systems are enhanced to provide diverse climate adapted species and varieties.</p>	<p>national breeding program for adapted seed and seedling supply systems (including # agro-climatic maps) is in place</p>	<p>Agro-climatic map catalogue Bi-annual technical report Interim Evaluation and Final Evaluation Report</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 National Breeding Program established 3 agro-climatic maps for the suitability of tree and crop species</p>	<p>1 National Breeding Program established and maintained by national government and supported by district governments and private sector 5 agro-climatic maps for the suitability of tree and crop species</p>	
<p>3.4 Evidence from best practices generated and disseminated</p>	<p>Number (#) of climate resilience related research publications or knowledge materials produced</p>	<p>Review of review of research or other knowledge materials</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>24</p>	

**E.6. Activities**

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be reflected in the implementation timetable. Add rows as needed.

Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
<p><b>Component 1. Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 1.1 Diversified agroforestry packages scaled-up</b></p>			
<p>1.1.1: Identify 100 sub-areas of intervention (400 ha each) for agroforestry dissemination over Eastern Province</p>	<p>This activity is a significant undertaking and will use community participatory mapping and geo-referencing to identify the site intervention among 40,000 ha where soil erosion is prevalent. It is critical that this activity is conducted at the project inception</p>	<p>1.1.1.1: Based on existing thematic maps, identify most exposed crop/agroforestry lands over the EP 1.1.1.2: Based on local consultation, select the 100 sub-areas where agroforestry will be disseminated</p>	<p>1. List with 100 selected sub-areas for agroforestry plantation 2. Participatory maps indicating intervention sites</p>

<sup>132</sup> 18 staff (14 from districts, 1 from RAB, 1 from RFA, 1 from RLMUA and 1 from Meteo-Rwanda)

<sup>133</sup> Baseline will be established during project inception through a training need assessment. Improved knowledge and capacity to manage information systems and integrate climate-related aspects will be established through independent assessment of training participants improved capacity to maintain, establish or revived climate information systems supporting the eastern Province.

	<p>as site choice will need to be made based on the latest characteristics of ecological and soil stability conditions (based on physical observation and latest existing thematic maps) and willingness of farmers to participate (based on participatory approaches) at the time mapping. The slopes will be characterized (different % of slopes) before deciding on the agroforestry packages suited for specific contexts (Right tree for right place and right purpose). The agroforestry interventions options will be packaged based on farmer needs and preferences at the farm, village and landscape level. The activity will involve local government staff (District Forest Officer, District Agronomist, forest and agronomy extensionists) and will be technically supported by national and international agroforestry and landscape restoration experts availed by TREPA.</p>	<p>1.1.1.3: Participatory mapping of agroforestry block of intervention</p>	
<p><b>1.1.2:</b> Train 160 farmers groups on agroforestry techniques and establish 160 MOUs with local authorities</p>	<p>This activity aims to adopt Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Twigire Muhinzi approaches as strategies to scale-up agroforestry technologies. Farmers' promoters/FFS facilitators and sub-unit farmer leader will be sensitized and trained on agroforestry technologies and specific skills to transfer knowledge and information to the large number of farmer leaders. Farmers will be organized in 160 innovative platform to facilitate effective transfer of information and knowledge and will evolve into cooperatives to allow access to finance and to value chains. Each farmer promoter/facilitators will supervise between 20-30 sub-unit's farmer leaders, which will supervise each 10-20 farmers.</p>	<p>1.1.2.1: Organize, sensitize and train 100 farmer's leaders/promoters 1.1.2.2: Identify and implement agroforestry systems and species 1.1.2.3: Established MoUs between local authorities and supported farmer groups to sustain agroforestry investment 1.1.2.4: Organize regular learning exchange meeting between farmer's groups and reward champions</p>	<p>1. Design instructions for the agroforestry systems 2. Established MOUs</p>
<p><b>1.1.3:</b> Establish and sustain one agroforestry/fruit trees nursery in each of the 100 sub-areas of intervention</p>	<p>This activity will be done with the support of the national agroforestry expert seconded by a tree nursery expert, both availed by TREPA, taking advantage of ICFAP and IUCN experience. While identifying/assessing groups in charge of nursery, the project will target a ratio of 1:1 men to women to ensure good integration of women in targeted groups. The MoUs that will be signed between selected groups and local authorities has to integrate specific gender measures ensuring place of women in decision and implementation processes. Seedling of tree species addressing interests of both men</p>	<p>1.1.3.1: Select existing private actors and/or FFS groups champions that will be in charge of nurseries and signed long-term MoUs. 1.1.3.2: Establish nursery, train 263 responsible staff and produce seedlings 1.1.3.3: Support cooperative establishment and develop management capacity</p>	<p>1. List with selected private actors and FFS groups 2. Gender-sensitive tailored training materials for nursery management</p>

	and women will be growth in these nurseries.		
<b>1.1.4:</b> Provide technical assistance to farmers in planting agroforestry/fruit trees and in implementation of agroforestry technologies in their owned parcels	Provide technical assistance to farmers to support them (on the job training) in hole digging, in tree/shrub seedling planting and beating-up, in weeding and in tree protection and maintenance. Seedlings will be provided freely to farmers (see activity 1.2.3). Special attention will be given to the support and guidance (on the job training) of farmers on right management of fruit trees which are requiring specific technics and skills to maximise the production. Also, for farmer introducing for the first time in their parcel a new species/variety of crops they will have to be closely guided to ensure the full success. Advice on right use of agriculture input will be provided and contact with provider will be facilitated.	1.1.4.1: Technical assistance to farmers in planting agroforestry/fruit trees 1.1.4.2: Technical assistance and training to farmers in good management of fruit trees and right use of new climate resilient crop species/variety	Technical assistance trainings delivered to farmers.
<b>1.1.5:</b> Establish and sustain 1 demonstration plot of 1-2 ha in each of the 100 sub-areas	This activity will involve a forest/agronomy staff of District/Sector staff technically trained and guided by international and national agroforestry experts, taking advantage of ICRAF experience and knowledge. As these plots will serve as demonstration for other farmers, gender considerations be addressed (such as choice of species and design of rainwater collection considering both men and women's interests, women's representation in decision making and implementation, etc).	1.1.5.1 For each of the targeted 100 villages/sub areas, select 1 champion FFS group and 1 site of around 1-2 ha in which demonstration plot will be established 1.1.5.2: Establish framing contract between selected FFS groups and local authorities for maintaining the demonstration plot 1.1.5.3: Established demonstration plots, train responsible farmer leaders and ensure maintenance	1. MoUs between FFS groups and local authorities
<b>1.1.6:</b> Monitoring, control and evaluation of supported agroforestry areas	Agroforestry area will be mapped and registered in the agroforestry database which is embedded in the RFA DFMP database. GPS tablet and specifically designed user friendly agroforestry functionalities will allow direct mapping on the field, of every consolidated block of 5-10 ha, the registration of list of owner and of names of farmer leaders/FFS facilitators/FPs, the registration for each block of the number of existing and /or planted trees per species, the archiving and consultation of the signed MoU, etc.	1.1.6.1: Collect and register baseline data in agroforestry database 1.1.6.2: Perform regular M&E	1. Baseline report for agroforestry systems 2. M&E reports
<b>Output 1.2 Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services</b>			
<b>1.2.1:</b> Restore 700 ha of degraded District owned tree plantations and provide technical assistance for their sustainable management	The project will restore 700 ha of degraded district owned forest land by promoting the adoption of a Simplified Forest Management Plan (SFMP), as recommended by 2013 forest law. Awareness campaign for local stakeholders will promote district forest concession as a sustainable strategy in a long-term.	1.2.1.1 Design first SFMPs of District owned forests of Kayonza and Nyagatare 1.2.1.2 Support district land ownership/demarcation conflict cases solving and management plan updating 1.2.1.3 Plant differentiated species to demarcated district forest land borders on the field	1. Design of SFMPs of district owned forests 2. Restoration plans for degraded or sloppy areas 3. 1000 ha of District forest brought under restoration

		<p>1.2.1.4 Restore 1000 ha of District forest which are the most degraded and/or located in sloppy areas most exposed to soil degradation</p> <p>1.2.1.5 Ensure awareness and identify local stakeholders for district forests concession</p> <p>1.2.1.6 Support long-term contracting of restored 700 ha of District forest to selected local actors</p>	
<p><b>1.2.2</b> Restore, in collaboration with RFA and Districts, an area of 700 ha of very degraded State-owned tree plantations and in long-term concession of 10,000 ha of State FMUs to private investors</p>	<p>The project will adopt an integrated approach for restoration of 700ha highly degraded state-owned tree plantation and support RFA and Districts providing guidance on processes for long-term concession of 10,000 ha.</p>	<p>1.2.2.1 Design DFMP of Kayonza and Nyagatare</p> <p>1.2.2.2 Support State forest stand ownership/demarcation conflict cases solving and management plan updating</p> <p>1.2.2.3 Restore 700 ha of very degraded State forests which are the most exposed to soil degradation</p> <p>1.2.2.4 Conduct awareness campaign on State FMUs concession</p> <p>1.2.2.5 Support long-term contracting of 10,000 ha of State FMUs</p> <p>1.2.2.6 Monitoring and evaluation of contracted State FMUs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restoration plans for degraded state forests</li> <li>2. Awareness raising and communication materials</li> </ol>
<p><b>1.2.3</b> Restoration, in collaboration with smallholders, the area of 6,545 ha of very degraded private tree plantations and their sustainable management under private FMUs according to approved SFMPs</p>	<p>This activity aims to develop a participatory land mapping with the communities to identify blocks of small-holder private lands (on average 40 ha per block, so around 160 groups) which are degraded and/or located in sloppy areas most exposed to soil degradation for which restoration is highly required. The mapping will be guided by Forest Sector Extensionists (trained and supervised by TREPA forestry experts) assisted by DFMP software tools and related GPS/tablets, which will provide automatic statistics, maps and register owners. When the list of owners and map of parcels is completed, groups will then be trained and supported (on the job training) in administrative process to establish cooperatives, including election of committee members and elaboration of their internal rules, where all required elements referring to the respect of SFMPs and to investment/benefit sharing mechanisms will be integrated (this will be done under output 2.1). The restoration works in selected small-holder forests will be tendered to forest private operators. TREPA forest experts will work with RFA officer, District Forest Officers and of Forest Sector Extensionists in monitoring and evaluation of contracted State FMUs.</p>	<p>1.2.3.1 Identify 6545 ha of blocks of private forest lands to be restored</p> <p>1.2.3.2 Build capacity of local stakeholders on new private FMU approach and methods</p> <p>1.2.3.3 Establish an MoU for each small-holder group to engage in private FMUs management</p> <p>1.2.3.4 Support smallholders in private FMU cooperatives establishment</p> <p>1.2.3.5 Restore the targeted 6545 ha of smallholder forests</p> <p>1.2.3.6 Design and approved SFMPs of private FMUs and support their right implementation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cartography of identified land of private forest lands to be restored</li> <li>2. Guidelines for establishment of cooperatives</li> <li>3. Design of SFMPs of private FMUs</li> </ol>

<b>Output 1.3 Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands</b>			
<b>1.3.1</b> Characterize the climate vulnerabilities of the existing pasture lands	Existing pasture lands will be characterized and livestock farmers clustered according to the size of their grazing lands. Tree and grass species that exist on their grazing land will be identified and grouped according to the level of their resilience to climate change. Pasture productivity will be estimated considering current and future climate projections while assessing the impact of adaptation benefits of this project implementation. In addition, a study will be conducted on the carrying capacity of the grazing land annually. The pastures will be categorized and mapped in categories of high degraded and vulnerable lands that need strong intervention, moderate degraded and low degradation with minimum intervention.	<p>1.3.1.1 Identification and clustering livestock farmers according to the size of grazing lands</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Identification of existing tree and forage species composition in grazing land</p> <p>1.3.1.3 Identification of existing grasses and plant species composition in grazing lands and support degraded pasture lands by re-seeding with grass and suited fodder tree species</p> <p>1.3.1.4 Estimation of pasture productivity, cost benefit analysis in current climate trends and prediction of the change after intervention and in future climate trends</p> <p>1.3.1.5 Conduct carrying capacity study of the grazing land</p> <p>1.3.1.6 Design silvo-pastoral plan, integrated with the District Land Use Plan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inventory of tree and forage species in grazing land</li> <li>2. Study with analysis of pasture productivity and cost-benefit analysis</li> <li>3. Study of carrying capacity of the grazing land</li> <li>4. Plan for silvopastoral systems</li> </ol>
<b>1.3.2</b> Select fodder trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbaceous legumes with high drought resilience potential to increase the climate adaptive capacity of the pasture lands	Sites will be identified for tree nursery establishment and nurseries will be established in project sites. It will be managed by the livestock communities under supervision of ICRAF and RAB. The preferred agroforestry trees and grasses will be identified according to livestock farmers' needs in livestock communities. A list of potential species is included in Annex 1. Tree and grasses seeds sourcing and prioritization will be combined with output 3.3 work on quality germplasm access. Trainings will be conducted on nursery management for fodder trees and multiplication of grass forages for wider distribution and local enterprise development.	<p>1.3.2.1 Identification of sites and tree nursery construction</p> <p>1.3.2.2 Identification of preferred agroforestry trees, grasses and fodder legumes in the area by livestock communities through rapid participatory survey</p> <p>1.3.2.3 Tree seeds and forage species acquisition</p> <p>1.3.2.4 Training on tree and forage nurseries set-up, management, planting material distribution and enterprise development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cartography of identified sites for tree nursery construction</li> <li>2. List of prioritized agroforestry trees, grasses and fodder legumes</li> <li>3. Training materials on tree and forage nurseries.</li> </ol>
<b>1.3.3</b> Purchase and disseminate agroforestry fodder trees, improved grasses and herbaceous legumes to improve grazing land and build resilience of degraded lands	This activity aims to select, organize, sensitize and motivate lead farmers on using improved fodder technologies. Model pastureland will be established for fodder trees and different grasses as pilot demonstration for farmers in project sites. Farm demarcation and paddocking will be established using agroforestry fodder, timber, poles and fruit trees. Farmers will be supported in planting agroforestry fodder trees, grasses, timber, fruits, in	<p>1.3.3.1 Stakeholders engagement: Dialogue/ negotiation, selection, organization and awareness creation for farmer promoters on improved fodder technologies and their motivation</p> <p>1.3.3.2 Establishment of pilot demonstration as model pasture lands including different grasses and fodder legumes</p> <p>1.3.3.3 Support farmers in planting agroforestry fodder trees, timber, fruit trees and grasses in</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cartography of farms demarcation and paddocking using agroforestry, timber and fodder trees</li> </ol>

	farmlands. Farmers will also be trained on management of existing trees in pasture lands using Farmer managed natural regeneration (FmNR) approach.	farmers pastures, in contour or scattered in pasture 1.3.3.4 Establish farms demarcation and paddocking using agroforestry, timber and fodder trees	
<b>1.3.4</b> Organize two Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions per year for 30 lead farmers on management grazing lands for climate resilient pasture productivity	This activity aims to train farmers on tree management practices including harvesting tree leaves and pruning to improve grazing land productivity and milk production. Farmers will be trained on practices of mixing fodder tree leaves and grasses to improve cattle nutrition. Experiences of ICRAF and RAB in feeding livestock with trees fodder and high-quality grasses will be adapted to the context of the Eastern Province and tailored to the specific needs of the livestock communities. Moreover, farmers will be trained on manure recycling to restore degraded land and maintain high productivity of pasture lands. Farmers will also be trained on harvesting time of grasses to optimize the use of grasses, reduce fodder deficit during the prolonged dry season and grazing management to restore degraded lands and enhance fodder budgeting, i.e. grazing rotation. Livestock communities will be also equipped and trained for fodder conservation. An acquisition of hay baling boxes for 60 farms with 3 boxes each and 500 plastic tubes for silage making will provided.	1.3.4.1 Training 30 leader farmers (ToTs) on management of trees (harvesting tree leaves for feeding the cows, pruning, thinning) for improving milk and meat productivity 1.3.4.2 Training 30 farmers on mixing fodder tree leaves and grasses for improved animal nutrition 1.3.4.3 Training 30 farmers on manure composting for enhanced rangeland productivity 1.3.4.4 Training on harvesting time of grasses for optimizing grasses use, reduce fodder deficit during the dry season and grazing management for restoring degraded lands and fodder budgeting (grazing rotation) 1.3.4.5 Acquisition of hay baling 3 boxes for each of 60 farms and 500 plastic tubes for silage making	1. Gender-sensitive tailored training materials on management of trees, manure composting and enhanced rangeland productivity
<b>1.3.5</b> Assess water availability and rainwater potential harvesting in 60 pastures and purchase 60 water tanks of 5000 m <sup>3</sup> and construction of 60 water trough to reduce drought stress for the livestock	Building on the Master Plan for Irrigation and Rainwater Harvesting, water availability will be mapped in pastures of the Eastern Province, followed by the construction of water trough for livestock communities. Sites for rainwater harvesting will be identified and mapped in pasture lands for the construction of 5000 m <sup>3</sup> dams for each targeted pasture. The livestock community will be therefore sensitized for water infrastructure management to maintain rainwater harvesting facilities. Ideally, it will be good to provide for each individually pasture one tank for rainwater harvesting if budget allows but in case where it will not be possible, farmers will be grouped and share available water and then livestock communities will be trained on water management.	1.3.5.1 Mapping water availability in pastures of the Eastern Province for boreholes 1.3.5.2 Water construction for livestock communities 1.3.5.3 Identification and mapping of sites for rainwater harvesting in the pastures 1.3.5.4 Organize and training 15 livestock communities for water infrastructure management (water through, rainwater harvesting and water use)	1. Maps of water availability in pastures 2. Maps of sites suitable for rainwater harvesting
<b>1.3.6</b> Conduct twice per year capacity building workshops for 30 lead farmers, 7 government extension staff, 7 church leaders	This activity aims to organize capacity building workshops for stakeholders including lead farmers, government extension	1.3.6.1 Meeting with livestock communities 1.3.6.2 Identification of knowledge gaps in management of	1. Assessment on knowledge gaps in management of rangelands for government extension services

<p>and 7 local authorities in charge of development in 7 districts</p>	<p>church leaders and local authorities. Government extensionists will be trained on fodder production and pasture management using grasses, water and trees. Extension materials will be produced and published, and information will be disseminated through radio, TV, and newsletters. Regular learning exchange visits between livestock farmer groups will be organized to share the experience and champion farmers will be rewarded</p>	<p>rangelands for government extension service and farmer leaders 1.3.6.3 Awareness raising for 7 local authorities and 7 church leaders for mobilizing livestock communities 1.3.6.4 Training 7 government extension staff and 30 farmer leaders on fodder production and pasture management (grasses, water and trees) 1.3.6.5 Develop extension materials (Training manuals, posters and leaflets) and involve media for information dissemination through radio, TV and newsletters 1.3.6.6 Organise regular learning exchange visits between livestock farmer's groups and reward champion farmers</p>	<p>2. Awareness raising and communication materials 3. Training manuals for fodder production and pasture management.</p>
<p><b>1.3.7</b> Monitoring and evaluation of silvopastoral activities</p>	<p>This activity aims at ensuring that silvopastoral activities are effectively and efficiently implemented, and technical support as well as extension services are provided to beneficiaries in the project. The regular monitoring will also enable tracking impact at farm level both biophysical and social economic.</p>	<p>1.3.7.1 Conduct quarterly monitoring visits to project sites 1.3.7.2. Carry out data collection from households to enable impact tracking 1.3.7.3. Using baseline data, collect geographical information coordinates to produce updated biophysical maps for landscapes</p>	<p>1. Quarterly monitoring reports 2. Impact tracking dashboard 3. Maps indicating area already where intervention took place with any net positive change in water and carbon.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.4 Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands</b></p>			
<p><b>1.4.1</b> Restore 700 ha of lake/river shorelines and 700 km of roadside through tree/shrub planting and participatory management</p>	<p>This activity focuses on detailed participatory scoping and identification, mapping and classification of potential priority river/lake shorelines and roadside requiring restoration (considering erosion and water management risks, existing tree density), using existing thematic maps (forest cover, road, river, etc.). To ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of this activity, the project team will establish 210 river/lake shorelines and roadside Community Vigilance Committee (CVC) and sign participatory management MoUs. It will further conduct training and support RFA/District foresters and Sector extensionists in establishment of CVC using the method experienced successfully by RFA/FMBE project in Rwamagana in 2018-2020.</p>	<p>1.4.1.1 Identified priority lakes and rivers shorelines and roadside to be protected reassessed at time of inception for changes since project submission 1.4.1.2 Establish 210 river/lake shorelines and roadside Community Vigilance Committee (CVC) and sign participatory management MoUs 1.4.1.3 Conduct participatory tree/shrub planting campaign</p>	<p>1. List with prioritized lakes and river shorelines and roadsides for protection. 2. MOUs with Community Vigilance Committee 3. Materials for campaign</p>
<p><b>1.4.2</b> Restore and protect 400 ha of Akagera buffer zone through tree/shrub planting and implementation of participatory silvopastoral plan</p>	<p>This activity focuses on the restoration and protection of 400ha buffer zone by facilitating the participatory design and implementation of 20 silvopastoral plans for buffer zone and neighbouring ranches. TREPA silvopastoral experts, in collaboration with District and sector officer in charge, will support CVCs (and related</p>	<p>1.4.2.1 Establish 20 buffer zone's Community Vigilance Committee (CVC) and sign 20 participatory management MoUs 1.4.2.2 Participatory design and implementation of 20 silvopastoral plans for buffer zone and neighbouring ranches 1.4.2.3 Conduct participatory tree/shrub planting campaign on the buffer zone</p>	<p>1. Silvopastoral plans for buffer zone protection 2. Materials for campaign</p>

	<p>ranches owners) in design of silvopastoral plans where the protected buffer zone will be used as a specific area for wood/fodder production and beekeeping. The TREPA project will contract a forest operator to produce required tree seedling and ensure their proper planting on buffer zone while involving CVC according modalities set in MoUs. Gender attention will be given for the labour employment (at least 50% of manpower should be women).</p>		
<p><b>1.4.3</b> Provide technical support to 3 local nurseries in production of selected climate resilient multipurpose trees/shrub seedlings</p>	<p>This activity aims to provide technical support to at least one local nursery for multipurpose silvopastoral/fruit trees seedlings per sub-area. This activity will take advantage of the agroforestry nurseries establishment, which is foreseen in output 1.1 to avoid duplication, ensure better nursery sustainability and be more cost efficient by benefiting of synergies</p>	<p>1.4.3.1 Assess and identify at least 3 champion nurseries 1.4.3.2 Provide technical support and additional required equipment/tools to nurseries for specific tree seedling production</p>	
<p><b>1.4.4</b> Provide technical assistance to the seven districts to perform monitoring and evaluation of restored areas under protection integrating climate resilience</p>	<p>The activity will provide technical assistance to RFA in design of required regulation for management of the specific cases of roadside plantation and river/lake shore plantation integrating climate resilience. The project specialists will support RFA with technical inputs to the process of formulating a regulation (such as ministerial decrees) to enforce their proper participatory management and integrate climate resilience. The project will support the District Forest Officers and Forest Sector Extensionists in monitoring and evaluation of restored lake/river shorelines and Akagera buffer zone integrating climate resilience indicators. It will consist in field mission for: (1) provision of technical guidance to local actors to strengthen the understanding/implementation of agreed MoUs; (2) oversight of MoUs and (3) production of periodic District reports on management of these type of restorations. The MoU's control and M&amp;E of these areas under special protection will be done using the user-friendly DFMP software tools and related GPS/tablets. The national and international forestry experts will provide technical support for the on the job training of officers in these M&amp;E activities.</p>	<p>1.4.4.1 Provide technical assistance to RFA in design of required regulation for management of the specific cases of roadside plantation and river/lake shore plantation integrating climate resilience 1.4.4.2 Integrate new specific functionalities for M&amp;E of these protected areas in the DFMP database (see output 3.2) 1.4.4.3 Organise annual M&amp;E field missions for the restored areas under special protection</p>	<p>1. Technical inputs to draft regulation for roadside and river/lake plantations 2. Technical recommendations made for integration of new functionalities for M&amp;E 3. Annual M&amp;E reports</p>
<p><b>Output 1.5 Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption</b></p>			

<p><b>1.5.1</b> Conduct a large scale and intensive awareness campaign across the Eastern Province on ICS and cooking fuel solutions and opportunities</p>	<p>Identify, compare and select, in collaboration with MININFRA, District and different actors of the biomass energy sectors the different models of ICS and in collaboration with ICS producers/cooking fuel to prepare a communication strategy, tools and messages specifically targeting and adapted to each profile of households in the Eastern Province.</p>	<p>1.5.1.1 Select the ICS models adapted to household needs 1.5.1.2 Develop the communications strategy, tools and messages adapted to rural households</p>	<p>1. Communications strategy, messages and tools.</p>
<p><b>1.5.2</b> Support access to ICSs for over 100,000 rural Households of EP</p>	<p>In collaboration with ICS producers/cooking fuel dealers and central (RFA, MININFRA) and local authorities (Districts), TREPA biomass and micro-finance experts will develop, for each type of ICS/fuel to be promoted, the category/profile of households to be targeted and the related subsidy/microcredit schemes to be implemented to facilitate their adoption of the stoves with minimum concessionality. These schemes will be designed to align with the procedures and rules of identified local partner financial institutions identified in output 2.3, and comply with the modalities of collaboration to be signed between these finance institutions, the concerned local companies selling the identified fuel/ICS combinations and the “Cooking fuel and technology” hubs (see 1.5.3 below).</p>	<p>1.5.2.1 Develop and establish subsidy/microcredit scheme and rules with local finance institutions and other economic actors 1.5.2.2 Subsidize dissemination of improved cookstoves for poorest households 1.5.2.3 Support private sector in biomass fuel / ICS business development.</p>	<p>1. Subsidy/micro credit scheme technical outline drafted 2. Business models for private sector (report and guidance)</p>
<p><b>1.5.3</b> Establish “Cooking fuel and technology” hubs in 14 main local markets of TREPA intervention areas</p>	<p>This activity will establish the “Cooking fuel and technology” hubs will have to offer only ICS and fuels that are certified/recognized by the MININFRA energy team. In addition, the hubs will have to deliver to clients advice/training/demonstration service (see Activity 1.5.1) in order to help households identify the model which best suited to their need/capacity.</p>	<p>1.5.3.1 Develop the business model and internal rules for the “cooking material and technology” hubs 1.5.3.2 Identify the most strategic market locations for hub establishment 1.5.3.3 Design the hub architectural plan 1.5.3.4 Establish 14 Hubs 1.5.3.5 Train hub staff and establish accounting and financial procedures</p>	<p>1. Business model for cooking fuel and technology hub (report and guidance) 2. Hub architectural drawings 3. Training materials and training</p>
<p><b>1.5.4</b> Provide feedback into enabling environment activities supporting the shift from traditional cooking to clean ICS and fuels</p>	<p>provides ICS-specific inputs into the enabling environment activities described in Component 3 to support the viability of measures to promote improved cookstoves and fuels. The sub-activities under Activity 1.5.4 will allow regulatory and taxation measures to be grounded in real-world experience and provide rapid feedback on their effectiveness in support of TREPA project objectives.</p>	<p>1.5.4.1 Develop standard and minimum performance requirements for ICS that will be disseminated through “Cooking material and technology” hubs 1.5.4.2 Provide input into policies and taxation systems incentivizing adoption and use of high-efficiency stoves</p>	<p>1. Standards and minimum performance requirements (report) 2. Technical notes/reports for policies</p>
<p><b>Component 2. Market and value chain development for climate resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for sustainable management of agro-ecological systems</b></p>			

<b>Output 2.1 Farmers' groups strengthened to adopt climate resilient land use practices with access to market and finances</b>			
<p><b>2.1.1.</b> Integrate targeted farmers into existing FFPOs or where appropriate form new ones</p>	<p>Updated list of cooperatives and farmers groups with their characteristics including location, membership, type of activity/value chains in which they are involved as well as the identification of pertinent issues which prevent the groups from and deliver their function as intended. Secondly, a gap analysis will be conducted to ascertain whether there is still low participation in formal farmer groups and cooperatives in dairy, fruits, timber, firewood, dairy fodder and beekeeping across the seven districts and where there is sufficient demand, support will be provided to farmers to form new cooperatives.</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Updated analysis of existing cooperatives 2.1.1.2. Analysis and identification of new cooperatives 2.1.1.3. Formalization of new groups and cooperatives</p>	<p>1. Updated analysis report of existing cooperatives 2. Analysis report of new cooperatives 3. 30 cooperatives legally registered</p>
<p><b>2.1.2.</b> Conduct capacity assessment on organizational and financial management of existing FFPOs and develop a comprehensive strengthening plan</p>	<p>This activity aims at identifying capacity enhancement opportunities and governance, financial and cooperative management issues that hinder competitiveness and the potential to increase productivity and sustainable, climate resilient farming practices (production, processing and marketing). The assessment will inform a capacity enhancement program for cooperatives to deliver livelihood and environment benefits.</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Capacity needs assessment 2.1.2.2. Development organizational strengthening plan</p>	<p>1. Capacity needs assessment report 2. Organizational strengthening plan report</p>
<p><b>2.1.3</b> Capacity enhancement programme for farmer groups and cooperatives (FFPOs)</p>	<p>This activity will focus on enhancing farmer capacity in cooperative management, financial literacy and value chains production of products based on climate resilient land use . Under this activity members of cooperatives will be guided on the best way to engage and acquire economic benefits from targeted value chains including; Tree-based value chain development, Honey and beeswax value chain development and Fodder value chain development This will be achieved through training, exchange/learning visits and established demonstration sites under TREPA component 1 building on the Farmer Field Schools</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 development of training programme 2.1.3.2 Delivery of training programme 2.1.3.3 Direct provision of organisational strengthening 2.1.3.4 FFPOs coordinate activities to achieve economies of scale and collective</p>	<p>1. Training program</p>
<p><b>2.1.4.</b> Support FFPOs to conduct advocacy around climate change related policies and market reforms to regularize prices and subsidies</p>	<p>WVR Work with community leaders at sector level to identify and form Citizens Voice Action (CVA) Groups, Strengthen the capacity of farmers' organizations to conduct advocacy through CVA (Citizen Voice and Action) Groups, Conduct community dialogues for monitoring standards and community score cards and Monitor the implementation of community</p>	<p>2.1.4.1 Work with community leaders at sector level to identify and form Citizens Voice Action (CVA) Groups 2.1.4.2 Strengthen the capacity of farmers' organizations to conduct advocacy through CVA (Citizen Voice and Action) Groups 2.1.4.3: Conduct community dialogues for monitoring standards and community score cards.</p>	<p>1. Reports from CVA Groups 2. Community score cards and reviews</p>

	scorecard action plans through CVA Quarterly Reflection Meetings which will as well include presentations of advocacy papers.	2.1.4.4. Monitoring the implementation of community scorecard action plans through CVA Quarterly Reflection Meetings	
<b>Output 2.2 Enhanced climate resilience of agricultural value chains and commodities</b>			
<b>2.2.1: Tree crop value chain development</b>	Key to sustainable supply of planting materials is a functioning private sector enterprises and sustainable business models. As such, community-managed tree seed enterprises will be established to secure the continued supply of quality seeds for the production of seedlings in nurseries in support of restoration efforts in the province and beyond. This activity builds on farmer technical capacity developed under component 1 output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. which support initial forestry and agroforestry seed production and nursery cultivation. The intention is to transfer some of these responsibilities to the private sector. The transition to private sector ownership will likewise be supported by output 3.3 which will enhance the national seed and seedling supply system and promote climate adaptation through access to high quality and climate resilient planting material.	2.2.1.1 establishment of seed enterprises 2.2.1.2 establishment of nursery enterprises 2.2.1.3 establishment of contractual wood farming	1. Seed enterprises 2. Nursery enterprises 3. Contractual wood farms
<b>2.2.2: Bee product value chain development</b>	An estimated 20 beekeeping cooperatives operate in the Eastern Province or its surroundings. Members of these cooperatives will be trained on improved honey production techniques and value-adding through wax-based products. This involves establishing honey and wax storage stations and associated processing facilities Cooperatives are also an important vehicle for fostering tree growing for improved bee forage. The project will foster interactions between the cooperatives and private companies through business round tables, trade fairs and similar events around honey and products based on beeswax. Each beekeeping cooperative will have established at least 10 ha of diverse bee fodder species in their localities will lead to the establishment of about 25,000 bee forage trees sourced from the nurseries established under component 1. The activity will also introduce improved beehives for at least 50% of the cooperatives and establish the 'Akagera brand'	2.2.2. Strengthening beekeeping cooperatives 2.2.2.2 Improving tree-based bee forage 2.2.2.3 Introduction and distribution of modern beehives 2.2.2.4 'Akagera brand' establishment for landscape labelled honey and wax products	1. Landscape level brand development 2. Bee forage stands 3. Technical capacity for improved beehives management

	for Eastern Province landscape labelled honey and wax products.		
<b>2.2.3: Fodder value chain development</b>	This activity will focus on the development of sustainable business models and establishing livestock feed and fodder landscape restoration enterprises with an emphasis on involving youth and women who will be trained (under activity 2.1.5) to establish and manage such enterprise at district level in groups and cooperatives. The enterprises will harvest livestock feed which is abundant during the rainy season, preserve and package it, and sell it during the dry season.	2.2.3.1 Establishment of livestock feed enterprises and storage areas 2.2.3.2 Establishment of restoration enterprises 2.2.3.3 Proper management of existing cooling and storage stations	1. Livestock feed enterprises 2. Restoration enterprises 3. Milk and milk products storage techniques
<b>2.2.4 Building local capacity and knowledge for climate resilience in value chains</b>	Building local capacity for climate resilience, use of renewable energy facilities and energy efficiency in the targeted value chains will be critical in response to climate change and associated challenges. A short training program will be developed and differ in terms of form and content across the following stakeholder groups: 1) political decision makers, 2) providers of technical, business and financial services, 3) agribusiness and cooperative management (which will be covered under 2.1.3), and 4) farmers. Coordinated with farmer group and cooperative training delivered under activity 2.1.3, the training will be conducted at rural resource centres developed under output 2.2.5	2.2.4.1 Development of training modules on climate-resilient agribusiness 2.2.4.2 Delivery of training modules on climate-resilient agribusiness	1. Training modules developed 2. Community members whose capacity is strengthened.
<b>2.2.5. Establish/Rehabilitate seven rural resource centers and market infrastructures for value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products</b>	To support ongoing delivery of production and marketing services close to the sites of large agroforestry/fruit trees nurseries (under activity 1.1.3), the project will establish or rehabilitate seven rural resource centers, where appropriate and feasible, in FFPOs and linked to State-borne extension services. Service offer will include information on climate resilient production, marketing of products derived from it, and options for accessing public-private funding. Service provision includes ICT-based services and linkages with technical, businesses and financial service providers.	2.2.5.1 Establish rural resource centers that serve as the go to centres for training and learning processes for farmers and local communities.	1. Rural resource centres equipped with the necessary materials to boost resilience at local levels
<b>2.2.6. Trade fairs and business roundtables connecting farmers with other value chains actors for marketing products based on climate-resilient land use</b>	The main task here is to facilitate trade fairs and business roundtables that serve as a networking point for FFPOs, other value chain actors, service providers and investors. It is intended to create exposure of	2.2.6.1. Organize annual trade fairs and business roundtables in Years 2, 3, 4 and 5	1. Trade fairs focusing on portfolio of targeted value chains 2. Business roundtables for specific value chains

	local products to national and global buyers and processors.		
<b>2.2.7</b> ICT supported climate risk, market information and knowledge products for climate resilience in value chains	The activity will include support to the Digital Inclusion in Rwanda" to promote climate resilience in agricultural and tree crop value chains. Activity 2.2.5 will be linked with output 3.2 and provides the direct support to farmers to participate in information sharing and use of knowledge platforms and products. Activities will include, but not limited to, mobile phone updates through short-message services (SMS) and information dissemination through existing mobile applications <sup>134</sup> loaded with the up-to-date climate risk and market information and data on pertinent value chains, as well as citizen science to effectively engage the users with prompt responses and updates.	2.2.7.1 Compile and disseminate market information 2.2.7.2 Establish farmer-to-farmer communication 2.2.7.3 Produce user friendly knowledge products	1. Packages of market information for relevant value chains 2. climate information packages 3. Knowledge products
<b>Output 2.3 Enhanced financial inclusion and investments in climate resilient value chains products</b>			
<b>2.3.1:</b> Financial education and savings mobilization for groups involved in restoration activities and linked with MFIs	Farmers and FFPOs involved in activities under 1.1-1.5 and 2.2 will be educated in financial services and savings to service their businesses. The groups will be linked to MFIs and will be able to receive loans or loan contributions for example for equipment	2.3.1.1 Financial education and introduction to financial services 2.3.1.2 Savings mobilization and linking to MFIs 2.3.1.3 Develop group loan products for cost sharing to acquire envisaged equipment, for example ICS access for targeted households. 2.3.1.4 Evaluation of mechanism and potentially develop product under 2.3.3	1. Financial education package for financial services providers. 2. Savings linkage model with MFIs, 3. Cost sharing modalities, including matching loans for equipment – Evaluation report report
<b>2.3.2:</b> Promote and upscale agri-finance products of MFIs (maize, beans and rice) including water collection, planting of trees, soil erosion mitigation	This activity focuses on including climate resilient methods of land management into mainstream agricultural products which are maize, rice and beans. ICCO works already with MFIs on these crops and also knows the value chains well. The activity focuses on integrating indicators to assess improved methods of land management farmers undertake alongside with the production. Eventually they will get an incentive in form of faster and bigger loans	2.3.2.1 Training MFIs staff 2.3.2.2 Include indicators in credit assessment 2.3.2.3 Establish monitoring system to verify indicators 2.3.2.4. Test revised products 2.3.2.5 Evaluate revised products for mainstreaming	1. Training package for MFIs on climate resilient farming/ landscape restoration etc 2. Clear climate sensitive indicator included in loan assessment 3. Monitoring system to report on indicators in place (GIS?) 4. Testing report available 5. Evaluation report available
<b>2.3.3</b> Detailed and comprehensive scoping of financial service potential in the respective value chain for detailed product design and development.	In-depth analysis of the three prospective value chains and financial flows in the chain (including informal and embedded finances) will inform financial product development. Key financial gaps will be identified along with required market linkages for finance in the chain (POs, companies and financial service providers) * this analysis is very time sensitive and needs to be	2.3.3.1 Screening products and services 2.3.3.2 Design products and services 2.3.3.3 Facilitate linkages between chain actors and financial service providers	1.A detailed report on financial flows, profit opportunities and financial gaps 2. Draft design of key relevant financial products in collaboration with chain actors and MFIs 3. Linkages between key chain actors and financial service providers established. These linkages can serve as alternative securities for eventual financial products

<sup>134</sup> Existing mobile applications will include: "Cure and feed your livestock", "eNtrifood", "Weather and crop calendar" and "AgriMarketplace"

	undertaken no longer than three months before the product development process starts		
<b>2.3.4:</b> Supporting MFI to design and pilot test financial products for the selected value chains	Financial products are designed in detail, approved by the management and board of financial service providers. Detailed client and staff training packages are designed and implemented and the trajectory for pilot testing of financial products is started. The financial institutions capacity will be strengthened in key domains: risk management, portfolio management and social performance.	2.3.4.1 Approval of products and services 2.3.4.2 Mobilization and education of savings groups 2.3.4.3 Sensitization and financial education of saving groups, already trained on climate impact, to find fund facilities to implement their solutions 2.3.4.4 Training of staff and clients 2.3.4.5 Pilot testing and monitoring products 2.3.4.6 Capacity building of 3 financial institutions in key areas: risk management, portfolio management and social performance	1. Financial products approved for pilot testing by each MFI 2. Client and staff training packages designed and implemented including climate resilient methods of agriculture and monitoring of the VCs 3. Pilot test trajectories are started with all MFIs and regularly monitored 4. Capacity of the financial institutions are strengthened in key areas such as risk management, social performance and portfolio management.
<b>2.3.5:</b> Evaluate the financial products	After the pilot tests, the products are reviewed on: -Client satisfaction with the products terms and conditions -Relevance for climate resilient methods and impact on climate resilience -Internal capacity of MFI to incorporate the products in a sustainable manner - Upscaling possibilities identified	2.3.5.1 Evaluate financial product 2.3.5.2 Assess and adapt financial sustainability of product 2.3.5.3 Confirm products for upscaling at MFI level	1. Product evaluation reports on client satisfaction and impact on climate resilience. 2. Internal reports on MFIs potential and challenges to incorporate and grow the new products
<b>2.3.6:</b> Implement the roll out and upscaling plan of financial products developed	-MFIs will be guided to mainstream the products in their operations based on the evaluation reports. Organizational mainstreaming of products includes: -Adapting their lending procedures to include new products, -install in-house training unit at MFI level -Install digital tools such as A-CAT and data management systems to support new products.	2.3.6.1 Adapt product for mainstreaming at branch and national level 2.3.6.2 Develop each MFI capacity to replicate product 2.3.6.3 Digitalization of tools and systems to support the financial products	1. Updated procedural manuals in place at MFI level 2. In house training unit per financial service provider to replicate products for existing and new staff 3. Supportive digital and data management systems in place to properly manage new products
<b>2.3.7:</b> Facilitate impact investors to engage in investment for SMEs in the relevant value chains and connect to insurance companies	This activity includes scoping of prospective investors, identifying and developing attractive business propositions for both financial service providers and SME's as well as guide investors through the process of due diligence resulting in conclusive funding contracts. Awareness is raised among the financial institutions on agri-insurance available.	2.3.7.1 Business proposals development 2.3.7.2 Identification of investors and Due diligence 2.3.7.3 Financing contracts 2.3.7.4 Linkage with agri-insurance scheme	1. Business proposals developed for interested funders. 2. Organize ratings for prospective investees 3. Successful conclusion of due diligence process 4. Funding contracts in place for 3 MFIs 5. Funding contract in place for 3 MFIs 6. MFIs are aware of agri-insurance services available.
<b>2.3.8:</b> Facilitate learning and sharing for replication in the financial sector	In collaboration with other output teams, the ICCO financial team will disseminate relevant experiences to the broader financial sector who might be interested to replicate products and services targeting climate resilient financial products. This will be done in a way that competitiveness of selected MFIs will not be decreased but to create an interest at finance industry-level for climate-resilient financial products.	2.3.8.1 Regular collaboration with all program stakeholders and chain actors to tune up all implementation activities. 2.3.8.2 Organize learning events on relevant financial products 2.3.8.3 Introduce financial service perspectives in regular program reporting and planning 2.3.8.4 Organize financial sectors seminars to share lessons learned and solicit interest of other financial sector actors	1. Report and action plans from learning events 2. Financial services incorporated in project reports and plans 3. Sector wide knowledge, understanding and inspiration to finance climate resilient interventions shown through reports and PR materials

<b>Component 3. Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels.</b>			
<b>Output 3.1 Strengthened gender-responsive climate resilience for coordination cross-sectoral planning &amp; community landscape restoration plans developed</b>			
<b>3.1.1</b> Organize and facilitate 10 multi-stakeholder workshops to identify and integrate climate resilience metrics into 35 annual district development strategies and performance contracts	Supporting the integration of climate resilience metrics into district development strategies and annual performance contracts through the facilitation of joint planning workshops.	3.1.1.1 Organise and facilitate annual planning of restoration interventions 3.1.1.2 Organise and facilitate annual evaluation and setting up of performance targets	1. annual plans for restoration interventions in component 1 2. annual evaluations
<b>3.1.2</b> Hold monthly round tables to facilitate the collaboration for adaptation actions between institutions in charge of agriculture and agroforestry	Strengthen collaborative efforts, in particular between institutions in charge of agriculture and agroforestry (i.e. MINAGRI, RAB and RFA) to encourage synergies and avoid overlapping mandates and redundancy in different climate resilience interventions. The involved staff at both national and local levels shall be empowered to readily share information and activity plans through regular (e.g. monthly exchange) communication.	3.1.2.1 Hold monthly round tables with both national and district administrations in Eastern Province. 3.1.2.2 Facilitate discussions and provide technical support in decision-making for cross-sectoral collaborative efforts at landscape scale.	1. Round table and technical support meeting notes
<b>3.1.3</b> Deliver 5 training sessions at central and district level, to enhance capacities for funding mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions	Training of technical staff including agriculture, livestock and forestry extension agents and planners on climate risks and their implications for cross-sectoral aspects. District level planners will also be better equipped to access funding for adaptation actions from FONERWA and other sources.	3.1.3.1 Develop curricula and training materials on climate risks for the sectors agriculture and forestry and adaptation solutions with cross-sectoral implications. 3.1.3.2 Deliver in collaboration with other partners 10 training sessions for 35 people.	1. training curricula 2 training material
<b>3.1.4</b> Provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of a cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanism for climate resilient actions	Organisation of knowledge exchange on cross-sectoral monitoring and evaluation.	3.1.4.1 Organize and facilitate cross sectoral annual monitoring and reporting workshops 3.1.4.2 Support joint annual knowledge sharing events (forum) for technicians, decision-makers, planners, policy-makers and landscape restoration managers 3.1.4.3 Carry out joint 40 (2 times per quarter) field interventions by mixed teams of development agents, in particular RFA and RAB	1. Annual monitoring and reporting workshop materials 2. Knowledge sharing events materials and products 3. 40 field intervention reports
<b>3.1.5</b> Identify and train cross-sectoral teams of technicians to become landscape restoration planners and managers in collaboration with communities	Strengthen the capacity of the cross-sectoral teams of technicians in the East Province for better outreach beyond the project sites, promotion scaling-up of landscape restoration for climate resilience.	3.1.5.1 Identify cross-sectoral teams of technicians to be trained and become landscape restoration planners and managers 3.1.5.2 Organize training materials on planning and implementation of integrated landscape restoration 3.1.5.3 Undertake training of selected teams of technicians on integrated landscape restoration	1. Report identifying targeted cross sectoral teams 2. Training materials/manual for integrated landscape restoration
<b>3.1.6</b> Collaborate with communities to define priority criteria and select primary target intervention areas to restore ecological functionality	Organize demonstrating activities at the pilot sites to present intervention results to decision-makers and planners to upscale	3.1.6.1 Identify and assess actors in community restoration plans 3.1.6.2 Update primary target intervention areas on maps	1. Report identifying and assessing actors in community restoration plans 2. Updated maps of intervention areas

	or replicate interventions in other parts of the country.	3.1.6.3 Refine in collaboration with communities, priority criteria for landscape restoration	3. Manual for prioritisation criteria for landscape restoration
3.1.7 Train 28 staff in the district authorities and provide technical assistance for the preparation of 7 landscape restoration plans with climate resilience protocols / technical packages at the district level	Assist districts authorities to prepare 7 landscape restoration plans (one per district). This will involve not only training but also provide technical assistance, logistics, acquisition of satellite imagery, GIS system and other surveying means, and guidance in terms of technical analyses as well as economic and financial assessment.	3.1.7.1 Facilitate logistics and acquisition of satellite imagery, GIS system and other surveying equipment 3.1.7.2 Organize and facilitate training of 28 district staff (4 per district) in operating acquired technical tools and systems 3.1.7.3 Provide guidance in terms of technical analyses as well as economic and financial assessment	1. Satellite imagery (digital) 2. GIS system and survey equipment recommendations report 3. Training manual for operating technical tools and systems 4. Training manual/guidelines for economic/financial analysis
<b>Output 3.2 Enhanced and coordinated knowledge and information systems for decision and negotiation support</b>			
3.2.1 Improve existing knowledge and information systems to ensure effective integration of climate risk related data to support climate informed decision making.	Support the revival and establishment information systems that will enable easy access to knowledge and information by project beneficiaries and stakeholders. Such information systems may include FLR monitoring systems, Climate early warning systems and Knowledge/information exchange systems. The project will first conduct an updated gap analysis on the status of knowledge and information systems on climate resilience in the Eastern Province and then determine the needs in terms of technical and financial assistance to update and improve the knowledge and information systems in the Eastern Province to support climate resilience activities.	3.2.1.1. Conduct an updated gap analysis on the status of knowledge and information systems on climate resilience in the Eastern Province 3.2.1.2 Determine the needs in terms of technical and financial assistance to update and improve the knowledge and information systems in the Eastern Province to support climate resilience activities 3.2.1.3 Improve, and where necessary, establish new communication channels between the existing information platforms	1. Updated gap analysis report on knowledge and information systems 2. Needs assessment report for technical and financial assistance for improving knowledge and information systems for climate resilience activities 3. Reports on established platforms and their design, implementation and user guidelines
3.2.2 Organize 4 trainings for 18 staff (14 from districts, 1 from RAB, 1 from RFA, 1 from RLMUA and 1 from Meteo-Rwanda) on managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects	Identify knowledge needs for managing information systems with integrated climate information. Conduct training for technical experts.	3.2.2.1 Carry out training needs assessment for different information systems 3.2.2.2. Organize and facilitate training of staff operating the knowledge and information systems in Eastern Province 3.2.2.3 Follow up performance of trained staff and support maintenance of established or revived information systems	1. Training needs assessment for different types of information system. 2. Training manuals/guidelines for different information systems 3. Performance review of trained staff and systems
<b>Output 3.3 Seed and seedling supply systems are enhanced to provide diverse climate adapted species and varieties</b>			
3.3.1 Integrate climate change aspects in policies and strategies for the seed sector and develop business models to promote climate resilient varieties	Enhance the enabling conditions for strengthening the seed sector and promoting climate resilient seed and seedling varieties. This will be achieved by conducting an assessment is to analyse the needs and opportunities for the growth of the sector, the actors, and influential factors in the agribusiness system. The project will identify appropriate business models for seed supply in order to develop business development	3.3.1.1 Conduct situational assessment on the seed and seedling sector to identify opportunities for promoting climate resilient varieties and development of climate proof business models. 3.3.1.2 Assess sector policies and legal framework to identify entry points and integrate climate change aspects to promote climate resilient seed and seedling varieties.	1. Situation assessment report of seed and seedling sector 2. Assessment report of seed sector legal frameworks 3. Demand supply scenario studies for climate resilient tree species 4. Seed promotion material 5. Report on identified seed marketing associations/networks and recommendations

	services to promote climate resilient seeds and seedlings.	3.3.1.3 Support establishment of public-private collaboration platforms based on demand-supply scenarios developed for tree species priority groups, based on which location and size of seed sources to be established can be determined, and quality material promoted through the most appropriate channels of supply, including possible seed marketing associations/networks.	
<b>3.3.2</b> Prepare climate informed maps and information portal for habitat suitability for up to 100 climate resilient tree and crop species in Rwanda	Provide the knowledge and information required to establish a national modality for conservation, improvement and utilization of tree genetic resources, leading to establishment of improved seed sources <i>cum</i> conservation areas, as well as delivery of germplasm of the priority climate resilient tree species in Rwanda. The generation of the maps will be based on climate suitability modelling, and knowledge of genetic differentiation from field trials and genomic studies.	3.3.2.1 Prepare high resolution maps for habitat suitability and recommendation domains for up to 100 priority tree and crop species in Rwanda. 3.3.2.2 Document important patterns of genetic differentiation of selected indigenous species to identify climate resilience characteristics and potential for climate adaptation 3.3.2.3 Develop and introduce a user-friendly decision support system and interactive information portal (“what to plant where”), allowing stakeholders to make informed choices regarding the best-suited tree species and their seed sources location for all relevant sites and functions. .	1. High resolution maps for habitat suitability for up to 100 priority tree species 2. Reports on important patters of genetic variation to identify climate resilient characteristics 3. Website / platform 4. Decision support tool (MS Excel)
<b>3.3.3</b> Design and establish a national-level breeding programme for up to 25 climate resilient priority species of fruit, food, fodder and timber species	Conduct trainings and education modules for national and grassroot actors on climate resilient seeds, germplasm handling, phytosanitary regulations to raise awareness and improve on material sourcing, storage, need for documentation and management of invasive species. Technical backstopping will be offered to nursery operators on proper planting material handling to reduce pest and disease problems at the nursery stage and mix up of varieties for different ecological settings. The activity will further identify existing- and establish new seed production <i>cum</i> conservation areas of the priority tree species in Rwanda with focus on the Eastern Region. The project will design a breeding programme for up to 25 priority species, including identification of distribution and deployment zones - considering climate change; and including design, establishment, management and use of breeding seedling orchards (BSOs) for selected model species.	3.3.3.1 Design a breeding programme for up to 25 priority species, including identification of distribution and deployment zones based on climate information 3.3.3.2 Range wide acquisition of priority species from their distribution area, including procurement of superior fruit planting materials and develop germplasm exchange protocols/agreements with regional and international research and development bodies; and range wide collections of plus tree families (from natural stands as well as possible landraces) complementing existing collections 3.3.3.3 Design and establish mother blocks and BSOs in relevant deployment zones. 3.3.3.4 Assess, manage and use the mother blocks and BSOs for breeding, acquisition of vegetative propagules and seed procurement.	1. Breeding programme design documents 2. Seed and germplasm exchange protocol documents and agreements 3. Design documents of mother blocks 4. Seed procurement protocol 5. Catalogue with tailored and gender-sensitive breeding programme adaptation measures
<b>3.3.4</b> Conduct 12 trainings for six multi-agency working groups on	Raise awareness and conduct trainings for district and national sectoral working groups and	3.3.4.1 Conduct training needs assessment for key stakeholders to develop climate resilient seed	1. Training needs assessment for seed supply systems

<p>seed-seedlings and climate adaptation</p>	<p>district level NGO coordination board on matters concerning diverse quality seed and climate resilience. Trainings may include (i) short course on developing climate resilient seed and seedling systems for national and local institutions conducted covering decision support tools on climate adaptation and plant varietal suitability mapping, (ii) trainings of trainers on germplasm handling, phytosanitary regulations, and (iii) development of 'nursery hygiene' best practices to manage pest and disease problems, depending on the needs identified</p>	<p>and seedlings supply systems with the establishment of a tree seed network of local and national stakeholders; and assess the need for introduction of climate proof standards in existing tree germplasm facilities 3.3.4.2 Conduct 12 trainings for 6 multi-agency working groups in relevant methods and relevant technologies in climate resilient tree seed procurement, nursery development and business operation as well as extension of knowledge to target beneficiaries. 3.3.4.3 Prepare, publish and distribute training, extension and information material in all aspects of the program.</p>	<p>2. Training manual and materials for climate resilience tree seed procurement 3. Training manual/guidelines and materials for nursery development and business operation 4. Published training and extension information on seeds and climate adaptation</p>
<p><b>Output 3.4 Evidence from best practices generated and disseminated</b></p>			
<p><b>3.4.1</b> Produce 6 research publications on the role of agroforestry systems for building climate resilience in semi-arid landscapes</p>	<p>document research results on a specific set of research questions related to the role of agroforestry for increasing resilience of semi-arid landscapes. While the initial phases of activities have been selected under Output 1, the outcomes from this research will be used to inform ongoing on-the-ground activities under Output 1 to improve the projects impact over time as well as to inform policy revision and formulation under Output 3.</p>	<p>3.4.1.1 Conduct a field research and survey to assess the different agroforestry practices in the Eastern Province 3.4.1.2 Assess the productivity characteristics of the identified types of agroforestry systems and develop a framework for evaluation 3.4.1.3 Determine the effect of agroforestry trees on biodiversity richness 3.4.1.4 Estimate the carbon sequestration potential by different agroforestry systems via dendrometry, tree ring analysis and tree growth studies 3.4.1.5 Assess the available knowledge about the effect of trees on water balance in semi-arid landscape to provide baseline information 3.4.1.6 Assess the role of agroforestry systems for the dynamics of the microclimate 3.4.1.7 Conduct scenarios to determine trade-offs of agroforestry systems</p>	<p>1. Field research and survey report on agroforestry practices in EP 2. Assessment report on productivity characteristics of agroforestry systems 3. framework for evaluation of agroforestry systems 4. Carbon sequestration report through tree ring analysis 5. Report on water balance Scenario report on different agroforestry systems 6. Report on agroforestry systems and micro climate</p>
<p>3.4.2 Produce 2 publications on the role of agroforestry systems for food security and building socio-economic resilience of local communities.</p>	<p>Analyze the value chains in selected landscapes of the Eastern Province and identify the different financing options for high nutritious agroforestry products, identifying the various organizational and institutional arrangements which support value chain development as well as assessing and profiling the associated business opportunities. The initially considered commodities for the value chains include fruit, nuts.</p>	<p>3.4.2.1 Identify high nutritious (fruits/nuts/fodder) value chains and characterise at least 4 with high potential for building resilience to the local population 3.4.2.2 Market analysis for selected potential value chains analysed</p>	<p>1. 4 reports on value chains for building resilience of local populations 2. Market analysis for the 4 selected value chains</p>
<p><b>3.4.3</b> Locally test user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and produce 4 knowledge</p>	<p>This activity will focus on producing inventory of available ICS technologies in the project</p>	<p>3.4.3.1 Conduct baseline studies on availability and accessibility of</p>	<p>1. Baseline studies on biomass 2. Inventory report on ICS</p>

<p>materials to train 6 local producers and 12 national/district staff and inform best practices</p>	<p>area and documentation of stove characteristics, including efficiency, fuel consumption, health effects, cooking behaviours, and user acceptability will be assessed through in-depth interviews and focus groups. Project experts will carry out laboratory testing of the most promising ICS efficiency focusing on gas emission and acceptability by farmers. Efficient and low gas emission selected models of ICS will further be tested in kitchen participatory testing at households' level and compared to traditional cook stoves (3 stones stove). Finally, financial analysis and cost-benefit simulations for assessing the net benefits of changes in ICS technologies will be conducted to demonstrate how the economic case for ICS is contextual, pointing to the households' choice among ICS. A training will support local artisans and small-scale business entrepreneurs, composed of youth and women, in design and adaptation of their models based on user's feedback</p>	<p>biomass fuel in the Eastern Province 3.4.3.2 Prepare inventory on the efficient ICS best adapted to raw material availability and user appreciation in the Eastern Province 3.4.3.3 Train 6 local producers in design and technology development for ICS</p>	<p>3. Training materials for local ICS producers</p>
<p><b>3.4.4</b> Produce 4 knowledge and research materials on the socio-economic barriers to adoption of climate resilient practices for land restoration and identified opportunities for economic incentives.</p>	<p>This activity will focus on producing studies on (i) barriers for low adoption of agroforestry and (ii) socio-economic benefits from agroforestry to inform future actions and policies. The project will establish a large-scale experiment in participatory development that emphasises local technology based on farmer-led testing of agroforestry options, where farmers themselves select agroforestry technologies, implement the field tests and assume responsibility for disseminating the results locally. An evaluation the on-farm agroforestry plots will provide useful supplementary information for the design of improved agroforestry systems.</p>	<p>3.4.4.1 Assess the barriers/causes to low adoption of agroforestry for building resilience in semi-arid landscapes 3.4.4.2 Assess socio-economic benefits from agroforestry systems and identify incentive mechanisms for farmers 3.4.4.3 Test different kind of extension mechanisms as one of the barriers, and analyze answer from farmer to each system</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barrier assessment report of low adoption of agroforestry</li> <li>2. Assessment/analysis report of socio-economic benefits of agroforestry</li> <li>3. Report and financial/economic analysis of Identified incentive mechanisms for farmers</li> <li>3. Market study / consumer preference survey on incentives</li> </ol>
<p><b>3.4.5</b> Conduct 8 capacity building sessions and develop 8 knowledge sharing tools to foster scaling-up of agroforestry systems for climate resilient landscapes and promote sustainable use of biomass energy.</p>	<p>This activity will focus on improving the monitoring system and capacity for the agroforestry activities. The project experts will review and test the existing M&amp;E system to understand the gaps and weaknesses that need to be improved. Indicators for agroforestry monitoring will developed with active participation of key actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries' groups. The right tools and methods to measure indicators will be selected in a participatory manner to ensure common understanding and responsibility among agroforestry stakeholders. Policy support tools</p>	<p>3.4.5.1 Agroforestry monitoring capacity enhanced 3.4.5.2 Develop 8 of knowledge sharing tools to improve up-take of research for policy and practice 3.4.5.3 Conduct 8 training sessions for extension services and other relevant actors on incentive mechanisms in agroforestry sector 3.4.5.4 National capacity in ICS testing and standardisation improved. 3.4.5.5 Train four PhD students on applying research methodologies for agroforestry systems to strengthen national</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training materials on monitoring</li> <li>2. Outline of 8 knowledge sharing tools</li> <li>3. 8 training session materials for extension services on incentive mechanisms</li> <li>4. Training manual on ICS testing and standardisation</li> <li>5. Training report for PhD students and their applied research outputs</li> </ol>

	for agroforestry monitoring and evaluation will be developed to ensure that agroforestry M&E system is integrated into the overall planning of land use.	research capacity and excellence in the field	
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<p>E.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)</p>
<p><i>Besides the arrangements (e.g. annual performance reports) laid out in AMA, please give a summary of the project/programme specific arrangements for monitoring and evaluation. Please provide the types of interim and final evaluations. Describe Accredited Entity (AE) project reporting relationships, including to the NDA/Focal Point and between AE and Executing Entity (EE) as relevant, identifying reporting obligations from the EE to the AE. This should relate to the frequency of reporting on project indicators, implementation challenges and financial status.</i></p> <p>The activities on monitoring, action learning, evaluation and reporting are incorporated Component 3. IUCN will lead this activity through the development and implementation of a monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning (MERL) system. The key elements of the project's monitoring, reporting and evaluation system are outlined below and mainstreamed by project actors in the inception phase.</p> <p>The project logical framework outlines the expected results, indicators, means of verification, baseline values and target values at mid-term and end-term.</p> <p><b>(a) Data collection, management and reporting system:</b> A fit-for-purpose data collection, management and reporting system will be deployed. Progress reporting undertaken by the PMU will be on annual and semi-annual basis throughout the life of the programme. The annual/semi-annual reports will provide information on the performance of the project against planned activities and set targets. Reports will also provide details on the project achievements, evidence of success during the reporting period, constraints during implementation and how they were addressed. Reporting results will help strategize interventions within the project logic model and allow for adaptive project management to respond to needs. Reports will also include a compilation of lessons learned, adaptive management, and financial expenditure statements. Mobile data collection apps will be integrated and used in conjunction with tablet technology particularly for forestry and agroforestry management proposed under component 1. <b>(b) Methodology and tools for monitoring and reporting of key outcomes:</b></p> <p>In monitoring project results, project managers and independent assessors will utilize various tools and methodologies to measure and monitor the three key outcomes of the programme. The main tools include Participatory Assessment of Land Degradation and Sustainable Land management in Grassland and Pastoral Systems -PRAGA<sup>135</sup>, Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED)<sup>136</sup>, Saiku<sup>137</sup> and InVEST.<sup>138</sup> These tools are widely used by IUCN, are user friendly and customizable for specific data collection and analysis. They will be used as tools to monitor biophysical changes in the landscapes and therefore will help inform the indicators for use in project M&amp;E.</p> <p>The main methodological approaches will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory rangeland assessments, combined with remote sensing to specifically monitor areas covered by rehabilitated/protected ecosystems;</li> <li>• Regular field/site monitoring visits to document and validate the number and coverage of ecosystem-based adaptation systems that have been established/enhanced through programme activities;</li> <li>• Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey to monitor programme beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Scorecards to assess degree of awareness and integration of climate change to national and sector plans; and</li> <li>• Vulnerability assessments to monitor changes in adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks.</li> </ul>

<sup>135</sup> <https://www.iucn.org/theme/ecosystem-management/our-work/global-drylands-initiative/gdi-projects/participatory-assessment-land-degradation-and-sustainable-land-management-grassland-and-pastoral-systems-praga>

<sup>136</sup> <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/shared>

<sup>137</sup> Saiku Server is a web-based open source software that facilitates data visualization and data querying. [www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth/tutorials/saiku.html](http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth/tutorials/saiku.html)

<sup>138</sup> InVEST is an ecosystem services analysis and mapping tool that is effective for balancing competing environmental and economic goals.

**(c) Outputs:** A simple progress ranking tool will be used to assess the delivery of project outputs. This ranking tool will be part of the project results dashboard. A description of the progress ranking tool is provided below:

Ranking	Description	Criteria
1	Above expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities and results exceed workplan targets</li> <li>There have been significant time and/or resource efficiencies</li> <li>Results are being achieved significantly faster than expected</li> <li>Project activities have contributed to unexpected positive results (e.g. among non-target beneficiaries, or outside target areas)</li> </ul>
2	On target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities and results align with workplan</li> </ul>
3	Below expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities and results fall below workplan targets</li> <li>There are significant delays in delivery</li> <li>There are significant delays in achieving results</li> <li>Results are significantly lower than expected</li> </ul>
4	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities and results have been completed</li> <li>(No further reporting is required)</li> </ul>
5	Cancelled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities have been cancelled (a justification should be provided)</li> </ul>

**(d) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan:** IUCN has overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of the project and these responsibilities will be detailed in the M&E Plan. IUCN will report to the GCF as follows:

(a) Annual performance reports (APRs), including financial management reports, which will include dates and amounts disbursed for each funded activity and compliance with financial covenants; and

(b) An interim evaluation report and a final evaluation report for the project. The evaluations will assess the performance of the project against its project results which include the relevant GCF investment framework criteria, including financial/economic performance as part of the project efficiency and effectiveness criterion.

The APR will include a narrative report (with supporting data) on implementation progress based on the logical framework in the project, including a report on ESMS as well as gender. The report will be aligned with the modalities set out in the GCF results management framework and its performance measurement frameworks.

The M&E plan will detail the tools mentioned above including the progress ranking tool, the KAP survey, the policy influence scorecard, PRAGA, SHARED, Saiku, InVest, DevResults and will have set targets for specific deliverables

## F. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

### F.1. Risk factors and mitigations measures (max. 3 pages)

Please describe financial, technical, operational, macroeconomic/political, money laundering/terrorist financing (ML/TF), sanctions, prohibited practices, and other risks that might prevent the project/programme objectives from being achieved. Also describe the proposed risk mitigation measures. Insert additional rows if necessary.

For probability: High has significant probability, Medium has moderate probability, Low has negligible probability

For impact: High has significant impact, Medium has moderate impact, Low has negligible impact

Prohibited practices include abuse, conflict of interest, corruption, retaliation against whistleblowers or witnesses, as well as fraudulent, coercive, collusive, and obstructive practices

#### Selected Risk Factor 1

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Low
Description		
Inefficient data collection processes limit effective monitoring and reporting.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
IUCN and ICRAF will assist with the development of tools and methodologies for efficient data collection. The PMU will build the capacity of staff and targeted personnel, and the project will invest in technical capacity building for beneficiaries.		

#### Selected Risk Factor 2

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Low
Description		
Limited availability of qualified human resources with the necessary experience to manage issues concerning risk, governance, landscape management approaches and others.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project will strive to hire qualified personnel with the required experience to deliver on the needs of the project and uphold IUCN standards. The personnel selection process will be rigorous and will account for gender equity and social inclusion. This will ensure that the project has qualified professional teams to make up the Program Management Unit and field staff. Trained technical staff in the PMU will lead the training of project personnel in the project areas (community extension workers) to facilitate the implementation of project activities and ensure the expected outcomes and impacts from the project.		

#### Selected Risk Factor 3

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Medium
Description		
Natural disaster and extreme climate-induced events such as prolonged droughts or higher frequency of drought as well as torrential rainfalls destroy or delay project interventions		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project is designed to operate within the context of recurrent drought, and it is likely that drought will occur during the project period. The occurrence of drought will inevitably have consequences for project delivery but will also strengthen support for the role of the project in mitigating such risks in the long-term. Enhanced information and early warning systems will strengthen drought management while restoration of natural resources in drought will reinforce adaptive capacity and demonstrate the value of the project. Additional livelihood activities will also reinforce adaptive capacities and resilience. The project will develop planning tools that are explicitly designed to mitigate this recurrent risk.		

#### Selected Risk Factor 4

Category	Probability	Impact

Other	Low	Medium
Description		
<p>Social risks related to potential peoples' equity and access to project benefits, , including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk of unjustified preferential treatment when selecting sites and beneficiaries of project services</li> <li>- Risk of discrimination or unjustified preferential treatment when choosing farmer as promoters/ facilitators and when selecting farmers to participate in training</li> <li>- Risk of excluding gender groups through design of training measures (e.g. timing of training, composition of groups etc.)</li> <li>- Risk of unjustified preferential treatment in case owner of the plots will receive benefits and as such would benefit from privileged treatment.</li> <li>- Risk of impacting vulnerable groups whose livelihood depend on forest resources or on biomass resources from the buffer zones</li> <li>- Potential risk of discrimination or preferential treatment when selecting the FMUs that will benefits from project services and resources.</li> <li>- Potential risk of discrimination or preferential treatment when distributing tree seedlings</li> <li>- Potential risk of discrimination or preferential treatment when distributing water tanks and constructing troughs</li> <li>- Risk of unjustified preferential treatment and elite capture in the distribution of the ICSs (e.g. per credit or subsidy)</li> </ul>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<p>Through in-depth consultations with communities and stakeholders during the proposal development process and throughout project implementation, and through the engagement of community leaders, this project will ensure that no activity will exacerbate existing inequities. This project will promote the equitable access to activities and assets by youth, elders and women in targeted communities. A rigorous methodology for beneficiaries' selection is in place to ensure the equitable access of the most vulnerable people to the project's benefits Gender sensitive approaches will be taken in training activities. In relevant activities, the Ubudehe social categorization will be taken into consideration, established by the Ministry of Local Government and the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Communities periodically rank the households in their area on a scale of 1 to 6 according to their perceived poverty and vulnerability status, with a score of 1 being the most vulnerable and 6 the least. This will ensure that the social status of the target group is appropriately taken into consideration. Where appropriate, the project will make use of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms such as gacaca and abunzi.</p> <p>More details on mitigation of social risks are provided in the ESMF.</p>		
<b>Selected Risk Factor 5</b>		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Medium
Description		
Inadequate operational capacity to support the introduction of the proposed project approaches		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<p>The project aims to build the resilience in the landscape and strengthen the adaptive capacity of men and women in the Eastern Province. These communities will be dependent on the additional capacity that the project will provide in order to address the climate change challenges they face and builds sustainable and resilient livelihood. The required operational capacity has been identified through project design and planning, and the various institutions involved have committed to provide the support essential to success. Each of the sectors will be fully represented by the relevant line ministries. The risk of this capacity not being available is considered low, given that all project plans are clearly aligned with the evolving strategies of the relevant line ministries, which in turn are clearly aligned with national priorities. The levels of support required will be continually monitored and adjusted through the project's M&amp;E system. In the unlikely event of capacity gaps arising, these will be addressed through the cross-sectoral project governance system, reflecting the shared responsibility for the success of the project.</p>		
<b>Selected Risk Factor 6</b>		
Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	Medium
Description		

<p>The project governance mechanisms fail to bring about the necessary collaborative work and/or the new institutional systems for climate-responsive planning and development. For example, potential conflict between communities who are claiming ownership on the state land</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure(s)</p>		
<p>A key element of the project is the participative planning that will bring about cross-sectoral integration and institutionalization of new systems for climate-responsive planning and development. This implies the need good governance and adoption of effective coordination mechanisms. The project design considers collaborative mechanisms such as cross-sectoral thematic tables and development of cross-sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure that enabling factors for cross-sectoral collaboration are at place. Should difficulties be encountered in introducing necessary changes, the cross-sectoral project governance mechanisms will provide a forum in which the nature of obstacles can be determined, and political solutions can be conceived. This is expected to minimize the likelihood of occurrence of silo approach in climate-responsive planning and development across implementing entities.</p>		
<p>The risk of conflict over land ownership is considered low risk because the project will carry out spatial mapping of the state forest land in an open and transparent way through community meetings; this will involve recording any existing land title of all adjacent land owners and achieve common agreement on boundaries. Such community land consultation meetings are common practice in Rwanda; they have proven effective for preventing or solving potential disputes over land ownership</p>		
<p><b>Selected Risk Factor 7</b></p>		
<p>Category</p>	<p>Probability</p>	<p>Impact</p>
<p>Technical and operational</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Description</p>		
<p>Lack of engagement of producers to coordinate production planning and market access may result in maintenance of the status quo (low prices, quality and reliability).</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure(s)</p>		
<p>The project will engage farmers who demonstrate willingness and commitment to participate in demand-driven activities. These groups will be screened; their strengths and weaknesses identified, and the organizational strengthening activities of the Project will improve their functioning. In the consultation process smallholder farmers showed high interest in the activities relevant to value chains, therefore probability of occurrence is low.</p>		
<p><b>Selected Risk Factor 8</b></p>		
<p>Category</p>	<p>Probability</p>	<p>Impact</p>
<p>Technical and operational</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Description</p>		
<p>The project does not include any activities that require physical displacement (resettlement) or involuntary taking of land (land acquisition). However, there is a possibility that restoration measures implemented in the three land use systems (i) state and district owned tree plantations, (ii) road side and shoreline areas and (iii) the buffer zone of the Akagera National Park might require new access restrictions or strengthening enforcement of existing access restrictions. While the restoration and forest management practices are expected to increase the productivity of woodlots and tree plantations and through elevated supply capacities bring down costs for woody biomass and as such household expenditures (in particular for cooking fuel), for restoration measures to be effective, often temporary restrictions on the use of forest land and resources are required. This might affect the livelihood of vulnerable people who are highly dependent on these forest resources and display a low adaptive capacity.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure(s)</p>		
<p>To identify, avoid and address livelihood impacts from access restrictions a Process Framework (PF) has been developed. In adherence with the ESMS Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions the PF includes a dedicated social impact assessment; it further establishes the need to direct project benefits to people affected by access restrictions and in case this was not sufficient to restore their livelihoods, the requirement to provide additional mitigations measures (see Annex 5 of the ESMF).</p>		
<p><b>Selected Risk Factor 9</b></p>		
<p>Category</p>	<p>Probability</p>	<p>Impact</p>
<p>Other</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Description</p>		

Environmental risks include:

- Impacts on biodiversity from non-native species with risk of developing invasive characteristics
- Water use for irrigation of nurseries /abstraction from local sources incl. ground water sources potentially affecting water table.
- Negative impact on water balance in the watershed due to the use of water competitive Eucalyptus.
- Risk of fires propagation into the new restored tree plantation, caused by accidental fires from nearby shrubland

Mitigation Measure(s)

Table 20 in the FS lists the species that have been pre-selected for the agroforestry systems and in Annex 1 the FS provides a list of pre-selected tree and shrub species per intervention. This work will be further refined under Output 3.3 which enhances the seed and seedling supply systems to provide diverse climate adapted species and varieties and includes the production of instructive materials on tree selection to control risks related to invasive species.

For forest restoration, the project will continue with plant eucalyptus or pine species as these are already there and focus on effective management of existing poorly managed forests including establishing new markets and long-term buyer relations. While it is recognized that existing species composition includes exotic with impacts on local soil moisture, light availability, fire patterns, nitrogen mineralization rates and soil chemistry, it is not intended to introduce new species but instead the focus will be in improving management practices to restore degraded forests. Where appropriate, restocking by adding new plants will be done. Where possible, introduction of diversified species (including native) to replace Eucalyptus spp will be done in collaboration with forests owners. Note that the project will not use any genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

For the selection of fodder species, because of the difficulty of finding native species that can serve as fodder while displaying strong climate resilience features, it is quite likely that non-native species will need to be introduced. The introduction will be guided by ICRAF who, based on comprehensive research and tests in the Eastern Province of Rwanda, suggest the use of drought resistant fodder trees such as leuceana diversifolia, Leuceana tricandra, Leuceana palida, Calliandra calothyrsus and Vernonia amygdalina. None of them have known invasive characteristics.

Nurseries will be placed in sites where there is availability of water (e.g. close to wetlands or to exploited agriculture land with sufficient quantity of irrigation water or in sites with rain water collection ponds etc.). It will be ensured that nurseries will not use community water points.

Regarding the risk on water competition from the use of Eucalyptus, it has to be noted that the use of Eucalyptus will be restricted only to restore existing very degraded Eucalyptus small-holder woodlot (6545 ha = 0,7 % of the EP land area), where the existing very degraded Eucalyptus plantation will be replaced by a new productive one, to increase significantly the sustainable supply capacity of wood, the carbon sequestration, the restoration of forest ecosystem services, while reducing the pressure on neighbouring biomass resources subject to depletion (tree in crops, crop residues, shrubland areas). However, with the establishment of farming contracts with sawmill/wood pellet factory companies, the champions woodlot growers will be motivated to shift to other high value commercial value lowering the risk on water competition. Also, most of the tree plantations are located on the upstream areas of water catchment on slopy marginal lands not adapted for crops, and are not located in downstream areas which are kept for agriculture. In consequence, risk of competing with crops for groundwater resources is very limited. Anyway, to mitigate any minor risk on water use, the project will ensure the selection of species/origin which are adapted to drought condition and are using less water, while applying silviculture techniques (longer coppice period, avoid removal of leaves and small branches to secure the increase of soil organic matter, avoid big clear cutting during dry season, etc) allowing the restoration/improvement of forest ecosystem services (soil erosion and fertility control, water regulation).

Firebreaks are used only in a few areas where fire risk exists, especially nearby shrubland of Kirehe, Gasabo and Nyarugenge where accidental fires can exist in July-August. These risks are linked to human bad practices, rather than by climate change impact itself. This fire risk is usually and systematically mitigated by the establishment of firebreak, and most importantly by the good silviculture practices with good forest coverage limiting small dry grasses that could support fire propagation.

**Selected Risk Factor 10**

Category	Probability	Impact
Legal	Low	Low

Description		
Labour condition – risk of contracted third party (forest operator) no complying with national /international labour laws/standards		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The contract with the contractor will require compliance with national labour laws.		
Selected Risk Factor 11		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Low
Description		
COVID-19 – risk of operational disruptions due to travel and meeting restrictions		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project team will adopt an adaptive approach to dealing with COVID-related restrictions on travel and face-to-face meetings. This may involve rescheduling activities so as not to delay the overall implementation plan, holding meetings remotely via teleconference, and holding gatherings outdoors to reduce the risk of transmission.		

## G. GCF POLICIES AND STANDARDS

### G.1. Environmental and social risk assessment (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)

The project was designed considering the potential social and environmental risks and impacts as well as IUCN's relevant safeguard Standards. The proposal has been screened on social and environmental risks following the procedures of the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). The screening resulted in the project being classified as a moderate risk project (category B). The detailed results of the ESMS screening and the rationale for classifying the project are presented in the ESMS Screening Report attached as Annex 6a.

The project is expected to lead to positive environmental and social impacts as its aim is to transform drought-degraded land in the Eastern Province into restored, productive and climate-resilient ecosystems. In addition to environmental benefits, the project will also improve livelihood conditions through enhanced ecosystem services relevant for local communities including water and enhance food security and will further provide tangible economic benefits for small holders and households – including energy efficient cooking stoves and new income opportunities associated with the promoted value chains. However, there is a possibility that some project activities might involve minor or moderate E&S risks if not carefully managed. The key risks and mitigation strategies are described below. It is not expected, however, that any of the identified risks would likely cause significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts that severely affects sensitive receptors (biodiversity, humans etc.), that were diverse, unprecedented, irreversible or permanent. Most of the risk issues are judged as low risks, only one as moderate and it is expected that the low risk issues can be readily addressed through good management practices and mitigation measures. The project is therefore categorized as moderate risk project.

While the geographical focus of the project has been defined as the Eastern Province and its seven districts, the target pilot sites for the restoration interventions can only be selected during project implementation. Their determination will be based on the climate vulnerability of the sites based on exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacities, state of ecosystem degradation as well as respective physical and socio-economic drivers for degradation. This analysis is guided by the spatial assessment of landscape restoration opportunities following the ROAM approach. As a consequence, a more detailed risk analysis will be undertaken once the sites have been selected and the restoration interventions are formulated in form of sub-projects. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has consequently been prepared (see attachment 6b) that delineates the process of assessing risks and identifying suitable mitigation measures and spells out requirements for consultation and disclosure.

A high-level assessment of environmental and social risks has been carried out based on the generic interventions established in the Full Proposal and a preliminary Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been presented in the ESMF (table 4) assessing the significance of the identified risks based on estimated likelihood of impacts occurring and the severity/magnitude of potential impacts. The ESMP also presented generic mitigation measures. Because the final location of the activities and related context-specific details are not known yet, the table needs to be understood as indicative; its purpose is to provide general guidance for the detailed design of the interventions.

The key environmental and social risks and impacts and the measures on how the project will avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts are presented below.

**Risks from temporary use restrictions:** The project will focus the restoration measures on three land use systems, (i) state- and district-owned tree plantations, (ii) road side and shoreline areas owned by the State and (iii) the buffer zone of the Akagera National Park which is under joint management authority of the Rwanda Development Board and African Parks Network. While the restoration and forest management practices are expected to increase the productivity of woodlots and tree plantations and through elevated supply capacities bring down costs for woody biomass and as such household expenditures (in particular for cooking fuel), for restoration measures to be effective, often temporary restrictions on the use of forest land and resources are required. This might affect the livelihood of vulnerable people who are highly dependent on these forest resources and display a low adaptive capacity. To identify, avoid and address livelihood impacts from access restrictions a Process Framework (PF) has been developed. In

adherence with the ESMS Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions, the PF includes a dedicated social impact assessment; it further establishes the need to direct project benefits to people affected by access restrictions and, in case this was not sufficient to restore their livelihoods, the requirement to provide additional mitigations measures (see Annex 5 of the ESMF).

**Vulnerable groups / indigenous people:** While consultation during project design have not revealed the presence of particular vulnerable groups or individuals and there is no evidence that individuals from the Batwa community which are often affected by marginalisation, poor health and living conditions, lack of education, inadequate housing and are recognized by the Government as historically marginalized people, are present in the project site. However, the rapid social analysis that will be carried out after the final selection of the sites for field interventions will give special attentions to vulnerable groups such as Batwa people but also other groups or individuals which may be vulnerable or marginalized in the specific context. Potential risks from restrictions and respective assessment and mitigation measures have been described in the previous paragraph.

**Risks related to cultural heritage:** Risks from encountering hidden cultural resources when undertaking earth movements are considered unlikely given the small-scale and low impact nature of the restoration works. As precautionary measure Chance Find Procedures will be put in place.

**Impacts on biodiversity:** Impacts on biodiversity are expected to be positive, given the inclusion of a broad array of native and a few non-native tree species of high commercial value in local production systems which will increase biodiversity in terms of both composition and structure. The project will ensure that non-native commercial tree species common in Rwanda are combined with native tree species producing fruits, fodder for livestock, wood and timber to increase on-farm diversity and avoid any undue risks. Local nurseries will produce tree seedlings of up to 50 native and non-native timber and fodder species and grafted common fruit tree species for selection by farmers to plant on their land (0.6-0.8 ha on average). Most of the plant species to be used in the agroforestry systems are commercial species prioritized by farmers which have long been in wide use in Eastern Province and elsewhere in Rwanda. These are mainly native tree species, along with a few non-native species such as *Grevillea robusta*, *Eucalyptus* spp., mango, and avocado. Table 20 in the Feasibility Study lists species that have been pre-selected for the agroforestry systems. Annex 1 of the same document provides a detailed list of pre-selected tree and shrub species per intervention. The promotion of diversified agroforestry systems will be further refined under Output 3.3 to enhance the supply systems for seeds and seedlings of diverse, climate adapted species and varieties, coupled with the production of instructive materials on tree selection to control risks related to invasive species. It is important to note that the project will not include the use of any genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

In addition to providing the high level risk management for the identified risks, the ESMF also delineates the procedures and steps to be taken for screening the sub-project on risks, for carrying out impact assessments and for monitoring risks during project implementation (chapter 5). Chapter 6 presents requirements for stakeholder consultation and disclosure and outlines the project-level Grievance Mechanism. Implementation arrangements, provisions for safeguard training for staff of executing entity and relevant stakeholders and budget allocation for the ESMF implementation are presented in chapter 7.

## **G.2. Gender assessment and action plan (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

For full gender assessment and project-level gender action plan see annex 8.

IUCN undertook a gender assessment based on community consultations and statistical analysis to identify principal gender gaps and gender differentiated climate vulnerability in the Eastern Province of Rwanda. In Rwanda women constitute 66% of the agricultural work force, however only 19.7% of women are paid for their labor. The study concluded women in the project area are particularly vulnerable due to limited access to resources that would enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change—including land, credit, agricultural inputs, access to markets, decision-making, technology and training services. Women’s coping mechanisms to climate change are still limited due to high poverty, low literacy rates, limited access to extension services and different cultural norms, traditional roles, and power

relations between men and women. Findings highlight women's limited mobility outside their homes. In the case of hunger/famine due to prolonged drought, women and children are the most affected, because men can move in search of food or money and can come back home even after one or two months.

As women are key players in the agricultural sector this project seeks to address the identified gender gaps. Mechanisms to ensure women's participation have been developed in different components and indicators. Around 20% of the households in the project areas are female-headed households. At least 220,132 women in the project areas will benefit from alternative income opportunities and the implementation of climate resilient agriculture technologies and market linkages. Approximately 220,131 women will benefit from skills development and access to extension services.

The design of the project integrates gender sensitive planning and implementation, particularly for women farmers and women-headed households. Within the project design and implementation, the interventions will provide gender responsive and transformative results. The project seeks to improve the access for women to the benefits from agroforestry and silvopastoral systems as well as sustainable energy resources while enhancing women's opportunities for access to credits and markets.

Component 1 supports female population by increased capacities for implementing resilient forest and land use management through agroforestry and silvopastoral systems to strengthen food security and use of improved cookstoves to improve the fuelwood supply/demand imbalance. The project will promote tailored trainings through FFS, which address the specific needs of women (especially indigenous women) and enable them to be risk informed and adopt resilient agricultural practices to secure food even in drought periods. Outcomes from Component 2 include increased opportunities for women by focusing significantly on woman's cooperatives for fodder value chains to generate additional income as well as increased access to sustainable finance and business development support. In particular, the project addresses barriers to finance and capacity gaps to establishing businesses, diversifying income in the face of climate related shocks caused by drought. Other proposed diversified activities particularly focus on opportunities for women such as managing seed nurseries and adopting agroforestry systems.

In addition, project actions will be developed in alignment to the Vision 2020 strategy, which emphasises that gender equality will be one of the driving factors towards achieving rapid growth and sustainable development and hence the Vision's goal.

### **G.3. Financial management and procurement (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

*Describe the project/programme's financial management including the financial monitoring systems, financial accounting, auditing, and disbursement structure and methods. Refer to section B.4 on implementation arrangements as necessary.*

The financial management between the AE and EEs of the project will be governed by IUCN's finance manual and policy and procedure on procurement of Goods and Services. Further, IUCN financial management policies comply with Swiss Accounting Law. GCF funds will be transferred to IUCN according to the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) and the Funded Activities Agreement (FAA) related to this project. IUCN Headquarters' Global Finance Unit will manage fund disbursements to the Project Management Unit based on semi-annual work plans agreed by IUCN supervision team based in the regional office. Funds will be hosted in a bank account dedicated to the project. As outlined in section B.4, the PMU is then responsible for transferring the funds to the executing entities and the service providers or suppliers that would have been competitively selected. The PMU is also responsible for the accounting and fiduciary management of all funds disbursed. The PMU will adopt IUCN's accounting systems and will be audited independently (auditors selected through a competitive bidding process where TORs are approved by IUCN Global Finance Unit) on a yearly basis.

*Articulate any procurement issues that may require attention, e.g. procurement implementation arrangements and the role of the AE under the respective proposal, articulation of procurement risk assessment undertaken and how that will be managed by the AE or the implementing agency. Provide a detailed procurement plan as annex 10.*

IUCN carried out capacity assessments for all RFA, IUCN Rwanda and ENABEL Rwanda, the three executing entities of the GCF investment project and are satisfied with the outcome as provided in the letter from IUCN Regional Director for Africa.

IUCN has a comprehensive procurement policy in place which is available at [https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/procurement\\_policy\\_and\\_procedure\\_v\\_1\\_3\\_february\\_2018.pdf](https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/procurement_policy_and_procedure_v_1_3_february_2018.pdf).

The policy outlines formal procurement standards and guidelines across each phase of the procurement process, and they apply to all procurements undertaken by IUCN. The purpose of the policy is to ensure that IUCN obtains value for money in all its procurement activities and that procurement is conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner that respects sustainability, the environment and ethical principles.

In addition to the above policies, delegation of authority plays an integral part of the above policies. This policy mainly outlines the limitation of authority delegated to each category. The policy is available at [https://confluence.iucn.org/display/ERP/IUCN+Policies?preview=%2F589929%2F1605663%2FIUCN\\_Delegation+of+Authority\\_August2011.pdf](https://confluence.iucn.org/display/ERP/IUCN+Policies?preview=%2F589929%2F1605663%2FIUCN_Delegation+of+Authority_August2011.pdf)

#### G.4. Disclosure of funding proposal

*Note: The Information Disclosure Policy (IDP) provides that the GCF will apply a presumption in favour of disclosure for all information and documents relating to the GCF and its funding activities. Under the IDP, project and programme funding proposals will be disclosed on the GCF website, simultaneous with the submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the IDP. Information provided in confidence is one of the exceptions, but this exception should not be applied broadly to an entire document if the document contains specific, segregable portions that can be disclosed without prejudice or harm.*

*Indicate below whether or not the funding proposal includes confidential information.*

**No confidential information:** The accredited entity confirms that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may be disclosed in full by the GCF, as no information is being provided in confidence.

**With confidential information:** The accredited entity declares that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may not be disclosed in full by the GCF, as certain information is being provided in confidence. Accordingly, the accredited entity is providing to the Secretariat the following two copies of the funding proposal, including all annexes:

- full copy for internal use of the GCF in which the confidential portions are marked accordingly, together with an explanatory note regarding the said portions and the corresponding reason for confidentiality under the accredited entity's disclosure policy, and
- redacted copy for disclosure on the GCF website.

The funding proposal can only be processed upon receipt of the two copies above, if containing confidential information.

## H. ANNEXES

### H.1. Mandatory annexes

- Annex 1 NDA no-objection letter(s) [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 2 Feasibility study - and a market study, if applicable
- Annex 3 Economic and/or financial analyses in spreadsheet format
- Annex 4 Detailed budget plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 5 Implementation timetable including key project/programme milestones [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 6 E&S document corresponding to the E&S category (A, B or C; or I1, I2 or I3):  
[\(ESS disclosure form provided\)](#)
  - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or
  - Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or
  - Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)
  - Others (please specify – e.g. Resettlement Action Plan, Resettlement Policy Framework, Indigenous People’s Plan, Land Acquisition Plan, etc.)
- Annex 7 Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan
- Annex 8 Gender assessment and project/programme-level action plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 9 Legal due diligence (regulation, taxation and insurance)
- Annex 10 Procurement plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 11 Monitoring and evaluation plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 12 AE fee request [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 13 Co-financing commitment letter, if applicable [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 14 Term sheet including a detailed disbursement schedule and, if applicable, repayment schedule

### H.2. Other annexes as applicable

- Annex 15 Evidence of internal approval [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 16 Map(s) indicating the location of proposed interventions
- Annex 17 Multi-country project/programme information [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 18 Appraisal, due diligence or evaluation report for proposals based on up-scaling or replicating a pilot project
- Annex 19 Procedures for controlling procurement by third parties or executing entities undertaking projects financed by the entity
- Annex 20 First level AML/CFT (KYC) assessment
- Annex 21 Operations manual (Operations and maintenance)
- Annex x Other references

*\* Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.*



Republic of Rwanda

**RWANDA ENVIRONMENT  
MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY  
(REMA)**



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Kigali, on...02/04/2020

N°...../NDA/2020

**Executive Director  
Green Climate Fund (GCF)  
Songdo Business District  
175 Art center-daero  
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004  
Republic of Korea**

Dear Sir,

**RE: Project proposal of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) regarding "Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)"**

We refer to the Project entitled "Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)" submitted by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020 for no-objection letter. The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of REMA, the National Designated Authority/focal point of Rwanda.

Pursuant to GCF decisions B.08/10 and B.13/21, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the application submitted by IUCN for fund to implement the project entitled: "Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)".

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

*lu*

(a)The government of Rwanda has no-objection to the application submitted by IUCN for Fund to implement the project “Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)”;

(b)The project “Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)” is in conformity with Rwanda’s national priorities, strategies and plans;

(c)In accordance with the GCF’s environmental and social safeguards, the project “Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)” is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the project “Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)” has been duly followed.

The present no-objection applies to all activities to be implemented with the scope of the project “Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)”. In addition, this no-objection letter replaces the previous no-objection letter Number 1935/NDA/17 of 5<sup>th</sup> December 2017 issued for IUCN project.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Sincerely,



**Eng. Coletha U. RUHAMYA**  
**Director General & NDA Focal Point for Rwanda**

Cc:

- **Permanent Secretary/ Ministry of Environment;**  
**KIGALI- RWANDA**
- **IUCN Regional Director/ Eastern and Southern Africa**  
**NAIROBI- KENYA**

## Environmental and social safeguards report form pursuant to para. 17 of the IDP

Basic project or programme information	
<b>Project or programme title</b>	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation
<b>Existence of subproject(s) to be identified after GCF Board approval</b>	Yes
<b>Sector (public or private)</b>	Public
<b>Accredited entity</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
<b>Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) category</b>	Category B
<b>Location – specific location(s) of project or target country or location(s) of programme</b>	<p>The project will implement field interventions in the Eastern province of Rwanda, in the following districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nyagatare</li> <li>• Gatsibo</li> <li>• Kayonza</li> <li>• Bugesera</li> <li>• Rwamagana</li> <li>• Ngoma</li> </ul>
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (if applicable)	
<b>Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website</b>	Thursday, May 27, 2021
<b>Language(s) of disclosure</b>	English and Kinyarwanda
<b>Explanation on language</b>	English is an official language in Rwanda and widely used at the technical levels in many institutions. However, to ensure that local stakeholders at the district and community levels who do not understand English have equal access to vital information about the project, a non-technical summary of the “Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)” has been translated to Kinyarwanda.
<b>Link to disclosure</b>	<p>English: ESMF <a href="https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure.pdf</a></p> <p>Kinyarwanda: ESMF non-technical summary <a href="https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure_non_technical_summary_kinyarwanda.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure_non_technical_summary_kinyarwanda.pdf</a></p>
<b>Other link(s)</b>	<p>English: ESMF MoE: Reports (<a href="https://www.environment.gov.rw">https://www.environment.gov.rw</a>)</p> <p>Kinyarwanda: ESMF non-technical summary MoE: Reports (<a href="https://www.environment.gov.rw">https://www.environment.gov.rw</a>)</p>
<b>Remarks</b>	An ESIA consistent with the requirements for a category B project is contained in the “Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)”.

<b>Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (if applicable)</b>	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Thursday, May 27, 2021
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Kinyarwanda
Explanation on language	English is an official language in Rwanda and widely used at the technical levels in many institutions. However, to ensure that local stakeholders at the district and community levels who do not understand English have equal access to vital information about the project, the preliminary ESMP contained in the ESMF has been translated to Kinyarwanda.
Link to disclosure	English: Preliminary ESMP (included in the ESMF) <a href="https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure.pdf</a>  Kinyarwanda: Preliminary ESMP (included in the ESMF) <a href="https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure_non_technical_summary_kinyarwanda.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure_non_technical_summary_kinyarwanda.pdf</a>
Other link(s)	English: Preliminary ESMP (included in the ESMF) MoE: Reports ( <a href="https://www.environment.gov.rw">https://www.environment.gov.rw</a> )  Kinyarwanda: Preliminary ESMP (included in the ESMF) MoE: Reports ( <a href="https://www.environment.gov.rw">https://www.environment.gov.rw</a> )
Remarks	In order to be consistent with the requirements for a category B project, a preliminary ESMP is contained in the ESMF. The ESMF further includes detailed guidance for the development of subproject ESMPs.
<b>Environmental and Social Management (ESMS) (if applicable)</b>	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	N/A
Language(s) of disclosure	N/A
Explanation on language	N/A
Link to disclosure	N/A
Other link(s)	N/A
Remarks	N/A
<b>Any other relevant ESS reports, e.g. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), IPP Framework (if applicable)</b>	
Description of report/disclosure on accredited entity's website	Thursday, May 27, 2021
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Kinyarwanda
Explanation on language	English is an official language in Rwanda and widely used at the technical levels in many institutions. However, to ensure that local stakeholders at the district and community levels who do not understand English have equal access to vital information about the project, the Process Framework for Mitigating Impacts from Access

	Restrictions included as annex 5 in the ESMF has been translated in Kinyarwanda.
Link to disclosure	English: Process Framework (included as annex 5 in ESMF) <a href="https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure.pdf</a>  Kinyarwanda: Process Framework (included as annex 5 in ESMF) <a href="https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure_non_technical_summary_kinyarwanda.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/gcf_iucn_trepa_esmf_for_disclosure_non_technical_summary_kinyarwanda.pdf</a>
Other link(s)	English: Process Framework (included as annex 5 in ESMF) MoE: Reports ( <a href="https://www.environment.gov.rw">https://www.environment.gov.rw</a> )  Kinyarwanda: Process Framework (included as annex 5 in ESMF) MoE: Reports ( <a href="https://www.environment.gov.rw">https://www.environment.gov.rw</a> )
Remarks	A Process Framework for Mitigating Impacts from Access Restrictions consistent with the requirements for a category B project and PS 5 is contained in the ESMF (Annex 5).
<b>Disclosure in locations convenient to affected peoples (stakeholders)</b>	
Date	Friday, May 28, 2021
Place	The following district offices of the Rwanda Forest Authority (RFA) in the Eastern province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ngorero District: Blue House, PoBox 46 Muhanga</li> <li>- Nyagatare District: Nyagatare District Rd, PoBox 20 Nyagatare</li> <li>- Gatsibo District: Distric Gatsibo, PoBox 36 Nyagatare</li> <li>- Kayonza Ditriect: Kayonza District, PoBox 03 Rwamagana</li> <li>- Bugesera District, Bugesera District</li> <li>- Rwamagana District, Rwamagana District, PoBox</li> <li>- Ngoma District, Ngoma District, PoBox 01 Kibungo.</li> </ul>
<b>Date of Board meeting in which the FP is intended to be considered</b>	
Date of accredited entity's Board meeting	Tuesday, June 29, 2021
Date of GCF's Board meeting	Monday, June 28, 2021

**Note: This form was prepared by the accredited entity stated above.**

## Secretariat's assessment of FP167

Proposal name:	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation
Accredited entity:	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Country/(ies):	Rwanda
Project/programme size:	Small

### I. Overall assessment of the Secretariat

1. The funding proposal is presented to the Board for consideration with the following remarks:

Strengths	Points of caution
Profitable financial models for farmers and cooperatives with tangible financial products and services that will be made concessional after the project, accompanied by financial commitments from local microfinance institutions and investors.	Relatively high staff costs for the accredited entity and a need to dedicate more funding to capacitate local actors.
Highly efficient investment in terms of both adaptation and mitigation: USD 3.50/tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) (GCF), USD 2.67/hectare for private forest management and USD 340/hectare for agroforestry. High value for money compared to benchmarks.	
Activities related to landscape restoration have been designed based on an assessment of national restoration potential, leading to high potential for upscaling and replication.	

2. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal with the terms and conditions listed in the respective term sheet and addendum VI, titled "List of proposed conditions and recommendations."

### II. Summary of the Secretariat's assessment

#### 2.1 Project background

3. Agricultural land in the Eastern Province of Rwanda is mainly located on slopes (up to 55 per cent inclination), which are highly prone to soil erosion due to fragile soil and a high average rainfall amount of 1,156 millimetres that is concentrated in the wet season. Increased droughts and dry spells have generated dryer soils, which, combined with the projected rainfall intensity, are putting significant pressure on the agricultural sector, which is predominantly practiced by smallholder farmers.

4. The project aims to achieve a paradigm shift in land management practices in Rwanda's Eastern Province to transform landscapes that are degraded, fragile and unable to sustain livelihoods in the face of climate change into restored ecosystems and landscapes. It aims to do this by building community resilience to enhance livelihoods and food and water security of the most vulnerable rural populations. The project will focus on Eastern Province, which is the most vulnerable and drought-exposed region of Rwanda.
5. The project will contribute to direct carbon emission reductions of 483,122 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) per year, resulting in reductions of 1.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the 6-year project implementation period, or 9.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the 20-year project lifespan, through various forestry management and plantation activities. The project will also bring adaptation benefits by contributing significantly to reductions in vulnerability and increases in adaptive capacity for about 556,252 direct beneficiaries (50 per cent of them women) and 1,364,185 indirect beneficiaries (50 per cent of them women) from the most vulnerable farmer communities in Eastern Province.
6. The total project financing needed is USD 49,622,797, with a request for GCF grant financing of USD 33,783,755. Enabel, the Belgian development agency, is providing a grant contribution of USD 1 million, the AE is providing a grant of USD 3.4 million, the Government of Rwanda is providing an in-kind contribution of USD 10.6 million, and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) is providing grants amounting to USD 0.7 million. The project is submitted under environmental and social safeguards category B.

## 2.2 Component-by-component analysis

### *Component 1: Restored landscapes that support climate-resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province (total cost: USD 29.69 million; GCF cost: USD 21.3 million, or 72 per cent)*

7. Component 1 brings in multiple approaches to landscape restoration designed according to the national Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) assessment conducted in 2014. It includes agroforestry, woodlots and tree plantation, silvopastoralism, protective restoration and improved cook stoves. The component will restore a total of around 98,000 hectares of lands using climate-resilient methods.
8. Component 1 has the most tangible measures that directly contribute to mitigation and adaptation results. The proposed activities are part of the national ROAM assessment and are in line with the overall landscape planning of the government. The project claims to achieve a paradigm shift by focusing on species diversity and ensuring that high-quality planting materials will be used. As such, a detailed analysis has been provided on the selected tree and shrub species to be used in component 1. Selected species will include a combination of both native and exotic species that are suitable to the local context and meet the different demands of the local communities. It would be important to monitor and report on the performance of the trees regularly in order to ensure that appropriate species and ecosystem functions are maintained.
9. Under this component, GCF grants will be used to disseminate improved cookstoves (ICS) to around 100,000 rural households, replacing traditional three-stone stoves. GCF funding will not cross-subsidize cookstoves, and it will support the selected poorest households, as defined in the eligibility criteria in the term sheet, to uptake the ICS at a rate that supports reforestation and forest restoration. The activity is expected to reduce pressure on forest lands and complement the restoration efforts in the target regions. The project should ensure that the eligibility criteria are selected to target only the most needed beneficiaries and that the overall activity does not crowd out the private sector in the market. The subsidy is expected to phase

out during project implementation as consumer preference and demand for ICS increases, and as consumer capacity increases with market stimulation.

10. The component is assessed to be economically viable for both farmers and cooperatives, but still needs GCF grants as it is not financially profitable in the short term, especially with regard to the restoration activities by the cooperatives. The request for the highest concessionality from GCF is assessed to be appropriate, and together with components 2 and 3, GCF grants will catalyse additional financing from local microfinance institutions and investors to scale up and replicate agroforestry and family farm activities.

*Component 2: Market and value chain development for climate-resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for sustainable management of agro-ecological systems (total cost: USD 9.51 million; GCF cost: USD 6.48 million, or 68 per cent)*

11. Component 2 will improve the enabling environment for component 1 by strengthening agricultural value chains, focusing on dairy, honey, beeswax and tree-based products. This component will enhance financial inclusion and access to markets for smallholder farmers.

12. The component is expected to catalyse the organization of farmers into cooperatives and producer groups for common agricultural production and processing. Farmers in the regions have been organizing themselves into groups, but there have been deficiencies in administrative, organizational and technical capabilities to carry out their work. By supporting the cooperatives and producer groups, the project will also enable the development of more diversified financial products and services that can be made available to the groups, such as group guarantee loans.

13. With regard to mobilization of relevant actors, farmers and cooperatives in the regions have experience in restoration and woodlot plantations. They have received some training from previous projects, and they are aware of the benefits of the projects. The project will further incentivize beneficiaries by securing land tenure and making the lands more productive and fertile for their agriculture in the long-term.

14. It will be important to have in place the right level of incentive mechanisms for farmers and cooperatives to actively participate in the project activities. The proposal provides several options including cut permits and farming agreements with wood processing companies. These should be materialized to maximize the benefits of the target beneficiaries.

*Component 3: Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels (total cost: USD 7.94 million; GCF cost: USD 4.39 million, or 55 per cent)*

15. Component 3 will strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions and support them in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in land-use planning and management. Given that in many cases local actors lack understanding of climate risks, the component is deemed to be adequate and reasonable.

*Project management (total cost: USD 2.48 million; GCF cost: USD 1.69 million, or 68 per cent)*

16. The GCF portion of the project management cost is about 5 per cent of the total requested GCF funding, and is compliant with the GCF policy on fees.

### **III. Assessment of performance against investment criteria**

#### **3.1 Impact potential**

*Scale: Medium to high*

17. The project is cross-cutting and has both adaptation and mitigation impacts. The project has substantial mitigation potential with 9.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>q</sub> in emission reductions and carbon

sequestration over the 20-year project lifetime. This will result in mitigation results of 0.48 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq per year. The emission reductions and carbon sequestration will be achieved through agroforestry, plantations, silvopastoralism, buffer rehabilitation and fuel-efficient cookstoves. The mitigation calculations are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. As Rwanda has not yet established a forest reference emission level/forest reference level or a national forest monitoring system, the level of significance or contribution of the estimated results is assessed to be moderate. It is recommended that calculations and estimated results are fed into the national monitoring systems when available.

18. The proposal aims to directly reach 4.4 per cent of the country's total population. The project's direct beneficiaries of 556,252 people will benefit from increased production from resilient farming, agroforestry, woodlot sales and access to efficient cookstoves. An additional 1.36 million people will indirectly benefit from enhanced various financial inclusion activities in their value chains and livelihoods.

19. The targeting of the project areas will be done based on a set of pre-defined selection criteria as provided in the feasibility study and which will be included in the funded activity agreement (FAA). The criteria take into consideration poverty, exposure to droughts and water stress, beneficiaries having less than one hectare, etc.

20. Adequate climatic evidence are provided in the proposal. Rwanda has been experiencing an annual average temperature increase of 2.5 °C between 1961 and 2016 in the Eastern Province. The average annual precipitation has decreased by 250 millimetres per year during the same period, with significant rainfall deficits experienced in the target region. The feasibility study provides analyses on extreme events using widely used indicators such as the Standardized Precipitation Index for droughts.

## 3.2 Paradigm-shift potential

*Scale: Medium*

21. The project will lead a paradigm shift towards natural resource management and away from reliance on degraded ecosystems that are highly sensitive to climate risks and affect production systems of smallholder farmers. Landscape transformation will be reinforced to achieve the climate resilience of agro-ecosystems and farmers affected by prolonged drought periods, other effects induced by climate change and overall land degradation. The change in behaviour and land management will enable long-term sustainable adaptation practices beyond the project.

22. The proposal claims that the project has a paradigm-shifting focus, moving from a conventional "hectares restored" approach to a "performance of trees" approach, ensuring that the right trees are planted in the right place for the right purposes. The feasibility study provides the full list of tree species to be used, including both exotic and native, with the relevant selection criteria. This performance of trees in relation to water consumption and soil functionality would need to be carefully monitored and reported.

23. The project has a solid financial exit strategy, mainly due to its various financial inclusion activities for the target smallholder farmers. The project is expected to attract the private sector, including local financial institutions and investors, so they can extend their financial products and services to the farmers with more concessional lending terms. Commitment letters have been received from a number of investors who have shown their willingness and commitment to work with farmers once several prerequisites are fulfilled, such as a credit assessment scoring tool and replacing of collaterals to performance of agroforestry activities.

### 3.3 Sustainable development potential

*Scale: Medium*

24. The proposal provides sound justification for its potential to generate positive environmental, social and economic externalities. It will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 5, 13 and 15. The project promotes the sustainable management of land and ecosystems, which in turn provide opportunities for farmers to increase climate resilience and income generation opportunities from agricultural and agroforestry activities without causing degradation. The project contributes to soil conservation, an increased number of native trees, improved sustainability of land management, improved tree coverage, stabilized slopes, restored pasture landscapes and carbon sequestration. While no harmful environmental impacts are foreseen to be associated with the selected seeds in the packages, the use of exotic species should be carefully monitored and managed to maintain the optimal soil conditions in the target areas.

25. The project is expected to produce economic and social benefits. It will increase income from agricultural production for 75,000 smallholder farmer families, and increased food security will deliver health and nutritional improvements for 126,483 families. The proposal also provides other economic and social co-benefits that have not been quantified.

26. Gender considerations have been included in the project design with an emphasis on improved income generation and support to families. A detailed gender assessment and action plan has been developed and was submitted as an annex.

### 3.4 Needs of the recipient

*Scale: High*

27. The vulnerability of the country and the target beneficiaries and their adaptation needs are generally explained throughout the proposal, but without detailed descriptions of the scale and intensity of the country's exposure to climate risks. The impacts of climate change, particularly incidents resulting in droughts, on agricultural production and livelihoods are presented. The vulnerability of smallholder farmers, including women, is acknowledged, especially with regard to their food insecurity and undernourishment as presented in the funding proposal.

28. Rwanda is a least developed country with a low level of GDP per capita of USD 700 and budget constraints that hamper sustainable climate change adaptation measures. The proposal notes that climate change impacts are driving the reduction of GDP by 1–2 per cent every year. The fiscal gap justifies the financing needs and the high concessionality for the target country. At the beneficiary level, continuous land degradation due to climate change is pushing local at-risk communities further into extreme poverty due to their heavy dependence on agriculture and forestry for their livelihoods.

29. The proposal explains the needs of the recipient based on the degree of poverty and vulnerability of smallholder farmers, especially women. Although such justification is acknowledged, the justification could have been strengthened by providing a wider investment strategy, including a financial estimation of the cost of implementing climate change adaptation measures in agriculture at the national level, and the associated shortfalls in the national budget. Such an exercise would have provided a clear road map or pathway for climate resilience-building in the sector from a financial perspective and would clarify the level of contribution from GCF.

### 3.5 Country ownership

*Scale: High*

30. The proposal demonstrates that the project is aligned with two of the priority sectors of Rwanda's nationally appropriate mitigation action – the forestry sector and the agricultural

sector – as well as with its nationally determined contribution (NDC). It may have been more compelling if the proposal had delineated in a more concise manner how and to what extent the project will contribute to Rwanda’s resilience-building in the agriculture sector in the NDC.

31. The project will be implemented by three executing entities (EEs): IUCN Rwanda, Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) and Enabel. The AE submitted a detailed description of the track records of implementing similar projects by IUCN Rwanda in the country. The records show that numerous investments have been carried out by the EE, however in much smaller sizes than the proposed GCF project size. RFA has experience implementing projects on reforestation and restoration, and is also involved in already approved GCF project FP073: Strengthening Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Northern Rwanda. Enabel has 20 years of experience in Rwanda with comparable sizes of investments.

32. The project was designed on the basis of rigorous consultations with relevant stakeholders, including the GCF national designated authority, civil society organizations, women and other vulnerable groups, and all the stakeholders involved in this project. A stakeholder engagement plan was submitted as an annex to the funding proposal.

### 3.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

*Scale: High*

33. The proposed structure is assessed to be adequate and reasonable, considering the level of poverty of the target beneficiaries who are identified as the poorest smallholder farmers.

34. The project is highly efficient with a GCF cost per tCO<sub>2</sub>eq of USD 3.50, which is assessed to be efficient compared to benchmarks of similar investments in similar regional contexts.

35. The proposal shows a negative economic return of USD –35 million net present value (NPV) if only direct marketable benefits are included. However, the project is economically viable if non-marketable benefits are included in the model, with an NPV of USD 21 million and a 41 per cent internal rate of return. The non-marketable benefits are a substantial part of this project, including reduced topsoil erosion, improved water quality, time savings from fuelwood collection, reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and so on. The economic viability is therefore considered to be substantially positive.

36. The proposal also demonstrates cost-effectiveness using a well-established financial modelling methodology. The project is expected to generate a positive financial NPV for the farmer family model and agroforestry (USD 587 and USD 1,384, respectively). While in some models, the NPV is negative during the project implementation periods (e.g. for activities on reforestation), it is noted that the estimations are based on front loading of cash inflows which results in shorter payback period. Also, the negative cash flows are expected to be offset by a set of remedies including possible advance payments by woodlot companies.

## IV. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

### 4.1 Environmental and social safeguards

37. The project will scale up landscape restoration and sustainable land-use practices to improve food security and reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate change through agroforestry, rehabilitating woodlots and silvopastoral rangelands, and efficient cookstoves to reduce biomass consumption. In addition, it will strengthen the adaptive capacities of beneficiary communities by supporting market and value chain development for agricultural products. The project will also support an enabling environment for the effective planning, implementation, monitoring and upscaling of landscape restoration and sustainable land use. The AE has classified the project as medium risk, category B, based on screening of

potential environmental and social risks. The Secretariat confirms the category B classification given that the proposed activities are expected to have potential limited adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts that individually or cumulatively are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily remedied by appropriate mitigation measures. The assigned environmental and social risk category is also in line with the AE's accreditation type.

38. The project will be implemented in the seven districts of Rwanda's Eastern Province for which specific locations have not yet been identified and the exact nature of the interventions may change once the sites and baseline conditions are known. Therefore an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) was developed and submitted with the funding proposal. The ESMF will be a guidance document for assessing potential environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects, provide direction when incorporating measures that may be needed to avoid, minimize and mitigate any adverse impacts that the programme may have on people and the environment and ensure these are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant project activities. A comparison of the environmental and social safeguards policies and standards of GCF, the AE's environmental and social management system and relevant national policies is presented in the ESMF, with recommended measures where inconsistencies have been identified. Inconsistencies identified include: the AE having no separate standard on community and occupation health and safety and national policies that do not accommodate mitigation of restricted access to natural resources by affected persons who do not have legal ownership of land. The AE is required to ensure that identified inconsistencies are addressed during the implementation of subprojects.

39. Each subproject will be screened for potential risks by administering the AE's environmental and social screening tool, which is included in the ESMF, and categorized accordingly. Rapid social analyses will be undertaken following the identification of each site to establish the social baseline of the communities; these will in turn contribute to assessing potential impacts of project activities. Additionally, subprojects will be analysed to ensure that they do not contain elements on the exclusion list. For subprojects categorized as category B, site-specific environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) will be prepared. The key elements that will be contained in an ESMP are included as an annex to the ESMF. ESMPs will be disclosed in line with the GCF information disclosure policy.

40. The ESMF lists potential positive and negative impacts associated with the project. The AE has assessed the project to have an overall positive impact if risks are mitigated and monitoring plans are implemented. Potential environmental benefits include improved soil conservation and reduction of erosion and sedimentation, improved biodiversity and biological connectivity through agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, and improved tree cover. Social benefits and positive effects on livelihoods of beneficiary communities include enhanced income-generating opportunities and reduction of household expenditure for cooking fuel through the distribution of improved and efficient cookstoves. Potential minimal or limited, negative risks arise from the community and occupational health and safety issues related to the installation of water tanks, construction of water troughs and small dams, access restrictions to natural resources and the risk of non-native species developing invasive characteristics. Nurseries for trees will be established on sites where voluntary agreements have been obtained and will additionally avoid areas of high biodiversity value. Other mitigation measures include guidance on selecting tree species to be used for agroforestry, woodlots and silvopastoral activities and using local species of trees to avoid species invasion due to the project, and personal protective equipment for contractors involved in construction works. The AE has provided a process framework for livelihood restoration to guide the preparation and implementation of action plans for subprojects in cases where project activities affect livelihoods through restricted access to natural resources, and engagement of affected persons. Besides providing access to project benefits, the AE is required to ensure that measures implemented to mitigate resource restrictions address issues pertaining to loss of income by affected persons.

41. The AE determined that no indigenous peoples will be affected by the project, because it is taking place in eastern Rwanda where there are no indigenous peoples and so the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy has not been triggered.

42. The project will have a safeguards officer as part of the project management unit, who will undertake screening of subprojects, prepare ESMPs for category B subprojects with a consultant as may be necessary, and monitor and supervise the implementation of environmental and social safeguards activities, including ESMPs. Another safeguards officer working for the AE at the regional level may also provide support to the project in this regard. The project will be implemented by the following executing entities: Rwanda Water Forestry Authority, IUCN Rwanda Country Office and Enabel. In addition, the project will make use of service providers for various outputs. Executing entities will be responsible for the implementation of ESMPs and submit progress reports to the project's safeguards officer for review, including demonstrating the effectiveness of mitigation measures. A dedicated training on safeguards for executing entities' staff will be given at the inception stage. This training will be organized by the AE and target relevant staff in executing entities and contractors to enable them to implement safeguards measures during implementation. The AE will oversee the project's implementation and ensure compliance with relevant standards. An indicative budget with cost estimates for safeguards activities is included in the ESMF and costs for implementing mitigation for access restrictions are included in the project's budget.

43. A stakeholder engagement plan has been provided with the proposal with an analysis of how various stakeholders may influence and impact the project and a framework for how and when they may be engaged during implementation. The project will engage stakeholders primarily through meetings, implementation of project activities, and trainings among others. A summary of consultations done during the preparation of the project is also presented in the same document with issues discussed, key outcomes, organizations represented, and dates and venues of events. Consultations were held in focus group discussions, as well as meetings with national and district government officials and potential project beneficiaries such as farmer cooperatives, tree nursery operators and communities. Most of the costs for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan are incorporated in the project budget. The AE is advised to ensure that more detailed stakeholder engagement plans are prepared at the subproject level to address the needs and priorities of the different beneficiary communities involved in the project.

44. The ESMF includes a description of a three-stage process for submission and resolution of complaints. The project will endeavour to have complaints resolved with executing entities; in the event that that fails, complaints will be handled by the project management unit. The project will also use the AE's institutional-level project complaints management system to receive concerns and complaints and facilitate the resolution of those that cannot be resolved by the project management unit. In addition, the GCF independent redress mechanism will also be available to complainants at any stage. Details for how the GCF and AE institutional-level mechanisms can be contacted are included in the ESMF. The AE is required to ensure that the mechanisms for resolving grievances arising from the project are communicated to stakeholders, including communities in project areas.

## 4.2 Gender policy

45. The AE provided a gender assessment and action plan with the funding proposal and therefore complies with the requirements of the GCF Gender Policy.

46. Rwanda has a strong political commitment to promoting gender equality, which is reflected in its policy and legal framework and various sectoral strategies. The country has also made international commitments such as ratifying and implementing the Convention on **the** Elimination of all Forms of **Discrimination** against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action.

An institutional framework for coordinating and ensuring oversight of gender equality and women's empowerment is in place which includes the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion with a mandate to coordinate the implementation of the national gender policy and advocacy on gender issues, a gender monitoring office and the National Women's Council. All ministries and public institutions have gender focal points. However, there is divergence between the frameworks in place and implementation on the ground due to challenges such as lack of financial resources and technical capacity.

47. The gender assessment is based on a review of available secondary sources and discusses the context of gender issues in the agriculture sector, including key informant interviews and focus group discussions with some communities in the three districts of the Eastern Province where the project will be implemented. Women's economic autonomy is severely restricted by cultural norms that dictate practices that limit access to resources and participation in the labour force and other areas. The gender assessment also highlights the prevalence of gender-based violence in the country and the Eastern Province, and the existing mechanisms in place to address it.

48. A large proportion of Rwandans work in subsistence food production encompassing crop production, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry. In rural areas about 75 per cent of women are involved in farming and make contributions to the agricultural value chain and household food security despite having less control of productive assets such as land and livestock than men. They are allocated low-value subsistence crop production, while men focus on cash crops; they are also mainly involved in primary production while men are involved in marketing and therefore have control of income from the produce sold. In addition, women's participation in agricultural input and output markets, control over agricultural produce and access to extension services/training and income is limited compared to men owing to cultural norms and unequal power relations that limit their decision-making.

49. Biomass fuel is still the predominant source of energy for cooking. Women spend a lot of time collecting it and this limits their engagement in productive activities. Furthermore, this puts pressure on forest resources and has health effects related to its use. Almost a third of households in rural areas are headed by women. These households are poorer and more vulnerable than those headed by men, in addition to many of these women being older and widowed due to the war and genocide. Opportunities presented by the project to address some of these issues include support for value chain development, access to markets, rehabilitation of forests and efficient cookstoves.

50. The gender action plan includes activities aligned to the project's outputs, performance indicators, sex disaggregated targets, timelines and responsible institutions. Most of the costs for the implementation of the gender action plan are integrated in the project budget. Additionally, arrangements include a gender specialist in the project management unit whose role includes guiding the implementation of the gender action plan through training for the relevant executing agencies' project teams, monitoring and reporting on indicators and targets, and undertaking further stakeholder engagement.

51. The gender action plan strengthens the gender sensitivity of the project to enable both men and women to access benefits, for example through provision of improved cookstoves which contribute to time-saving for firewood collection, and establishment of beekeeping, nursery and livestock enterprises in an effort to improve resilience to climate change effects. Furthermore, there are a number of trainings planned for which targets for women's participation have been set, for instance financial management support for farmer groups and cooperatives on organizational, agroforestry, and grazing land management and participation in community vigilance committees. In addition, targets for female-headed households have been incorporated into the gender action plan as they are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as noted in the gender assessment.

52. In addition to supporting the establishment of enterprises, the AE is recommended to facilitate skills development activities that support women to move from low-value subsistence crop production. There are opportunities to include actions, indicators and targets in the gender action plan that reflect women's improved access to finance and markets for their produce to demonstrate how training received by beneficiaries has assisted them to increase their resilience to climate change. Prior to commencing implementation, rapid social analysis and in-depth consultations with stakeholder groups will be undertaken and used to update the gender action plan. The AE is recommended to ensure that the project provides equal access to grievance mechanisms for women. The AE will be also be required to provide GCF with the updated gender action plan with targets rationalized with baseline data for the project following these further analyses.

## 4.3 Risks

### 4.3.1. Overall programme assessment (medium risk)

53. The funding proposal requests a GCF grant of USD 33.7 million to finance the restoration of ecosystems and landscapes with sustainable land management practices in Eastern Province in Rwanda. The AE is co-financing a USD 3.4 million grant and the Government of Rwanda is also providing a USD 10.6 million in-kind contribution. Enabel and ICRAF are providing grants of USD 1 million and USD 0.7 million, respectively.

54. Rwanda is a least developed country. The direct returns on investment in landscape restoration activities are too low to make them financially attractive or feasible for farmers even if farmers have access to credits. Therefore, the AE has proposed a full grant from GCF.

### 4.3.2. Accredited entity/executing entity's capability to execute the current programme (medium risk)

55. IUCN, the AE, has experience in implementing landscape restoration and conservation measures for climate resilience in Rwanda. A regional forest landscape restoration hub was set up in the country in 2016. The total investment by the AE in Rwanda to date is EUR 17 million. The AE will act as one of the co-EEs for this project.

56. Apart from IUCN, there will be two more co-EEs for this project, namely RFA and Enabel. RFA has been implementing reforestation and land restoration projects with a budget range of USD 0.5 million to USD 5.2 million. Enabel (a GCF AE since 2019) has been operating in Rwanda for 20 years, managing an average annual budget of around USD 20 million over the past 10 years. The AE has carried out capacity assessments of the EEs and confirmed that both EEs have the required capacity, policies and procedures in place.

### 4.3.3. Project-specific execution risks (medium risk)

57. Approx. 60 per cent of GCF proceeds will be invested in component 1. Ensuring continued investment and upscaling of the activities under component 1 depends on the successful implementation of components 2 and 3. Component 1 will restore the most highly degraded land while component 2 will build the capacities of value chain actors and link farmers to more accessible financial services. As such, activities in component 2 are expected to mobilize approx. USD 10 million of lending by local financial intermediaries during the project lifetime, however, this amount is not included as co-financing as it cannot be confirmed prior to project implementation. Component 3 will support the landscape restoration planning and enabling environment. The uncertainty in the size of mobilized resources from financial services within six years may substantially affect the sustainability and climate impact of the project.

58. Subsidies for cook stoves: Output 1.5 will facilitate access to ICS by establishing subsidy/microcredit schemes and conducting a large-scale awareness-raising campaign. The AE clarified that the subsidy for ICS is only targeting the poorest rural households by providing a full or half-market price for the initial purchase of ICS. Distribution will take place through clean cooking hubs (CCHs) (to be established), and the suppliers will have to collaborate to share the operating costs of the CCHs. The selection of suppliers that can supply high-efficiency stoves and manage the dissemination channels and CCHs will be decided during the project. The AE and EEs need to ensure that the GCF concessionality be passed down to the final beneficiaries and not to the suppliers or distributors during the process.

59. Economic analysis and project viability: The economic analysis results in a negative NPV when considering only marketable benefits, and has an economic internal rate of return of 39 per cent in six years when considering marketable and non-marketable benefits. The non-marketable benefits include reduced erosion, water and time savings and the mitigation of flood risk, but they are largely dependent on carbon sequestration and GHG emission reductions with a social carbon price of USD 40/tCO<sub>2</sub>eq. To continue the uptake and maintenance of the restored lands, poor households need to experience monetized benefits and engage with the private sector to see market potential within six years.

#### 4.3.4. GCF portfolio concentration risk (low risk)

60. In case of approval, the impact of this proposal on the GCF portfolio concentration risk remains non-material and within the risk appetite in terms of concentration level, results area or single proposal.

#### 4.3.5. Compliance risk (medium risk)

61. Rwanda is not subject to United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. As the AE, IUCN indicated that no individual or entity that is listed on any UNSC sanctions resolution, including the United Nations Consolidated Sanctions List, will be involved in any manner with the project or its activities, either as a counterparty, implementer or beneficiary.

62. IUCN confirms that a risk assessment has been conducted for all EEs as part of its due diligence process. There were no potential risks or vulnerabilities detected for money laundering (ML), terrorist financing (TF), or prohibited practices (PP) among the activities, counterparties, EEs, or beneficiaries of the project. The due diligence assessment found that all EEs are capable of implementing the activities described in the funding proposal, and they all have the required experience and skills for the personnel who will be involved in the implementation of the activities.

63. IUCN indicated that the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) controls are covered under the IUCN procurement policies, code of conduct and anti-fraud policies. These policies will all apply to project processes. The AML/CFT programme and internal controls for the project include mitigation and reporting measures, with IUCN closely monitoring the implementation of project activities together with the Programme Management Unit (PMU). The accountability for income from legal sources and the use of those funds will be monitored and reported based on the agreed schedule.

64. On the matter of control measures for prohibited practices, IUCN confirms that all materials and/or technologies are assigned to the individuals accountable for their proper use, regular checks will be conducted, regular inventory counts will be undertaken, project-related equipment will be tagged for identification, and operator credentials will be used to limit unauthorized access and misuse of electronics.

65. IUCN indicates that, as an AE, it will apply its full internal policies and procedures in this project to prevent, mitigate, identify, report and remedy any risks, indications or allegations of

ML, TF, sanctions violations or PPs. It is noted that whilst IUCN has established policies and procedures, the EEs involved in the project have different policies and procedures with regard to procurement and financial management. However, IUCN risk registers will be used by all EEs involved in the implementation of the project. IUCN emphasizes that all EEs have demonstrated robust internal controls in this project, which are to be reinforced by IUCN procedures.

66. IUCN confirms that there will be no planned disbursements or distributions of cash, vouchers, commodities or other items of value, directly or indirectly, to beneficiaries as part of any activities in this project.

67. IUCN indicates that it has a whistle-blower programme for the project, and that it is key to the effective reporting of complaints and allegations of impropriety, wrongdoing or other related issues in the project and its activities.

68. **Recommended risk rating:** The Office of Risk Management and Compliance (ORMC)/Compliance Team has conducted a review of the project in accordance with relevant GCF Board approved policies and does not find any material issue or deviation with respect to compliance issues. Based on available information for this funding proposal, the ORMC/Compliance Team has determined a risk rating of 'medium' and has no objection to this request proceeding to the next steps.

69. ORMC/Compliance would like to remind IUCN, as the AE, of its continuing obligations and responsibilities with regard to monitoring and reporting any risks of ML, TF or PP among the intended counterparties, EEs, beneficiaries, persons involved or any of the proposed activities.

#### Summary risk assessment and recommendation

Summary risk assessment		Risk assessment
Overall project/programme	Medium	Sustaining the investment made under component 1 relies on the successful implementation of components 2 and 3. For example, the poor households need to experience monetized benefits and engage with the private sector to see market potential within six years to continue the maintenance of the restored lands.
Accredited entity/ executing entity capability to implement the project/programme	Medium	
Project-specific execution	Medium	
GCF portfolio concentration	Low	
Compliance	Medium	

#### 4.4 Fiduciary

70. IUCN is the AE of the project. The AE functions and its related activities will be undertaken jointly by programmes hosted at the Headquarters (Global Environment Facility and GCF Coordination Unit, Global Finance Unit, Global Forest Programme) and the Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa. The project will be implemented through three EEs: RFA, Enabel and IUCN Rwanda.

71. IUCN carried out capacity assessments for all three EEs of the GCF investment project and are satisfied with the outcome, as indicated in the letter from the IUCN Regional Director for Africa.

72. The project's objective is to restore ecosystem function and build community resilience to enhance livelihoods and food and water security of the most vulnerable rural populations.

73. The financial structure of the project consists of GCF grant resources and co-financing from the Government of Rwanda, ICRAF and IUCN, which together will form the key investments.

74. In the AE role, IUCN will provide oversight to the project, ensuring that the project complies with the terms agreed in the project's respective FAA as well as the AMA signed between IUCN and GCF.

75. EEs will oversee the tasks within the overall project management structure and will work with several partner agencies at the activity level based on agreements between partner agencies and EEs facilitated by the PMU. The PMU, established under the Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA), will operate according to the policy guidance from the National Steering Committee (NSC), of which IUCN will also be a key member. The Programme Director is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the PMU within the guidelines laid down by the NSC.

76. GCF funds will be transferred to IUCN according to the AMA and the FAA related to this project. The IUCN Headquarters' Global Finance Unit will manage fund disbursements to the PMU based on semi-annual work plans agreed by the IUCN supervision team based in the regional office.

77. The PMU is responsible for the accounting and fiduciary management of all funds disbursed. The PMU will adopt the IUCN accounting systems and will be audited independently on a yearly basis.

## 4.5 Results monitoring and reporting

78. The cross-cutting project is well aligned with the GCF results management framework and performance measurement framework (PMF). The Theory of Change is sound and illustrates the linkages between activities, outputs and outcomes and documents the key assumptions. The project is adequately linked to GCF impacts M4.0, A1.0, A2.0 and A4.0. The logical framework reported in sections E.2–E.5 of the funding proposal is well aligned with the PMF of the GCF.

79. The logical framework is well constructed and provides a mix of qualitative and quantitative Specific, Measurable, Attainable and action-oriented, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART) indicators with primary and secondary sources of verification. In addition to the objective monitoring of target indicators, the AE will develop a scorecard matrix to evaluate the capacity of district governments and the landscape restoration plans from an institutional performance perspective. The results framework in section E provides adequate tracking of beneficiaries and benefits.

80. Additionally, the logical framework contains an adequate balance of qualitative and quantitative project performance indicators as well as primary and secondary sources for the Means of Verification, allowing the tracking of project results at sufficient granularity. The funding proposal implementation timetable defines the specific milestones and deliverables for each activity.

81. In terms of arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation (section E.7), the proposal clearly articulates the monitoring/reporting/evaluation arrangements.

## 4.6 Legal assessment

82. The AMA was signed with the AE on 11 October 2016 and it became effective on 11 January 2017.
83. The AE has provided a legal opinion confirming that it has obtained all internal approval and it has capacity and authority to implement the project.
84. The proposed project will be implemented in the Republic of Rwanda, a country in which GCF is not provided with privileges and immunities. This means that, among other things, GCF is not protected against litigation or expropriation in this country, the risks of which need to be further assessed. A revised draft of the bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities was shared by GCF with the concerned officials from the Republic of Rwanda on 26 December 2017 and is currently under negotiation.
85. The Heads of the Independent Redress Mechanism and Independent Integrity Unit have both expressed that it would not be legally feasible to undertake their redress activities and/or investigations, as appropriate, in countries where the GCF is not provided with relevant privileges and immunities. Therefore, it is recommended that disbursements by the GCF are made only after the GCF has obtained satisfactory protection against litigation and expropriation in the country, or has been provided with appropriate privileges and immunities.

#### 4.7 List of proposed conditions (including legal)

86. In order to mitigate risk, it is recommended that any approval by the Board is made subject to the following conditions:
- (a) Signature of the FAA, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat, within 180 days from the date of Board approval, or the date the AE has provided a certificate or legal opinion confirming that it has obtained all final internal approvals, whichever is later; and
  - (b) Completion of the legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat.

## Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment of FP167

Proposal name:	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation
Accredited entity:	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Country/(ies):	Rwanda
Project/programme size:	Small

### I. Assessment of the independent Technical Advisory Panel

#### 1.1 Impact potential

*Scale: High*

1. This funding proposal for a small project, in environmental and social safeguards Category B, is submitted by the Republic of Rwanda, an African State with least developed country (LDC) status. The total cost of the funding proposal is USD 49.62 million, including a USD 33.78 million GCF grant contribution, which forms 68 per cent of the total cost. The remaining USD 15.84, or 32 per cent of the total project cost, is made up of grant and in-kind contributions from the Government of Rwanda, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as the accredited entity (AE), and implementing partners Enabel, the Belgian development agency, and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

2. The independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) assesses the impact potential of this cross-cutting project as High. In the past two decades, climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of droughts, floods and landslides across Rwanda, with these impacts aggravating human-induced land degradation and soil erosion. Home to the largest agricultural area in Rwanda, the Eastern Province is highly vulnerable to drought and, to a lesser extent, floods. The productivity of rain-dependent crop and livestock farming by mostly smallholder farmers is threatened by increasing annual mean temperatures, increasing frequency and length of dry spells during the two rainy seasons, and decreasing total rainfall in the short rainy season. Evapotranspiration is expected to cause lower soil moisture in both the April–May and October sowing seasons, with 11 staple crops expected to see lower yields, as well as increased impacts of pest and disease. Increases in total rainfall in the longer rainy season with increased frequency of intense rainfall events are exposing slopes not covered by vegetation to higher soil erosion and degradation. This lowers the water retention capacity in upstream catchment areas (decreasing their resilience to drought in dry season) and increases the water and sediment runoff to the downstream areas. In the case of the Nyabarongo-Akagera floodplains, this exacerbates the risk of flooding, causing damage to crops.

3. Despite investments by the government and its technical and financial partners in the agriculture and forestry sectors in response to these threats, more comprehensive, integrated adaptation measures are needed. There is a need to apply best practices in restoration and regeneration to enhance the resilience of the landscape in Eastern Province, in order to sustain agricultural production in the face of an evolving climate and enable sustainable growth of the region in a manner that reduces poverty, increases resilience and achieves food security, whilst simultaneously enhancing carbon sinks for their global benefits. The project's objective is to achieve a paradigm shift in land management practices in Rwanda's Eastern Province from landscapes that are degraded, fragile and unable to sustain livelihoods in the face of climate

change to restored ecosystems and landscapes through building community resilience to enhance livelihoods and the food and water security of the most vulnerable rural population. The proposed project is requesting GCF support to address barriers to effective climate change adaptation in Eastern Province through the following three interrelated focus areas: Component 1: Restored landscapes that support climate-resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province through interventions in agroforestry, plantation restoration, silvopastoralism and buffer rehabilitation; Component 2: Market and value chain development for climate-resilient agricultural and tree products linked to financial products and services for the sustainable management of agro-ecological systems; and Component 3: Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate change adaptation outcomes from improved land use at the national and decentralized levels.

4. **Adaptation impact:** The project will reduce the exposure of Rwanda's Eastern Province to the impacts of intensified drought and, to a limited extent, flooding due to climate change. These impacts result in a reduction in livestock productivity and in crop and woodlot yields and an increase in crop losses, especially for smallholder farmers. Impacts are exacerbated in areas exposed to degradation due to inadequate agro-silvocultural practices and high pressure on tree resources. In order to achieve high adaptation impact, it is essential to ensure ecosystem resilience where soil conservation, water regulation and other services are rehabilitated and sustained. Therefore, the project promotes suitable landscape practices that restore tree and forest services, ensure long-term soil protection and improve organic matter cycles to sustain the capture and regulation of water flows in a changing climate, both in the rainy season (through infiltration and recharge of aquifers) and in the dry season (through a gradual release of stored water in soil and aquifers).

5. The project will directly benefit 556,525 people (50 per cent female) living in rural communities in the target Eastern Province (18.2 per cent of the total Eastern Province population, 4.4 per cent of Rwanda's population). Their livelihoods and incomes will become more climate-resilient, thus avoiding the threatened loss of productivity in crop, livestock and woodlot production through the adoption of improved and transformative agroforestry, woodlot and tree plantations, silvopastoral systems, protective restoration practices that enhance productivity and yields despite changes in temperature and rainfall patterns that threaten them. Within this number, 260,000 people (60 per cent women, 95,000 households) will directly benefit from value chain development for climate-resilient agricultural and tree products that generate new income streams and diversify livelihood strategies, as well as enhanced financial inclusion and access for making climate-resilient investments, including into related value chains. In terms of indirect beneficiaries, 664,057 people in the target Eastern Province and 700,129 in the rest of Rwanda (total 1,364,185, 10.8 per cent of total population) will benefit indirectly from the project's work to strengthen national, provincial and local institutional capacity and cross-sectoral coordination to mainstream climate resilience in land management and planning.

6. The interventions in restoring landscapes that support climate-resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province target landscapes will result in increased resilience of vulnerable communities in this region, with enhanced food and water security flowing from the enhanced agro-ecological systems and the ecosystem services they provide. Approximately 69,185 hectares (ha) will benefit from grants for productive and restoration activities directed toward water and food security; 40,150 ha of agroforestry systems will provide improved hydrological services; and the restoration of 700 ha of district forest, 700 ha of degraded state forests and 6,545 ha under private woodlots will contribute to a climate-resilient supply of wood (linked to financial products and services and strengthened supply chains) for the long-term sustainable management of agro-ecological systems. In response to a query from the independent TAP, the project proponents have significantly strengthened the draft sample memorandums of understanding to be used for the "last-mile agreements" with households and

forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs), including details on the precise delivery obligations that will contribute to these spatial targets, enhancing the likelihood of success.

7. The climate rationale for the adaptation interventions has been extensively developed through gathering evidence of observed historical trends in key climate parameters as well as future modelling projections, and has been strengthened following questions posed by the independent TAP during the review process (see the annex attached to this report). To fully complete the climate rationale, it is still necessary to validate the applicability of the MPI\_ESM\_LR General Circulation Model against the available observational data (1983–2015) from Rwanda’s Eastern Province to provide the basis for future climate change projections, utilizing both observed and model data, to be presented in comparable form for the time period the two datasets have in common. It is also necessary to extend the analysis of potential evapotranspiration (Hargreaves method) (PET-Hg) using properly validated model-based projection data for the 2020s, and then estimate month-wise changes in PET-Hg values that involve the baseline (done already) and the projection (still to be done), in order to confirm the severity of the expected drought conditions in the project area, thus justifying the urgent need for investment (please see section II below for the condition associated with this critique).

8. **Mitigation impact:** The cross-cutting project is also expected to have a significant impact through reduced emissions from the forestry and land use sector in Rwanda, achieving a total of 1,307,819 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) during the 6-year project implementation period, and 9,662,441 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the 20-year project lifetime. This is made up of three elements: (i) improved tree cover through restored forest plots combined with agroforestry and silvopastoral activities will increase the carbon sequestration potential of plants and soils. These activities are expected to sequester approximately 91,967 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq during the 6-year implementation period, and 3,206,820 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the 20-year project lifetime; (ii) reduced enteric fermentation as a result of decreased cattle densities will reduce emissions by approximately 8,741 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq during the 6-year implementation period, and approximately 41,042 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq during the 20-year project lifetime; and (iii) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will also be reduced through more fuel-efficient and cleaner-burning improved cookstove technologies. The improved cookstove activity is expected to yield cumulative savings of approximately 1,207,354 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq during the 6-year implementation period and 6,414,579 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the 20-year project lifetime.

9. In response to the independent TAP comments on (i) the need for indicators of biomass per ha, with changes captured annually, in order to monitor the impacts of project interventions on carbon sequestration; and (ii) the need for clarity on which entities will be responsible for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), the AE adjusted the logframe to indicate that biomass per ha will be monitored for the three relevant outputs and included the required MRV activities in Output 3.2 on the project-tracking database system. It is recommended that a full MRV plan be developed by a local expert in the first year of project implementation that can provide detail on how indicators should be monitored and ensure alignment with the spreadsheet of anticipated GHG emission reductions.

## 1.2 Paradigm shift potential

*Scale: Medium to High*

10. The paradigm shift involved in the proposed project is rated as Medium to High. The project is designed lead to a paradigm shift in natural resource management away from reliance on degraded ecosystems that are highly sensitive to climate risks and negatively affect production systems of smallholder farmers towards new adaptive and regenerative agroforestry, silvopastoral, forestry, and water and soil management practices and technologies. The approach to establishing value chains for climate-resilient agricultural and tree products, developing innovative finance products and services, and leveraging responsible public and private investments, combined with comprehensive management and implementation shifts

across the project's three components, will result in the restoration of healthy landscapes and agro-ecological systems. This supports climate-resilient production, food security and employment and income opportunities for smallholder farmers and results in the benefits of climate resilience for all primary beneficiaries and society at large. The project also aims to stimulate a paradigm shift in the approach of Rwanda's micro-finance sector by supporting the sector in introducing a wider variety of financial products for smallholders and cooperatives and tools to measure climate risk impacts. The targeted GCF funding will reinforce landscape transformation in the most vulnerable province of Rwanda to achieve the resilience of agro-ecosystems and farmers affected by climate change and land degradation.

11. Part of the paradigm shift to climate-adaptive agriculture and forestry comes from strengthening the enabling environment for the replication and upscaling of project approaches across Rwanda. At district level, the enabling environment strategy is well thought out, including the integration of climate resilience metrics into district development strategies and annual performance contracts and the harmonization of cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanisms. But the strong approach at district scale is accompanied by weaker approaches at national and provincial level that affect the potential for replicability and upscaling. There are no project activities in other provinces and only limited activities at the level of the Eastern Province administration, and national activities are limited to coordination and training workshops. Activity 3.1.5 aims at "strengthening the capacity of the administration staff in Eastern Province not only to perform their work in the project intervention area but also to deliver their expert services elsewhere in the country", but this does not seem feasible on a practical level. Activity 3.1.2 envisages monthly roundtables between institutions in charge of agriculture and agroforestry (Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) and Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA)) to facilitate the coordination of adaptation, but there is no indication of how this will overcome the weaknesses of the existing Cross-Sectoral Taskforce, as analysed in the Feasibility Study. The well-designed and technically supported project activities in the targeted districts through Component 1 are likely to have a powerful potential demonstration effect, and the project would do well to capitalize on this by maximizing opportunities for engagements with other districts of Eastern Province and the other three provinces, as well as targeted public and private sector actors at national level.

12. An exception to this weakness is Output 3.3 on developing seed systems, to be carried out by ICRAF, which is well conceptualized and involves not only the work in the target landscapes but also a clear strategy for national scaling, including Activity 3.3.2: "Prepare climate informed maps and information portal for habitat suitability for up to 100 climate-resilient tree and crop species in Rwanda". This would lead to the establishment of a national modality for conservation, improvement and utilization of tree genetic resources, with improved seed sources-cum-conservation areas as well as germplasm of the priority species.

13. The project has a strong orientation towards knowledge management and learning, improving links and collaboration between research agencies and agricultural extension services to generate knowledge relevant to addressing specific farmer needs to adapt to climate change. The intervention will promote the publication of both grey literature and peer-reviewed scientific journal articles that build the evidence base for agro-ecologically based climate change adaptation, with powerful co-financing through Enabel linking the project to the European Commission-led platform DeSIRA (Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture). But the strategy for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in information systems remains somewhat vague. Activity 3.2.1 says that "Such information systems may include FLR [forest landscape restoration] monitoring systems, Climate early warning systems and Knowledge/information exchange systems. The project will first conduct an updated gap analysis... and then determine the needs in terms of technical and financial assistance to update and improve the knowledge and information systems in Eastern Province to support climate resilience activities". In response to a the independent TAP query on how monitoring of

restoration results will feed into national monitoring towards Rwanda's targets, the project proponents have strengthened Section B.6 on the exit strategy and sustainability, indicating a clear plan around the existing National Forest Monitoring Information System. It is recommended that the gap analysis be undertaken as a priority in the first year of implementation so that this important area of work can be rapidly refined and focused.

14. The project's focus through Component 2 on strengthening supply chains and stimulating new private sector value addition to ensure long-term markets for the products of the restored agro-ecological systems is very much welcomed by the independent TAP, as is the inclusion of technical support to access microfinance to sustain investment in new production methods and agri-processing. These areas of focus maximize the project's sustainability and potential to contribute to long-term market transformation in support of adaptation. The project ambition to leverage a total of USD 9.6 million from the private sector during the six years of implementation in the form of loans from microfinance institutions to the project beneficiary communities – at the level of both farming households and FFPOs – is also welcome, as are the letters of support from duterimbere-IMF, PLC, Rabobank and the Réseau Interdiocésain de Microfinance. In response to the independent TAP queries about the strategy for engaging the microfinance sector, the funding proposal package was updated to more fully reflect the analysis done by the proponents of the paradigm shift potential within the microfinance institution (MFI) sector. It is recommended that the specifics of the process of engaging with MFIs be thought through carefully and captured in a document which sets out the approach to developing new financial products and leveraging the USD 9.6 million as well as how this will be tracked and reported. These specifics should also include criteria to determine when new loans and other transactions can be directly attributed to project interventions, and how this will be included in project monitoring and evaluation systems.

### 1.3 Sustainable development potential

*Scale: Medium to High*

15. **Environmental co-benefits:** The project's sustainable development potential overall is rated as Medium to High. In terms of the environment, the project is expected to have extensive co-benefits, including (i) improved soil conservation and reduction of erosion and sedimentation as a result of restoration of degraded lands; (ii) increased number of native trees on farms with improved agroforestry and silvopastoral systems that will improve biological connectivity; (iii) improved sustainability of land management, including direct improvements in soil fertility and organic matter content as a result of agroforestry and silvopastoral climate change adaptation measures, reduced land degradation through protective measures, increased numbers of trees on farms and reductions in the use of burning agriculture; (iv) improved tree cover in home gardens and river basin areas leading to improved micro-climates, improved soil structures and increased biodiversity; (v) reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and risk of floods through stabilized slopes and buffer zones; (vi) restored pasture landscapes, which will conserve more water, reducing the impact of drought and reducing moisture deficits in normal dry seasons; and (vii) restored pasture landscapes, which will provide a range of resources that are used to reinforce rangeland livelihoods, including drought coping strategies. Impacts on biodiversity are expected to be positive, given the inclusion of a broad array of native trees (as well as a few non-native tree species of high commercial value) in local production systems, which will increase biodiversity in terms of both composition and structure.

16. In response to a concern expressed by the independent TAP about a potential negative impact of exotic tree species on hydrological services, the AE confirmed that for Outputs 1.1 to 1.4 and 3.1, field assessments will be conducted using a participatory approach with farmers to support them in the identification and selection of the best-adapted production systems and related species (considering the soil/water/climate change context and farmer preference/priority needs). Output 3.3 will support the National Tree Seed Center and nurseries

in providing good genetic quality seedlings for these best adapted species. Fully aligned with the national forestry policy, this will include (i) 40,000 ha of agroforestry and 11,800 ha of silvopastoral/protective lands, where a mix of native and exotic tree species (excluding eucalyptus) will be used; (ii) 10,700 ha of public forest where a mix of fast growing species (pinus, eucalyptus, callitris, acacia, etc.) will be selected according the soil conditions; and (iii) only 6,545 ha (0.7 per cent of the Eastern Province land area) of smallholder woodlots, where the existing very degraded eucalyptus plantation will be rejuvenated. For these woodlots, farmers have expressed a preference for eucalyptus due to its fast growing and coppicing capacity, allowing them to have regular incomes. Compared to the business-as-usual degraded plantations, the process of restoring and replanting will significantly increase the sustainable supply capacity of wood, the carbon sequestration and the restoration of forest ecosystem services, while reducing the pressure on neighbouring biomass resources subject to depletion (trees in croplands, crop residues, shrubland areas). The independent TAP is reassured that the use of eucalyptus species will be restricted to restoring existing very degraded eucalyptus plantations, without extension of their current area, and that any minor risk relating to water use will be mitigated by the selection of species/origins which use less water and the application of silviculture techniques (longer coppice period, avoided removal of leaves and small branches to secure the increase of soil organic matter, and avoided large-scale clear-cutting during the dry season, etc.), allowing the restoration/improvement of forest ecosystem services (control of soil erosion and fertility; water regulation).

17. **Social co-benefits:** The project has a number of social co-benefits. Awareness will be raised about climate change effects and adaptation through public service messaging reaching 556,525 people living in Eastern Province. Face-to-face capacity-building (with appropriate COVID-19 protocols) will reach approximately 150,000 people, with at least 50 per cent representation of women, covering a wide range of topics aimed at increasing ecosystem and social resilience. Participation in restoration and value chain activities, with an emphasis on women and youth, is intended to promote social capital, and farmers will benefit from increased social cohesion created through the strengthening of associations, cooperatives and joint savings and loan schemes. Enhanced agroforestry yields are expected to result in health and nutritional improvement for 126,483 families (556,525 people), with increases in crop diversity reducing the exposure of 100,000 families (440,000 people) to the risks of climate change-related crop failure.

18. **Economic co-benefits:** The project investments in support of productive activities and value chains in vulnerable communities in Eastern Province are expected to enhance the agricultural production of 75,000 smallholder farmer families (556,525 people), with increased productivity and incomes through improved land, soil and water conditions. Sustainable forest management practices will drastically increase forest productivity and the incomes of landowners (approx. 6,490 families), while increasing the supply capacity of woody biomass, particularly for cooking fuel used by rural households. Use of improved cooking stoves and efficient biomass fuel will reduce households' monthly expenditure for cooking, reduce the time needed for wood collection (saving time for other income/educational activities) and, critically, reduce the overall demand pressure on the available wood resource (avoiding soaring prices on the market). It is estimated that the project will create direct and indirect employment opportunities, which will benefit approximately 75,000 families and stimulate the local economy. Increased rainfall infiltration in restored landscapes will recharge aquifers, contributing to increased groundwater resource availability and increased livestock productivity and health. Improved grazing management in the selected landscapes will contribute to increased livestock health, productivity, survival rates and post-drought recovery. Farmers will increase incomes and investment capacity as a result of improving access to markets and microfinance. Working with farmer cooperatives with existing infrastructure, networks and linkages to local and domestic markets will bring opportunities to engage with

value chains and add value to existing products in the tree crop, bee product and fodder value chains as well as the timber, wood product and dairy product sectors.

19. **Gender-sensitive development impact:** The project will result in positive outcomes related to access to resources, improved livelihoods, and income generating opportunities and capacity-building for women through various project interventions, which are outlined in detail in the project's gender action plan (annex 8 to the funding proposal), though not fully integrated into the main funding proposal. The funding proposal does not include the excellent analysis contained in annex 8, or fully describe the many project interventions which have been designed to address women's empowerment and gender equality. In response to the independent TAP questions, some detail has been added to the outline of project components, indicating specific activities targeted at women, including livelihood, business and capacity development programmes, and signposts have been added to the text of the funding proposal to indicate the need for the gender action plan to be read as a package with the funding proposal (as well as the feasibility study, which has further detail on activities planned). With support from a dedicated gender specialist, the project will engage women in project planning, investment and decision-making from the start. Gender benefits include partnerships with the private sector and stimulus programs targeting women, youth and marginalized groups, which will help build the resilience of these groups along value chains. With opportunities to generate additional income, women will be more likely to respond to incentives that address their families' basic needs, such as better health and nutrition, which are linked to agriculture and food security improvements. Women will benefit from training and educational activities related to climate change, agriculture, water management, leadership, entrepreneurship and decision-making.

#### 1.4 Needs of the recipient

*Scale: High*

20. The needs of the recipient for the proposed project are rated as High. Climate change, particularly increased dry spells and intense rainfall events, will exacerbate many of the ongoing land degradation processes in Eastern Province leading to increased soil erosion and further degradation. A combination of climate impacts, high levels of poverty and dependence on undiversified and largely subsistence agriculture contributes to the province having the highest vulnerability, most exposure to droughts and most severe potential reductions in staple crop production yields in Rwanda. The Feasibility Study for the project presents estimated total monetary losses for Eastern Province from crop loss and damage (cereals, bananas, beans and cassava) at USD 2 million and USD 7.5 million (RWF 1.9 billion and 6.9 billion), respectively, per year by 2030, as a result of changing rainfall patterns. Smallholders will be the most affected group due to their lack of assets to buffer shocks and limited access to the information, new technologies, finance and government services needed to undertake adaptive actions. In the project area, women are particularly vulnerable as they traditionally manage household water and family gardens and are thus on the front line of managing and facing the impacts of reduced water availability and crop failure. This poses threats to family food security, particularly for women-headed households and especially in periods of prolonged droughts.

21. Despite the strong economic benefits of this project, Rwanda's fiscal gap is a barrier to addressing financing needs. Rwanda, as an LDC, has a per-capita gross domestic product (GDP) of less than USD 700. It had a severe balance of payments deficit on its current account of over USD 2 billion in 2018, with net borrowing at over USD 1 billion. Imports amount to almost three times the level of exports, and tax revenues are low, leaving Rwanda's fiscal capacity weak. The country is heavily dependent on international donors to finance its annual budget. The spending needs as a result of the government response to the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with revenue underperformance due to the crisis led to an expected fiscal deficit of 8.5 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2020–2021, with public debt projected at 67 percent of GDP at end-2020. The

Government of Rwanda provides an annual environment and natural resources budget to districts countrywide, depending on their district landscape restoration opportunities assessments and local performance contracts or “imihigo”, but the sector at district level is the least prioritized due to competing needs for education, health and social protection, etc.

## 1.5 Country ownership

*Scale: High*

22. Country ownership of the proposed project is rated as High overall. The project builds on Rwanda’s national priorities for low-emission and climate-resilient development, and has been designed to align with national strategies and policies, including Green Growth and Climate Resilience: National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development (2011), the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (2017), the National Environment and Climate Change Policy (2018), the National Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2016), the country’s long-term Vision 2050 and a number of multilateral commitments. The project is also consistent with and helps carry out the country’s policies and strategic plans for agriculture, environment and natural resources, biodiversity, agroforestry, land and water sectors.

23. The project contributes to targets outlined in Rwanda’s nationally determined contribution, namely “sustainable forestry, agroforestry and biomass energy, integrated approach to sustainable land-use planning and management, integrated water resources management, and sustainable intensification of agriculture”, and the project’s mitigation targets are aligned with and contribute to forestry targets in the nationally appropriate mitigation action priority sector “improved management of forests and new forest plantations”. The project’s forestry interventions are aligned with the Rwanda National Forestry Policy (2018), the Forest Sector Strategic Plan (2017–2022) and the National Forest Management Plan (2017–2026), including the emphasis on allocating previously state-owned plantations to private concessionaires. The project supports the National Strategy for Transformation 2017–2024 in its goal of increasing resilience to climate change through forest landscape restoration and builds on Rwanda’s 2011 commitment under the Bonn Challenge to restore 2 million ha, corresponding to 76 per cent of the country.

24. The project was developed following a very thorough stakeholder engagement process begun in 2017 (based on a stakeholder mapping exercise) and a large joint stakeholder meeting held in August 2018. During discussions, the vulnerability of Eastern Province communities to climate change impacts was analysed and a wide range of possible project interventions to address these vulnerabilities were discussed and prioritized. Discussions were held with civil society organizations including Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes (ARECO), Rural Environment and Development Organization (REDO), Vi-Life Agroforestry, and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), as well as representatives of indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups. Technical support agencies, decision-makers and planners from the government and its technical and financial partners – African Parks Network (APN), Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), European Union (EU), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), Rwanda Environmental Management Authority, (REMA), Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA), World Bank (WB), and World Vision (WV) – were also engaged, including in field visits to explore potential sites and meet with communities. The independent TAP notes that that all activities proposed have been discussed and validated with community representatives, for example undertaking community-based mapping of targeted areas, exploring enterprise empowerment and training activities that would be needed, and engaging in detail on the selection of preferred species for agroforestry measures proposed. In these initial stages,

communities were also involved in discussing and reviewing relevant lessons learned from successful past and current projects in agriculture, forestry, agroforestry and landscape restoration.

25. Stakeholders validated the technical approach and the overall project design through bilateral and virtual meetings throughout 2020 (given restricted travel opportunities due to COVID-19). In response to a question from the independent TAP on the paucity of information about private sector consultations in the relevant annex to the funding proposal, it was clarified that a mapping exercise identified opportunities for private sector engagement in landscape restoration and value chain activities, shaped the design of interventions in agroforestry value chains and targeted technical assistance to microfinance institutions in providing innovative financial products. Specific private sector actors consulted included cooperatives of rice producers in Eastern Province, cooperatives of dairy collectors and farmers, and financial institutions including New Forest Company, Saw Mill Eastern Africa and Vision Fund. Annex 7 to the funding proposal contains a thorough analysis of all stakeholders and their proposed roles in project implementation.

26. The project was initiated by Ministry of Environment and supported by the national designated authority REMA due to the high climate vulnerability, sensitivity and exposure of Eastern Province. The focal ministry providing political leadership for the project will be the Ministry of Environment through RFA. RFA has been implementing several initiatives related to reforestation and land restoration, and will ensure that the new project is well aligned with related initiatives, including the GCF FP073 Green Gicumbi project, ensuring synergies and avoiding overlap. The project will be implemented through three executing entities (EEs) – Enabel (with 20 years of operational experience in Rwanda), IUCN through its Rwanda country office, and RFA. In addition to RFA, the project steering committee will include a range of government partners including MINAGRI. Technical service providers with strong track records in the region – International Cocoa Organization (ICCO), ICRAF and World Vision – will be subcontracted by the EEs to deliver on particular project outputs.

27. The selection of IUCN as the AE for the project was made by the Government of Rwanda. The IUCN Africa regional office in Kenya and IUCN Global Environment Facility/GCF Unit at IUCN Headquarters in Switzerland will carry out the role of IUCN as the AE, providing oversight and quality assurance for the project. Globally, IUCN has over 70 years of experience in nature conservation (e.g. forest management, sustainable agriculture and community financing for nature conservation) and for the last 7 years, IUCN has been a key player in the matters of landscape restoration, conservation, integrated water resources management for climate resilience, and inclusive climate finance in Rwanda, where the IUCN regional hub for forest landscape restoration in Africa is also located.

## 1.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

*Scale: Medium to High*

28. The project's overall efficiency and effectiveness is rated at Medium to High. The effectiveness of the project's central investment by GCF and the Government of Rwanda in climate-resilient management of agricultural landscapes is based on international best practices in restoration and regenerative agriculture, which enhance both carbon sinks and a whole range of ecosystem services in support of increased agricultural yields, even in the face of a changing climate. Target communities in Eastern Province will be supported not only by the three EEs (Enabel, the IUCN Rwanda office and RFA) but also by highly experienced service providers (ICCO, ICRAF and WorldVision) with long track records in effective work on agroforestry, silvopastoralism, sustainable forest management and restoration.

29. The project's cost-effectiveness could be maximized if a clearer strategy for national scaling across other provinces is developed during the project's implementation (see section on

paradigm shift). This would help to maximize the effects of the GCF and co-financiers' investment by catalysing as much impact as possible beyond the one-off investment.

30. The total project cost is USD 49.62 million, including GCF grant financing of USD 33.78 million, 63 per cent of which will be used for landscape-level interventions with joint adaptation and mitigation benefits, complemented by value chain strengthening, increased access to finance to support the sustainability of climate-resilient investments, as well as national scaling-up of approaches used. The remaining USD 15.84 million (32 per cent of the total project cost) will be borne by co-financiers: the Government of Rwanda (USD 10.6 million), ICRAF (USD 0.7 million), Enabel (USD 1.0 million) and IUCN (USD 3.4 million), including the IUCN investments in the Forest Landscape Restoration Programme. The mostly in-kind contributions from the Government of Rwanda can be considered significant given that Rwanda is an LDC with a limited revenue base. An important contribution during the project implementation period is expected in the form of USD 9.6 million in microfinance loans from partner institutions to project beneficiaries, unlocked and derisked through project investments (letters of support from duterimbere-IMF,PLC, Rabobank and the Réseau Interdiocésain de Microfinance).

31. The economic analysis conducted for the project considers both marketable benefits that come from avoiding climate change-related losses and increasing production in climate-resilient agricultural systems, and non-market benefits that result from the provision of ecosystem services through project activities, including the social value of GHG emission reductions based on time savings from reduced fuelwood collection. When both types of benefits are included, the expected net present value of the project is USD 20.5 million, analysed over the six years of project implementation, using a 12.1 per cent discount rate (the Rwanda Central Bank interest rate for a 10-year Treasury bill, as of September 2020), with an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of 41 per cent, which is impressive. The cost of the GCF investment is a modest USD 17.59 per beneficiary, with a cost of USD 340 per ha restored, which is reasonable given the estimated economic benefit per ha of USD 1,061.

32. The project's cost-effectiveness comes also from its cross-cutting nature, with terrestrial sinks and reservoirs of GHGs enhanced through restoration and implementation of regenerative farming practices. The estimated GCF cost per tCO<sub>2</sub>eq removed, considering the total GCF investment, is USD 3.50 per tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, which is very reasonable. With co-financing included, the cost goes up to USD 5.14 per tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, which is still acceptable (and if only the 19 per cent of the project to which mitigation impacts are attributed is considered, the cost goes down to USD 0.66 per tCO<sub>2</sub>eq).

## II. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

33. The independent TAP recommends this funding proposal for approval. The climate rationale is supported and developed, in the documents submitted by the Accredited Entity, to an extent that is sufficient to permit a conditional endorsement. Nevertheless, to fully complete the climate rationale, the independent TAP requests that further information be provided as a condition to first disbursement, as described below. Therefore, this endorsement by the independent TAP is subject to the following condition:

### 2.6.1. Condition precedent to first disbursement by GCF under the FAA:

34. Prior to the first disbursement for the Funded Activity, the accredited entity shall finalize and submit to the Fund an additional report, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat (through its Climate Science Lead or other competent officer), which:

- (a) Validates the applicability of the MPI\_ESM\_LR General Circulation Model against the available observational data from Rwanda's Eastern Province (years 1983-2015), to

provide the basis for future climate change projections (utilizing both observed and model data to be presented in comparable form for the common time period); and

- (b) Extends the analysis of Potential Evapotranspiration (Hargreaves method) using properly validated model-based projection data for the 2020s, estimating month-wise change in PET-Hg values that involve the baseline and the projection to be done, in order to confirm the severity of the expected drought conditions in the Funded Activity area, thus justifying the urgent need for investment.

## Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment (FP167)

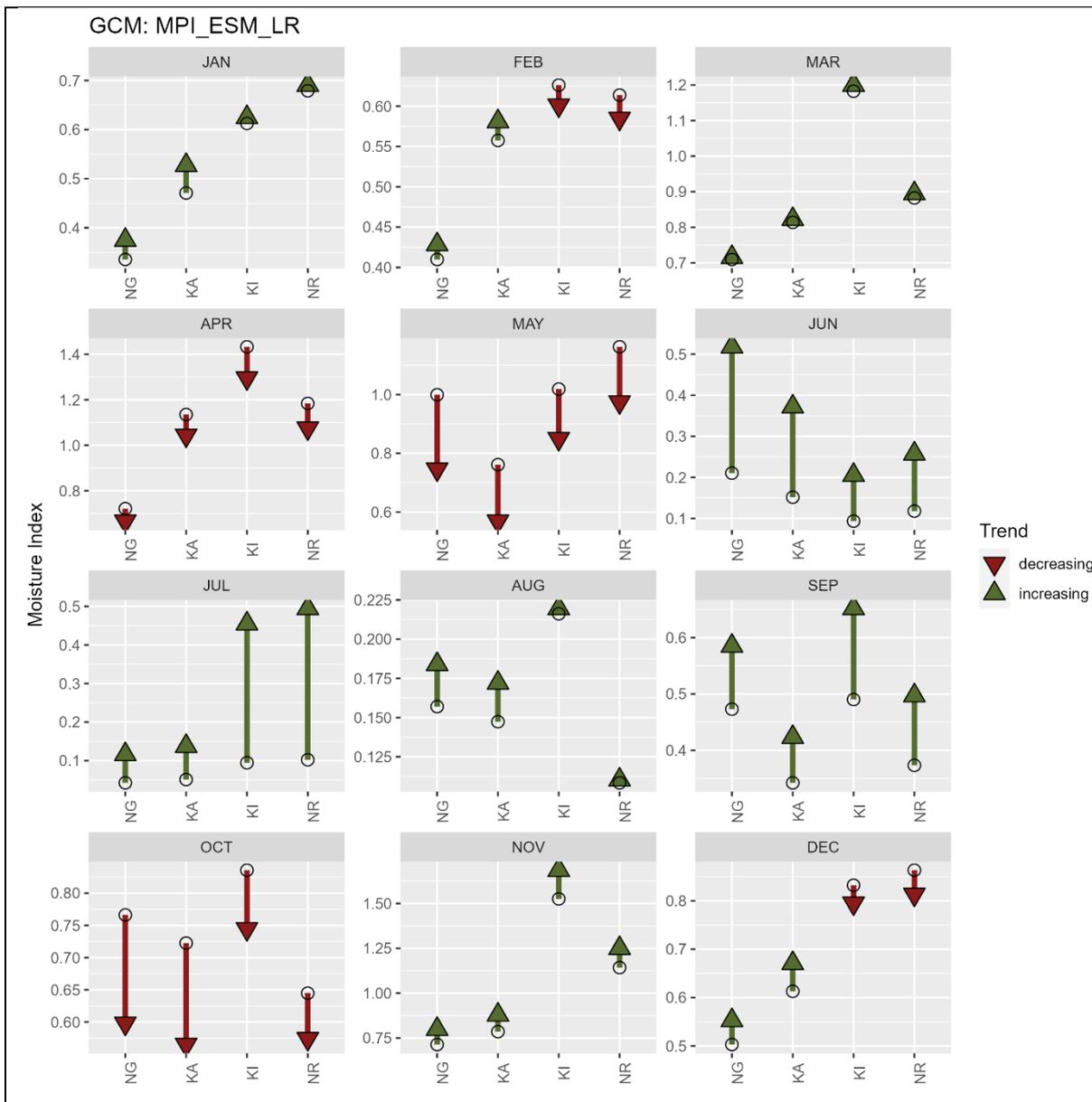
Proposal name:	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation
Accredited entity:	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Country/(ies):	Rwanda
Project/programme size:	Small

### Impact potential

iTAP's comments on the project's Impact Potential are noted. Regarding the observations on climate rationale for the adaptation interventions, additional analysis are being done as follow:

We are now preparing a separate report that includes (i) a validation of statistically downscaled MPI-ESM-LR projections via the CMHyd software against weather station data; and (ii) an analysis of month-wise changes in standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index and moisture index in the 2020s. The report will validate the GCM via Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency and RSR thresholds (Moriassi et al. 2007) and cumulative distribution functions. It will also confirm the severity of future droughts in the project area.

Figure: future trends in MI



**Paradigm shift potential**

iTAP’s comments on the project’s Paradigm Shift Potential are noted. Regarding the observations on replication and scale-up of project approaches at national level, we confirm that the project will provide lessons to both GCF and development partners ‘funded landscape restoration projects. This includes project that already received PPF from GCF should these be successfully approved. We confirm that the gap analysis mentioned in paragraph 13 is already foreseen for Year 1 of project implementation.

Regarding the process of engaging with MFIs, this is already foreseen in the first year, and the \$9.6 million of lending will be tracked via the project M&E system. ICCO has done product development since 2012 in ICCO Terrafina and with a total of 35 MFIs in different countries, including some 10 MFIs and financial cooperatives in Rwanda. ICCO will adapt its existing processes to include climate information and/or value chain information but this will not require starting from scratch.

**Sustainable development potential**

iTAP's comments on the project's Sustainable Development Potential are noted. We recognize that the Gender Action Plan ideally would be streamlined into the Funding Proposal and confirm that the Gender Action Plan which has been submitted constitute a package with the Funding Proposal to be referred to continuously during project implementation..

**Needs of the recipient**

iTAP's comments on the Needs of the Recipient are noted.

**Country ownership**

iTAP's comments on Country Ownership are noted.

**Efficiency and effectiveness**

iTAP's comments on the project's Efficiency and Effectiveness are noted. As described in the Paradigm Shift response above, the project's strategy for national scaling across other provinces includes synergies with other projects with similar scope to reverse landscape degradation such as Amayaga Green Project (GEF), Green Gicumbi (GCF), which will maximize cost-effectiveness and avoid duplication where potentially could happen. The cross landscape learning between various initiatives as mentioned above will strengthen the efficiency and scale. In addition, the project team has already begun engaging other climate finance projects that are under preparation across Rwanda, and will share lessons learned via consultative meetings and field visits to enhance complementarity and coherence. These measures will enhance efficiency and effectiveness of this project and those future initiatives.

**Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel:**

We take note of iTAP's overall remarks and are pleased that this funding proposal has been recommended for approval. As mentioned above, we have taken note of iTAP's recommendations to strengthen the project.

Specifically, regarding the climate rationale, we confirm that we are currently working on an additional report that will adequately address the further information needs documented in section II of the Assessment Report.

Results obtained this far during preparation of the additional report confirm that MPI-ESM-LR General Circulation Model results are applicable for the project area. Via the CMHyd (Climate Model data for hydrologic modelling) software, projections for MPI-ESM-LR were downscaled via the linear scaling (LS) and Delta-change (DC) bias-correction methods ([Teutschbein and Seibert 2012](#)). As the baseline climatologies obtained from the DC method correspond exactly to the weather station data, results for LC are used for evaluations via cumulative distribution function graphics, Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE) and ratio of root mean square error to the standard deviation of measured data (RSR), as recommended by [Moriassi et al. \(2007\)](#). Applying thresholds from Moriassi et al. Table 4 showed that for most weather stations and most months, performance ratings were satisfactory or better, with only one instance of precipitation and maximum and minimum temperature results that were marginally unsatisfactory for the critical months of January, April, May, October and December (precipitation for Nyagatare with NSE of 0.49 against a threshold of 0.50, but with satisfactory RSR).



Results with the SPEI and MI for the 2020s confirm future severity of droughts.

## **Gender documentation for FP167**

### **GENDER ANALYSIS REPORT FOR TREPA PROJECT PROPOSAL ON “TRANSFORMING EASTERN PROVINCE THROUGH ADAPTATION” (TREPA)**



**March 2021**

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHPR	African Charter on human and people's rights on the rights of women
ACRWC	African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child
CASS	College of Arts and Social Sciences
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women
CGS	Centre for Gender Studies
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DDP	District Development plan
DDS	District Development Strategy
EAC	East African Community
EDPRS2	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV4	Integrated Households living conditions survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFRP	Forum des femmes Rwandaise Parlementaires ( <i>Rwanda</i> Women Parliamentary Forum )
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMO	Gender Monitoring Office
GTZ	Germany Technical Cooperation Agency
ICCPR	International Convention on Social and Cultural Rights
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MDGs	The Millennium Development Goals
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government

MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NISR	National Institute for Statistics of Rwanda
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation
NWC	National Women Council
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
RDHS	Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
TREPA	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation and Mitigation
UDHR	UN Declaration on Human Rights
UNCRC	UNCRC: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNSCR	The United Nations Security Council Resolution on Peace and Security
VUP	Vision Umurenge Programme
W4GR	Water for Growth

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# **1 CHAPTER 1: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

In the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, the Government of Rwanda undertook radical and far-reaching reforms to address the political, social, legal, and economic status of women. Of particular impact were legal reforms to give women property rights, and to enable them to inherit property, including land. The Constitution, adopted in 2003 and amended in 2015, proactively promotes gender equality. It outlaws any form of gender discrimination, and enshrines the principle of equality within marriage. The National Strategy on Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development has also laid the foundation for gender equality and equity in that specific sector.

However, despite tremendous efforts from the policy and legal perspectives, a patriarchal culture and persistent disparities continue to characterize gender relations in Rwanda in general, and in the Eastern Province of Rwanda in particular. Disparities persist in post-primary education; in access to and control of assets, property (including land), and economic resources; in employment opportunities and entrepreneurship; in decision-making at household and community levels; in family responsibilities and unpaid care work; and in the experience of violence, harassment, conflict, and insecurity. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) persists at high levels in Rwanda. While women have made impressive political progress, especially at the national level, their progress in terms of economic empowerment has not been as strong, and economic opportunities remain markedly gender-differentiated.

The significant rise in atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in modern times from human activity is exacerbating climatic changes and leading to extreme and uncertain conditions. The impacts of these conditions—as well as the impacts of the actions taken to combat the causes of climate change and cope with its effects—are and will continue to be dramatically differentiated for people depending on their geographical, economic and sociocultural conditions, including their gender.

In Rwanda and in Eastern Province, structural barriers to economic and social spaces and resources have significantly reduced abilities to enact measures to adapt to climate change impacts. In Rwanda, these structural inequalities are at a lower level compared to other countries in the world, because of leading gender-considerate policies across sectors. However, the point remains that women's ability to access, use and control natural resources, infrastructure and services differently is still low compared to men. This means the degradation of natural resources and new infrastructure will affect women and men differently, and will generally result in greater vulnerability of women. Women are vital agents of change and can be powerful leaders from the community to global level in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

## **1.1 PURPOSE OF GENDER ANALYSIS**

Gender analysis is a systematic process that identifies the differences in men and women's lives, including those that lead to sociocultural and economic inequalities, and applies this understanding to project development. The gender analysis has the following main objectives:

- To analyze gender roles in the context of the project or activity that will be designed;
- To identify root causes of existing gender inequalities in that context and increase understanding about how to address them;
- To identify different needs and priorities of men and women, over the short and long-term.
- To collect sex-disaggregated baseline data;
- To avoid perpetuating traditional power imbalances;
- To enhance the likelihood of strengthened and sustainable project or activity results.

The purpose of this gender analysis is to ensure adequate and appropriate attention is paid to gender issues across and within the TREPA project interventions. This analysis will also help assure that the project proposal design and implementation will be informed by a thorough understanding of gender roles, power relations and dynamics. This assessment provides information to address the critical issues relevant for the transformation into a climate resilient agro-ecological systems from a gender perspective.

The information gathered from the gender analysis and assessment should be considered in all stages of the TREPA project cycle: design, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. In each of these stages, project managers should keep a ‘gender lens’ in mind, looking at ways the project can:

- address gender inequalities that emerge from the project;
- ensure the differential needs of women and men are addressed;
- ensure women and men have equal access to resources, services, and capacity development;
- ensure equal participation of women and men in management arrangements and as beneficiaries, partners and key stakeholders; and
- ensure women’s equal participation in decision-making processes.

Based on key expected outcomes, the gender assessment will provide a realistic gender action plan to be implemented in the Eastern Province during the TREPA project. The responsible institutions that need to be involved, and the required financial resources are mentioned for each type of intervention.

## 1.2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology utilized in this project is based on the framework of human rights for women, under the guiding principles of gender equality, non-discrimination and sustainable development. It is based on the practical realization that gender equality and women's empowerment are necessary conditions for effective environmental conservation and climate change initiatives and interventions. This methodology transcends formulaic women-only projects that only consider women as a vulnerable group, and instead moves beyond that view to empower women and enhance gender equality--by focusing on women as agents of change.

The assessment is qualitative in nature and used a mixed data collection and analysis methods mainly to ensure triangulation of results for a better interpretation of the gender situation in Eastern Province of Rwanda. The primary data collection tools that were used include Key Informant Interviews (KII) for selected individuals from different institutions on a purposive basis that was supplemented by 3 Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) with community members in Kayonza, Kirehe and Gatsibo districts of the Eastern Province. A review of the secondary source data also was undertaken, including existing national policies and strategies for promoting gender equality and the existing institutional and legal framework as well as relevant surveys and censuses data and other analyses.

## **CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL POLICY, LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGIES FOR GENDER EQUALITY**

### **2.1. POLICY FRAMEWORK & STRATEGIES**

Rwanda is internationally recognized as a world leader in promoting gender equality principles and women's empowerment. In the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, the Government undertook radical and far-reaching reforms to address the political, social, legal, and economic status of women. Legal reforms to give women property rights, and to enable them to inherit property, including land, were especially important. The GoR has made a strong political commitment to gender equality and it ensures that it is reflected in its policies at all levels. This chapter analyses gender aspects in different policies of Rwanda relevant for TREPA and spells out the key political commitments and policies on agriculture and gender equality.

#### **2.1.1. Vision 2020**

The Government of Rwanda attaches great importance to the promotion of gender equality and as a prerequisite for sustainable development. With 53% of total Rwanda population being women, the Vision 2020 national government strategy emphasises that Gender equality will be one of the driving factors towards achieving rapid growth and sustainable development and hence the Vision's goal. Vision 2020 synthesizes the political, social and economic aspirations of the Rwandan people. Gender is a crosscutting issue considered in all the fundamental pillars, with targeted actions: updating and adapting laws with gender aspects; supporting education for all; eradicating all forms of discrimination; combating poverty; promoting female presence in associative and cooperative networks; generalizing training and information regarding gender and population issues. Vision 2020 commits to continuously update and adapt laws on gender, strategies for an increased access to productive resources by women, representation in decision-making positions and apply positive discrimination in favour of women (Republic of Rwanda, 2012).

#### **Rwanda Vision 2050**

The Vision 2050 strategy takes the Vision 2020 one-step further and envisions Rwanda is achieving upper middle-income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050. Through these achievement

Rwanda will ensure high standards of living for all Rwandans, including: sustained food security and better nutrition status; universal, sustainable, and reliable household access to improved water and sanitation; and universal access to quality health care and services. Both the Vision 2020 and the forthcoming Vision 2050 highlight Gender and Family Promotion as one of the crosscutting areas (Gender Monitoring Office, 2019).

### **Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS I&II)**

As a mid-term development policy, the EDPRS aimed at advancing the realization of the goal of achieving equity of voice, participation and accessibility to services in every sector. Its implementation is undertaken in every sector and all districts with the coordination of MINECOFIN. This helps ensure that actions are taken in a timely manner and aligned to agreed priorities. The EDPRS-2 ensure that the achievements realised during EDPRS-1 are sustained and promote new approaches in terms of gender mainstreaming and monitoring. While the first EDRPRS contained a statement highlighting that gender should crosscut all development sectors, the second goes beyond and stresses that national planning and budgeting processes should ensure the gender consideration both at central and decentralized levels. More importantly, EDPRS 2 highlights that wherever possible, thematic outcome indicators has to be gender-disaggregated, which is a laudable novelty. Out of the 40 thematic outcomes of EDPRS 2, 10 outcomes are gender sensitive.

EDPRS-2 set out the government's efforts to transform the economy according to Vision 2020. Quality, demand and accessibility of primary health care were seen as one of the foundational issues to achieve targets, and the strategy identified gender and family, sensitization around HIV/AIDS and NCDs, and disability and social inclusion as crosscutting issues that needed to be mainstreamed in all sector strategies and district plans. This Strategy has since been replaced by the National Strategy for Transformation. (MINECOFIN, 2007, 2013)

#### **2.1.2. National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)**

The National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024) provides the platform and pillars for accelerated transformation on the pathway to the prosperity sought by Vision 2050. In this seven-year government plan, five interventions were set to sustain family promotion and women empowerment. It includes; mainstreaming gender in employment and job creation, access to finance and continuing awareness and fight against Gender based violence (GBV). (Republic of Rwanda, 2017)

### **Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 2018 - 2024 (PSTA IV)**

The Strategic Plan for Agriculture is of key importance for TREPA as it provides that intensification and commercialization of Rwandan agricultural sector will be essential to reduce poverty and drive growth. Additionally, strategies to address key gender issues within the sector were outlined by the plan. It is complemented by the Agriculture Gender Strategy (2010) which guides the Ministry of

Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), its agencies and partners to effectively mainstream gender in their programs and interventions (GMO, 2017:2).

### **National Gender Policy, Sector Gender Mainstreaming Strategies and Girls' Education Policy**

The **National Gender Policy** (2010) aims to support programs in various sectors that are directly aimed at addressing gender inequalities and women's rights. The policy envisages to set the Rwandan society free from all forms of gender based discrimination and create an environment where both men and women equally contribute to and benefit from the national development goals (Gender Monitoring Office, 2019: 10) The main goal of the NGP is to contribute to reducing gender inequalities in all sectors, as a key component of sustainable development. To accomplish this goal, groups that are traditionally marginalized, such as women and children, benefit from the procedures, processes and attract attention to existing issues the Policy generates across government programmes and agencies and society at large. These issues include but are not limited to environmental protection and land use management.

In line with the aspirations of the National Gender Policy, different sectors including but not limited to Private Sector, Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Employment have developed gender-mainstreaming strategies to guide their strategic interventions on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. (GMO, 2019:10).

The overall objective of the **Girls' Education Policy** is to guide and promote sustainable actions aimed at the progressive elimination of gender disparities in education and training as well as in management structures.

### **The National Policy against GBV and its Strategic Plan**

The overall objective of the National Policy against Gender-Based Violence (2011) is the progressive elimination of gender-based violence through development of a protective and supportive environment for GBV prevention and response. The National Anti-GBV Strategic Plan is designed to improve the impact of existing interventions, and to fill the gaps in prevention and response to gender-based violence. The policy also aims to identify and reduce the vulnerability of groups most at risk, provide comprehensive services for victims improve accountability and eliminate impunity, and build better M&E systems and expand the data available on SGBV. (USAID, 2018:17)

### **The National Decentralization Policy**

This policy underlines the commitment of the Rwandan government to empower its people to determine their destiny. The implementation of decentralized structures down to the lowest level of *Umudugudu* (Village) is a strategic approach for ensuring that national gender policy is effectively addressed throughout the planning cycle, and that a sense of community ownership by the different social groups is enhanced. It is only through this grass roots gender mainstreaming, as reflected in

consultations with different key stakeholders, that the government sees it will be possible to foster enhanced appreciation of gender equality as a critical component in national development.

### **The Health Sector Policy 2015 and the Health Sector Strategic Plan**

The policy envisages ‘people-centered services’ as one of its guiding principles and values, focusing on “the well-being of individuals and communities”, with special attention to women and children. (GMO 2019:11)

The Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP IV, 2018-2024) sets out the national strategic direction for the health sector in order to improve health standards of Rwandans. It elaborates the strategic directions defined in the Health Sector Policy. The strategy recognizes that the specific health needs of women and men at all stages of life are related to both their physical differences and societal roles. It acknowledges that a gender-sensitive approach is needed not only for sexual and reproductive health but also for other key health programs. Among key gender issues, teenage pregnancies and related risks such as maternal mortality, fertility rates, gender disparities with regard to HIV/AIDS, nutritional disorders especially among children and women, and gender-based violence are specifically addressed. (USAID, 2018:17).

### **The National Food and Nutrition Policy**

The National Food and Nutrition Policy outlines as its most important priority addressing the high level of chronic malnutrition in children under two years through multisector support and coordination at the national, district, and community levels. The policy seeks to strengthen existing community-based activities for child growth monitoring and improve the prevention and management of malnutrition. The policy supports expanding services and practices for household food security, improving the link between household food security and the health and nutrition of women and children, and strengthening of nutrition education in schools. The policy acknowledges the links between nutrition and HIV/AIDS, hygiene and sanitation, and nutrition-related non-communicable diseases. Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and young children are central in this policy.(USAID, 2018:17)

### **The recent National Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health policy**

The recent National Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) policy aims to advance the implementation of the Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health and Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health strategic plans. The overall goal of the policy is to eliminate preventable maternal, neonatal and child deaths and promote the wellbeing of women, men, children, and adolescents using a multisectoral approach to ensure healthy development and ageing. The policy identifies a need to educate the population about RMNCAH and encourage health-seeking behavior. The focus is on women, newborns, children, adolescents, and their universal

access to sustainable quality health care delivered in a continuum of care across the life course and moves away from disease- and condition-specific approaches. (USAID, 2018:17).

### **National Social Protection Strategy**

National Social Protection Strategy (2011) defines social protection across two domains: direct income support through cash transfers and means of ensuring access to public services – such as education and health – by enabling poor households to overcome financial barriers that they may face. Additionally, it outlines a number of social development initiatives and complementary activities to social protection that are focused on helping poor households graduate out of poverty (USAID, 2018:20).

## **2.2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN RWANDA**

The preamble to the Constitution of Rwanda of 4 June 2003, as amended on December 24, 2015, affirms the fundamental rights of all citizens of Rwanda, consistent with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments. According to Article 11 of the Constitution: *“All Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, color, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by law.”* Article 16 further enshrines the principle of gender equality, and the Government has committed to establishing equity and equality at all levels of society. Key constitutional provisions are:

- The preamble reaffirms Rwanda’s adherence to human rights conventions, including CEDAW and declares Rwanda’s commitment to ensure equal rights between women and men.
- Outlaws any form of gender discrimination (Articles 11 and 16).
- Mandates a minimum quota of 30% female representation in the Senate and other areas of public governance (Articles 9, 76, and 82)
- Prohibits discrimination in employment (Article 37)
- Enshrines equality within marriage (Article 26).<sup>1</sup>

Over the years, Rwanda's legal framework has evolved to become quite progressive in promoting gender equality and in reducing gender-based imbalances. Key gender-progressive laws include:

- The Electoral Law, Article 7 of which stipulates a minimum quota of 30 per cent of women in government leadership positions
- Organic Law N° 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on State Finances and Property: For gender commitments to be realized a gender responsive planning and budgeting programme (GRB) was adopted by the Government of Rwanda. The implementation of the programme was further reinforced by a law that stepped up accountability on financing for gender equality,

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<sup>1</sup> This article only recognizes “civil monogamous marriages between a man and a woman.”

providing mandatory gender responsive planning and reporting through Gender Budget Statements (GBS). (GMO, 2019:11).

- Law N°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 Governing Matrimonial Regimes, Donations and Successions: In 1999, a gender revolution especially in terms of equal accessibility to and management of family patrimony was realized through the law on matrimonial regimes, donations and successions that was later revised in 2016. The law provides that both boys and girls have the same rights to inherit properties from their parents.
- The Penal Code (Decree-Law N° 21/77 of 18 August 1977) outlawing offenses related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. A new draft of the Penal Code intends to integrate specific provisions on the protection of the child against violence and exploitation.
- Law N° 43/2013 OF 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda: The same as inheritance, Land reform in Rwanda supported women and men to have equal rights and enjoyment over their land properties. From this, both men and women have land titles registered on their names and this have facilitated especially women to access loans from financial institutions and engage in income generating activities.
- The law n° 59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence.
- Law n° 27/2001 of 28/04/2001 concerning rights and protection of the child against violence. Section 2 is dedicated to crimes of rape and use of a child for dehumanizing acts.
- Law n°22/99 of 12/11/1999 as amended in 2017, regarding matrimonial regimes liberalities and successions provides the same right of succession to girls and boys.

### **International Commitments on Gender Equality and Women and Children Rights**

The Government of Rwanda is committed to the attainment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (among other no hunger and gender equality). The Government of Rwanda has demonstrated that, to fast track the achievement of the SDGs, both women and men must equally participate in and benefit from development processes. The government has also ratified and/or implemented numerous international conventions and instruments. Those include:

- The Convention on Slavery and Repression of Human Trafficking and its Additional Protocol repressing and punishing the sale and trafficking of children and women.
- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the Optional Protocol on the CRC on Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.
- The African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.
- ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.
- The Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW),
- The Beijing Platform for Action, the African Charter on human and people's rights on the rights of women (ACHPR),
- The International Convention on Social and Cultural Rights (ICCPR),

- The United Nations Security Council Resolution on Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325 and 1820) and
- The UN declaration on human rights (UDHR).

These international commitments are supported in the country's Family Policy, which aims at improving the population's social, economic and cultural living conditions. The overall objective of the policy is to provide a framework that engages all key ministries involved in family-related programmes, in the implementation and monitoring of programmes to protect and support the family. This policy is focused on the promotion of women's and children's welfare and protection to enable it to play its central role in the country's development. Key implementation programmes are those managed by the Agriculture, Justice, Health, Education, and Local Government ministries or agencies.

## **2.3. Institutional framework for gender mainstreaming in Rwanda**

### **2.3.1. Gender Machinery Institutions**

Rwanda has established key Institutions responsible for coordinating and ensuring oversight of gender equality and women's empowerment in Rwanda (Gender machinery Institutions). They include Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), National Women Council (NWC) and Rwanda Women Parliamentarians (RWPF/FFRP). Gender machinery institutions work together in complementarily. The existence of these institutions facilitates the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the Gender Capacity Building Strategy.

#### **Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)**

The Ministry responsible for Gender has the mandate of coordinating the implementation of the national gender policy and advocating on gender issues at different levels. MIGEPROF formulates policies and has gender mainstreaming units with work programmes on governance, social, and economic clusters.

#### **The Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)**

The GMO oversees and audits the extent to which gender is considered in public and private institutions, and undertakes monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming across sectors. The Gender Monitoring Office with the role of monitoring progress towards gender equality.

#### **The National Women's Council (NWC)**

The National Women's Council has the role of advocating for women's rights and the promotion of gender equality; as well as the mobilization of women to participate in different development programmes and activities. The NWC is involved in implementation and mobilisation of women. The National Women's Council provides a formal structure to give voice to women and through which women can raise ideas and concerns to inform policy. It works from the grassroots to national levels

and includes all women at village level. However, the bottom-up information flow is challenged by lack of resources for these lower structures. (USAID, 2018:24)

#### **Rwanda Women Parliamentarians (RWPF/FFRP).**

FFRP as an institution at higher, legal, and political levels is concerned with the oversight of legal issues and advocates at the level of law formulation. The FFRP works to build the capacity of women Parliamentarians, in order to carry out advocacy around gender and development issues, and to successfully manage their other parliamentary duties.

#### **The National Gender Cluster**

This is a forum in which the Government of Rwanda, development partners, the Private Sector and Civil Society meet and discuss planning, coordination and prioritization of Gender Equality interventions.

### **CHAPTER 3: GENDER SITUATION ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS IN GENDER EQUALITY PROMOTION**

Interviews performed for this study with selected gender focal points in key ministries revealed that several government ministries in Rwanda have developed plans and strategies, which address sustainable development and gender equality simultaneously. These ministries include the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), and Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC). Strategies, policies and initiatives that are inclusive of gender, and sometimes specific to gender, developed under these ministries have helped shape the robust political framework for addressing the complex but crucial gender considerations in sustainable development programming. This is a critical first step to advancing gender equality.

##### **3.1.1 Gender capacity building**

In addition, some preliminary initiatives regarding gender capacity building have been initiated. These include but not limited to gender capacity building programmes and modules already developed and used in different trainings in Rwanda. Some were developed by the Centre for Gender Studies (CGS) of the College of Arts and Social Sciences (CASS)/ University of Rwanda, which has a programme that awards a master's degree in Gender and Development. This Centre has been an academic capacity reinforcement facility that offers potential gender-sensitive staff to implement different sector strategies.

Beside the achievements in setting up institution with gender equality promotion mandate, a number of gaps were identified. First, there is lack of capacity-building strategies in gender machinery. The study on capacity development strategy for the National Gender Machinery (NGM) revealed that

gender machinery institutions do not have capacity-building strategies to develop their staff's knowledge and skills on gender (MIGEPROF, 2012). Gender experts are employed on staff, but only a small number, with very few in decision-making positions. The other staff may acquire on-the-job advanced gender skills if training opportunities are offered.

Secondly, comprehensive strategies to mainstream gender in institutions' capacity building strategies and plans are also lacking. Institutions do not have a comprehensive strategy of mainstreaming gender in the entire system, comprising the functions of staff recruitment, staff training, and activity planning and budgeting. This lapse does not augur well for sustainable promotion of gender equality in these institutions.

At individual level, efforts have been made to identify gender capacity gaps and needs. MIGEPROFE has already conducted an institutional capacity assessment for the Rwanda National Gender Machinery comprised of MIGEPROFE, GMO, NWC, and FFRP (MIGEPROF, 2012). The gaps identified at the individual level included the limited number of the trained staff, management's prioritization of staff with gender training and skills, lack of staff retention measures, the lack of orientation packages for new employees, and clear handover procedures when staff exit the organization.

### **3.1.2 Fighting against GBV**

In Rwanda, women from rural and urban area experience GBV. It includes sexual, physical, economic, and psychological violence. According to Rwanda Gender Statistic Report (2019), Gender based violence has negative health consequences for victims, especially with respect to the reproductive health of women and the physical, emotional, and mental health of their children.

The report indicate that, in Rwanda women and men suffered by different forms of violence. About 35% of women and 39% of men aged 15-49 reported that they have ever had experienced any physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband or partner, 22% of women reported any sexual violence compared to only 5% of men, and 27% of women reported any emotional violence compared to 17% of men. The most common perpetrators of sexual violence among ever-married women are current husbands/partners (34%), whereas the most common perpetrators among men are current/former girlfriends (20%).

The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2014-15, which are nationally representative survey, indicate that, in the East Province 9.4% among women age 15-49 have been pregnant experienced physical violence during pregnancy. About 35% of ever-married women reported that they have ever had experienced any physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband or partner compared to 39% of men, 22% of women reported any sexual violence compared to only 5 % of men.

The DHS 2014-15, indicate that in Rwanda the most commonly reported perpetrator of physical violence is the current husband or partner (58%), followed by the former husband/partner (27%),

indicating a high level of spousal violence. Among ever-married men, the most common perpetrators are those in the “other” category (20%), followed by the current wife or partner (18%) and police or soldiers (17%). Among ever-married women, the most commonly reported perpetrators of sexual violence are current husbands/partners (34%), followed by former husbands/partners (22%). Among never-married women who have experienced sexual violence, the most commonly reported perpetrators are current/former boyfriends (41%), friends or acquaintances (16%), and family friends (12%).

There is strong political will in Rwanda to promote gender equality and to address gender-based violence. The national legislative framework supports gender equality goals and provides a foundation for further progress. At national level, all ministries and public institutions have Gender Focal Points. While at local level, there are designated professional staff in key government agencies in charge of addressing gender issues, and there are various structures to support gender equality and to combat gender-based violence, such as the anti-GBV committees and student clubs for gender.

However, many of these initiatives are not operational, due to lack of technical knowledge of staff to mainstream gender, in addition to the lack of means to achieve their ambitions. Consequently, many of these structures have neither action plans nor budgets. Field visits have made it clear that, even where there is a budget, the amount involved is negligible. The situation is similar for gender focal points within ministries and other institutions. While Rwanda has developed relevant and sound policies related to gender, the situation on the ground, as confirmed during the field visits, suggests a wide divergence between policies and their implementation, for the reasons outlined above. Some informants have even spoken of a “gender structures’ inflation,” a multiplication of committees and clubs intended to promote gender equality and to combat SGBV, but which are never operational. To date, there has been no specific study on the effectiveness of gender focal points, but informal discussions with some GFPs at different times suggest the many challenges they face, including the lack of budget and insufficient technical capacity.

Although there are challenges to fully prevent and combat gender-based violence, different fronts (Government institutions, service providers, OSCs, International Organizations and others), have made their contribution in this fight. According to Scippa, D. at all (2019), several bodies and agencies have been set up at national and decentralized levels to advance, coordinate, and advocate for gender issues and women’s empowerment as well as to combat GBV. These entities include The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, the Ministry of Justice, the National Gender cluster, the National Women’s Council (NWC), and gender desks within the ministry of defense and the national police. And that, there is a robust network of organizations working on the frontlines of responding to the needs of GBV survivors and in prevention efforts, from faith-based organizations to legal-assistance providers to organizations focused on GBV prevention and behaviour change with men, such as Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre (RWAMREC) and Rwanda Women’s Network.

To prevent and respond to GBV, the Govern of Rwanda and the Ministry of Justice created the ISANGE One Stop Centers (OSC) for GBV, which are embedded in district hospitals. The ISANGE OSCs provide holistic responses to GBV under one roof to minimize the risk of revictimization, compromised evidence, and delayed justice. The Rwanda Women’s Network also works in GBV prevention area. Currently in 11 districts, the network has established safe spaces that offer referral services, community outreach, and dialogues sessions that bring women together. The approach on GBV prevention, its focus on financial inclusion and literacy, solidarity initiatives that help women create village savings and loans cooperatives, engagement with male allies; and Fem’Dialogues that are conversation circles that promote critical thinking about cultural practices and social norms. The RWAMREC and the Karuna Center for Peacebuilding, are Kigali based and although they prioritize outreach to rural communities, much of their work in GBV prevention and reducing violent conflict tends to be concentrated in urban areas. (Scippa, D and Bamusiime, M A, 2019).

### **3.2. THE POVERTY SITUATION OF WOMEN IN RWANDA AND SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES**

Prior to the gender analysis in different aspects, there is a need to make a brief analysis of poverty situation in Rwanda and some social protection measures that are being undertaken to promote socio-economic development of both men and women

In Africa, poverty often carries a female face, more so for countries like Rwanda that are still ranked amongst the poorest in the world. In this regard, the Rwandan Government has taken upon itself the enviable task of empowering women in the national development process, based on the notion that if you provide development opportunities for women you have developed a nation. Historically, the poverty situation is the consequence of many factors that include political, economic and geographic. Existing economic structures have not succeeded in achieving a productivity growth proportional to the rapid population growth. (Internet source: <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/read/4527> visited 20 February 2020).

#### **3.2.1 Brief analysis of the poverty situation of women**

Rwanda has achieved impressive sustained economic growth since the 1990s, considerable reduction in poverty and important gains in health, education and other development outcomes (for example meeting most of the Millennium Development Goals by the end of 2015). Income inequality statistics have decreased in recent years. (Becky Carter, 2018:9).

With the government committed to gender equality, women empowerment and promoting women rights, the analyses find that Rwanda’s legal and policy framework provides a strong basis for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women (Abbott and Malunda, 2015: 3; Abbott et al, 2015b: 81). The 2003 Constitution mandates gender equality, and it is mainstreamed in all government policies. Gender quotas ensure the representation of women at a national level in government and gender-responsive budgeting is practiced (Abbott et al, 2018). Rwanda is the first country in the world to achieve the target of 50 per cent of parliamentarians being women. IMF (2017:

36) concludes “the gains in institutional and policy reforms for gender equality have placed the country among the global leaders in advancing gender equality”.

Rwanda has made great efforts to promote inclusive economic development with special focus on traditionally excluded groups including women. Considering poverty status, the data from EICV5 shows that 39.5% of female-headed households are classified as poor compared to 37.6% of male-headed households in 2016/17, hence there is no significant difference between gender groups. (NISR, EICV5, 2018:8).

While there is room for improvement in the legal provision (for example, better protecting the rights of women in consensual unions), Abbott et al (2015b: 4, 81) find that implementation is the critical challenge. Rwandan women continue to be disadvantaged, especially poor women and those living in rural areas (Abbott et al, 2015: 932). Women are significantly less likely than men to be in decent paid employment are, operating mainly as dependent family workers, working significantly longer hours than men when domestic work is taken into account, especially in rural areas (Abbott et al, 2015: 932). Female-headed households are more likely to be poor than male-headed households (and more likely to be extremely poor (EICV4) and to be food insecure (IMF, 2017: 35; WFP, 2015: 3). Female heads of household are often widows and tend to be less educated than their male counterparts (WFP, 2015: 3) are. A range of household situations can be problematic for women and children’s food security, including female-headed households but also polygamous households, households with many children, and households with male breadwinners who fail to take responsibility for their families (Nzayisenga et al, 2016: 293-294).

### **3.2.2 Poverty reduction strategy through social protection programmes**

The extreme poverty among male and female HHs has dramatically reduced from 22.5% and 26.0% in 2010 down to 15.0% and 17.8% respectively in 2017. This is attributed to various poverty reduction initiatives and programmes including Vision 2020 Umurenge and other social protection interventions initiated by the Government and partners, the introduction of cooperatives like SACCOs and agriculture programmes like Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, among others. (GMO, 2019: 45).

The social protection program aims at ensuring that all poor and vulnerable people are guaranteed a minimum income and access to core public services, those who can work are provided with the means of escaping poverty, and that increasing numbers of people are able to access risk-sharing mechanisms that protect them from crisis and shocks. Underpinning Rwanda’s vision for social protection system are three important principles; that it be protective (providing essential support to those living in poverty), preventative (providing a safety net to those in danger of falling into poverty) and promotive (supporting people to pull themselves out of poverty and graduate from the need for social protection). (MINALOC, 2011:2). Social protection also takes place across a range of other sectors, in which its focus is on ensuring that poor people can overcome financial barriers to accessing public services. The Strategy sets out the governments key social protection commitments in the areas of health,

education, agriculture, youth and disaster management. These include health insurance, free basic education and Girinka, the one cow one family programme.

### **3.2.3 Social protection measures promoting economic activities of women**

#### **One cow per a poor family (Girinka Program)**

Initiated by the GoR in 2006, One Cow per Poor Family Program has greatly contributed to reducing poverty among vulnerable male and female headed HHs, fighting malnutrition, increasing crop productivity and household income through surplus milk sales and promoting social harmony/cohesion among the Rwandan community through pass on the gift (Kwitura). (GMO, 2019:46). As of 2017, 296,230 cows have been distributed to poor male and female-headed households since the implementation of the programme (*Evaluation Report of the Seven-Year Government Program, 2017*). The Girinka Program gives one cow to poor families to reduce childhood malnutrition and increase household income through access to and sale of milk. According to the findings from the EICV4 (2015), 6 percent of Rwandan households received a cow under the 'One Cow per Poor Family' policy. The highest rate can be observed in Eastern Province (10 percent).

Other social protection schemes and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also distributed animals to households: 9 percent of households received such an animal overall, and the proportion of households benefiting from such programmes was highest in Southern Province (11 percent) and Northern Province (12 percent). However, it was found that more female-headed households (13 percent) than male-headed households (7 percent) received an animal from other social protection schemes than the 'One Cow per Poor Family' scheme, in which fewer women- (5.8 percent) than men- (6.1 percent) headed households benefited from the policy.

#### **Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP)**

The Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) improves the livelihoods of the poorest families by reestablishing the public works system to create off-farm employment, developing credit packages to address extreme poverty, and providing direct income support to households without a member eligible to work. These programs offer both direct and indirect health benefits including expanded access to sources of nutrition and financial resources to make health care-related decisions.

A study conducted by FAO on social protection (2016) indicated that participation in VUP public works is positively enabling female beneficiaries to access wage labor and earn cash, some for the first time and, for many, it encourages them to look for other similar work in the labour market. Most public works employees are women and are likely, but not always able, to retain full or partial control over their own incomes through saving and credits Cooperatives (SACCO) loan association accounts. Joint control was also reported between spouses, reflecting variations in persons in the household working and/or decisions made within the household to open the account in joint names. Regression results in the quantitative study corroborate this finding, indicating correlation between VUP public

works participation and achieving “adequacy in control over use of income” for both male and female beneficiaries.

*Table 1 VUP Beneficiaries by component (%)*

<b>VUP - Financial Services Beneficiaries</b>										
	2012/2013			2014/2015			2016/2017			
	<b>VUP - Financial Services</b>			<b>VUP - Financial Services</b>			<b>VUP - Financial Services</b>			
	Indivi duals	Groups	Cooperative s	Individuals	Groups	Cooperatives	Individua ls	Group	Cooperati ves	
Male	60.5	46	54.3	60.8	51.6	46.7	60.2	45	47.2	
Female	39.5	54	46.7	39.2	48.4	43.3	39.9	55	43.8	
<b>VUP-Public Works</b>										
	<b>2012/2013</b>			<b>2014/2015</b>			<b>2016/2017</b>			<b>Average</b>
Male	51.2			52.6			47.2			51.6
Female	48.8			47.4			52.8			48.4
<b>VUP-Direct Support</b>										
	<b>2012/2013</b>			<b>2014/2015</b>			<b>2016/2017</b>			<b>Average</b>
Male	33.9			34.5			28.8			34.9
Female	66.1			65.5			71.2			65.1

**Source:** LODA, *Annual Reports from 2009-2017 Cited in GMO (2019:46)*

Started in 2008, VUP Umurenge program greatly contributed to improving the livelihoods and poverty reduction among male and female beneficiaries by helping them respond to daily life needs, working with financial institutions, and starting income generating activities. However, the trend shows that more female Headed HHs have been benefiting from VUP Direct support than male Headed HHs. As per the program beneficiaries’ selection criteria, this shows that poverty is more observed in female-headed HH than ones headed by males are.

### **Social protection in agriculture Sector**

MINAGRI recognises that men and women farmers still have limited capacity to access inputs and improved seeds, and yet it is imperative to increase their use for an increased agriculture production. MINAGRI opted to subsidise inputs, improved seeds and irrigation facilities for easy access of farmers. This offers additional benefits to women, as they are the poorest.

In line with facilitating increased investment in agriculture, MINAGRI introduced credit facilities and set-up an Agriculture Guaranty Fund that are managed by the Business Development Fund. These schemes provide specific incentives for women. With regard to nutrition security, MINAGRI has different programmes that aim to increase nutrients for households. The One Cow per Poor Family Program that provided 236 932<sup>2</sup> cows –38 percent to female-headed households--to poor families to increase not only their consumption of proteins, but also for increased access to manure for an increased agriculture production. One Cup of Milk per Child is another programme that aims at

<sup>2</sup>MINAGRI reports

reducing stunting of children for 85,028<sup>3</sup> beneficiaries, who are students in primary schools staying in the districts with high level of malnutrition.

### 3.3. POPULATION STATISTIC

The following table highlights the proportion of male and female per province.

*Table 2 Demographic characteristics per Province*

	Male proportion	Female proportion	Total population (000s)
Rwanda	48%	52%	11,893
Kigali City	50.1%	49.9%	1631
Eastern province	47.7%	52.3%	2998
Southern Province	47.8%	52.2%	2739
Western Province	47.8%	52.2%	2685
Northern province	47.2%	52,8%	1841

Source: NISR, EICV5, 2017:33

From the above table, there a small difference as far as the number of men and women in each province. All provinces have almost equal number of men and women. The small difference is only for Kigali city where female are more represented (49.9%) and consequently male are more represented in the City of Kigali.

*Table 3 Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by urban/rural, province, and sex.*

EICV 5	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)
<b>All Rwanda</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11,893</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	13.2	5,711
<b>Female</b>	12.7	6,183
<b>Urban/rural</b>		
Rural	9.5	9,699
Urban	28.5	2,194
<b>Provinces</b>		
Kigali City	33.3	1,631
Southern	9.9	2,739
<b>Western</b>	7.0	2,685
<b>Northern</b>	6.3	1,841
Eastern	14.2	2,998

Source: NISR, EICV5, 2018:14S

Kigali City has the highest percentage (33%) of persons who migrated in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (14%). The percentage of females who migrated in the last five years has increased from 12% in EICV4 to 13% in EICV5, while the percentage of male that migrated increased from 13% to 13.2%. The percentage of internal migrants in the last five years increased from 11% in

<sup>3</sup>MINAGRI reports

EICV4 to 12.3 % in EICV5. At national level, the percentage of internal migrants leaving the Northern Province has fallen from 12% in EICV4 to 9% in EICV5, whilst the percentage of migrants leaving the Eastern Province has risen from 19% in EICV4 to 24% in EICV5. (NISR, EICV 5, 2018:15).

Another aspect to note is that Eastern Province has the second highest average household size (4.9) after Western Province for male-headed households compared to other provinces, as illustrated by the below table.

*Table 4 Distribution (%) of households, by urban/rural and province EICV5 (2016/17)*

<b>EICV 5</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total number of households (000s)</b>
<b>All Rwanda</b>	100	2708
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	13.2	5,711
<b>Female</b>	12.7	6,183
<b>Urban/rural</b>		
Rural	80.7	2184
Urban	19.3	524
<b>Provinces</b>		
Kigali City	15.1	410
Southern	23.1	626
<b>Western</b>	21.2	574
<b>Northern</b>	15.6	422
Eastern	25.0	677

Source: NISR, EICV5, 2018:10

The table above shows the distribution of households by size. The Eastern Province has the highest number of household size. The average number of persons per household is estimated at 4.4 in EICV5, compared to nearly 4.6 in EICV4. Around 56% of households have between one to four persons, a small increase from 53% in EICV4 with the increase more notable in urban areas. The highest percentage of single person households (one member only) is in Kigali City (15%),

Findings from EICV5 (2016/17) show that 25% of households are headed by female while 6% of households were headed by female in the absence of a male head (De facto female-headed households). The overall sex ratio for the country is 108 females for every 100 males. This implies that there is a deficit of males within the population of Rwanda. Female household heads were found much older than male household heads. About 35.8% of female household heads were over 60 years old and above, compared with 13% of male household heads of the same age. On the other hand, 4.1% of female- heads were under 25 years compared to 5.7% of male heads. As far as Poverty incidence of male /female-headed households is concerned, the data from EICV5 shows that 39.5% of female-headed households are classified as poor compared to 37.6% of male-headed households in 2016/17. (NISR, EICV5, 2018:8).

### 3.4. ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

The consultant identified various gender-based constraints in access and control of resources. The analyses will help to identify also who has greater means to access opportunities, for example in regards to natural and economic resources or opportunities (e.g., employment and income-earning opportunities, markets); productive assets (e.g., land use and ownership rights, appropriate technologies); financial services, health and education<sup>1</sup>, employment, information and communication, and benefits (e.g., credit, payments for environmental services). The consultant will analyse if women are being discriminated on access to resources (e.g. training, credit etc.) due to lack of land rights, ownership of the agriculture products and of collateral.

#### 3.4.1 Access to education

Education is an important social determinant of health, and disparities in literacy and educational attainment can lead to differential access to information and services. (USAID, 2018:26).

Girls' education is a strategic development priority. Better-educated women tend to be healthier, participate more in the formal labour market, earn higher incomes, have fewer children, marry at a late age, and enable better health care and education for their children. (EICV5, 2018:76).

#### Gender equality in School Attendance

Overall, ever-attended school has remained consistently high in Rwanda (87%) over the past three years, with 90% of all men and 85% of all women age 6 and above who have ever attended school. In general, ever-attended school is higher in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (88%). In addition, Kigali City has the highest percentage of people who have ever attended school (95%) compared to other provinces. In terms of gender, no major disparity can be observed between males and females among pupils ever attended school. (EICV5, (2016/17:60). The EICV 5 (2018:60) show that the majority of female workers with no educational level are working in agriculture (92%) compared to only 77% of male with same educational level. It is worth noting that majority of female with University level are working in service sector (87%) slightly higher than that of male with same level (82%). As it can be observed in table below, there is gender inequality in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and Higher Education though there is no big difference in Primary and Secondary education.

*Table 5 Gender equality in Primary, Secondary, TVET and Higher Education*

#### Primary Education

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	49.3	49.2	50.5	50.1	49.9	50.3
Female	50.7	50.8	49.5	49.9	50.1	49.7

#### Secondary education

	2008	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Male	52.2	49.5	47.4	47.2	46.7	46.8
Female	47.8	51.5	52.6	52.8	53.3	53.2

#### Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018
Male	61.2	64.5	58.2	57.1	56.2
Female	38.8	35.5	41.8	42.9	43.8

#### Tertiary Education

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018
Male	56.5	56.8	55.9	56.6	54.7	57.3
Female	43.5	43.2	44.1	43.4	45.3	52.7

**Source:** *Education Statistical Yearbooks 2011 – 2018*

Data from the above table indicate that there is no big difference between male and females in terms of accessing primary education. The number of girls and boys enrolled in primary education stands almost equal which indicates that parents now equally value the education for both girls and boys, contrary to the decades before where the community less valued girls' education. The removal of tuition fees for basic education enabled more children, boys and girls to enroll in primary education especially those from poor families. This empowers the future generations to equally realize their full potentials and contribute to the country's social economic development. This also contributed to the reduction of adult illiteracy rate for the future generation which currently stands at 22.5% and 30.6% for male and female respectively. (GMO, 2019:34.)

At secondary level, the number of girls and boys enrolled in secondary schools is also almost equal, with the number of girls a bit higher than that of boys. This success is attributed to the effective implementation of national policies and strategies such as the Girls' Education Policy (2008), the establishment of the 12-year basic education system, introduction of school feeding program, establishment of girl's room and increased infrastructure for learning facilities. EICV 5 corroborate the information; according to findings from EICV5, there is an increase in number of female students attending school at primary level compared to male, while attendance of female at secondary school has declined. (EICV5:2018:79). As far as TVET is concerned, though there is increasing number of females, the gender stereotypes prevail among the community whereby girls and women usually enroll mostly in TVET traditional soft trades. Those are for example tailoring, hairdressing, secretarial studies, nursing, food and nutrition, while boys and men on the other side dominate in traditional male occupations like carpentry, construction, motor mechanics, welding and electricity among others. (GMO, 2019:36).

At tertiary level, although the gender inequality is still prevailing in favour of men, the number of females considerably increased even if it is still lower than that of males, especially in public tertiary institutions. The increase of female enrollment in tertiary education is attributed to increment of private tertiary learning institutions that facilitated more female enrollment with diversified learning programs including day, evening, week end and e-Learning. The higher educational level female and male have the higher probability of working outside the agriculture sector.

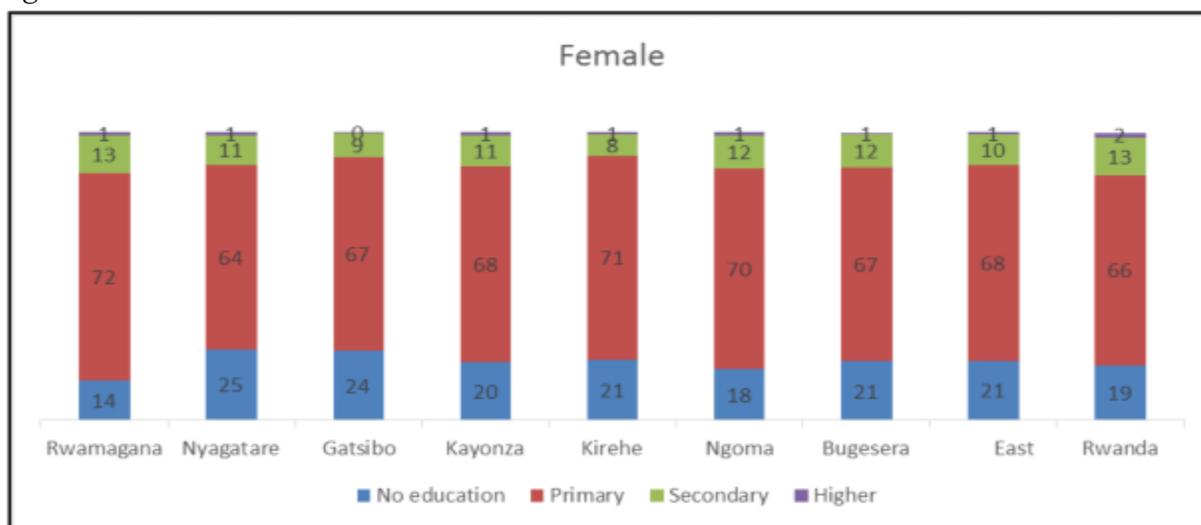
Furthermore, data reveals that 69% of the female population aged 15 and above are literate (able to read and write) in at least one language compared to 77.5% of males. In addition, according to EICV5, a person is considered "computer literate" if he/she expressed her/himself confident with using a computer. In Rwanda, only 7% of female aged 15 years and above are computer literate compared to

11% male of same age bracket. The findings indicate also the same gender imbalance for age group 15-24 years where female still lag behind compared to their male counterparts (10% compared to 11%). (EICV5, 2018:10).

Population living in urban areas are more likely to be literate than those living in rural areas (87% vs 70%), and the gap in literacy rates between males and females is higher in rural than in urban areas. Ninety-one percent of urban males and 83% of urban female are literate, as compared with 74% of rural male and 66 of rural females. Literacy among females decreases with age, from 88% among those aged between 15 and 19 to 63% among those aged between 45 and 49. (EICV5, (2016/17:68).

The figure below illustrates the distribution of female and male respondents from RDHS5 by highest level of education attained in districts of the East Province. The proportion of women who attained primary school is slightly lower to that of men in the Eastern Province (68 percent and 73 percent, respectively). At the secondary education level, the percentages are 10 percent for women and 12 percent for men in the East Province. Those who attended higher education are 1 percent for both women and men. The highest attendance in primary education for women is observed in Rwamagana District (72 percent) and in Kirehe for men (76 percent) while the least one is observed in Nyagatare for women (64 percent) and in Gatsibo for men (70 percent). Rwamagana has also the highest Secondary attendance for women and men (13 percent and 15 percent respectively) while Kirehe has the lowest attendance for women (8 percent) and Kayonza for men (10 percent).

Figure 1. Distribution of the De facto household population aged 6 and above in Eastern province by highest educational level attained



Source: RDHS, 2014-15

### 3.4.2 Access to health facilities and nutrition

Health is viewed as a "women's issue," where women have a primary responsibility for health care within the family including the nutrition part. A very large body of research from many countries

around the world confirms that putting more income in the hands of women yields beneficial results for child nutrition, health and education (FAO, SOFA 2010). Therefore, the prevalent malnutrition problem in Rwanda can be attributed to the fact that women lack power about household expenditures in male-headed households.

### **Patriarchal social structures and culturally held beliefs, in particular, continue to impact women's health**

In 2015, only 23% of women reported being empowered to make decisions for their own health care independently, and 16% reported that decisions were mainly made by their husbands (DHS 2015). In 2015, 48% of married women reported using modern contraceptive methods compared to 45% in 2010 (DHS 2015 and DHS 2010). Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) also poses serious health risks to women. In the 2015, 44% of women reported ever having experienced physical or sexual violence, and 36% reported having experienced injuries due to intimate partner violence in the past twelve months (DHS 2015).

Despite progressive gender legislation and national attention to this issue, institutional constraints and patriarchal norms limit reporting of SGBV and consequently support for survivors. In 2015, only 12% of women who experienced SGBV reported having ever sought help from health centers, police, or social workers to stop violence (DHS 2015; Umubyeyi et al.2016). Males and females aged 5 and plus had almost the same rate for disability (4.2%) in Rwanda in 2016/17, with a slight decrease of 0.4% among female and 0.1% among male since 2013/14. Approximately, 75% of the female population reported having health insurance in Rwanda in 2016/17 with a slight difference compared to male (73%). (EICV5, 2018:9).

### **Sexual Health and Family Planning.**

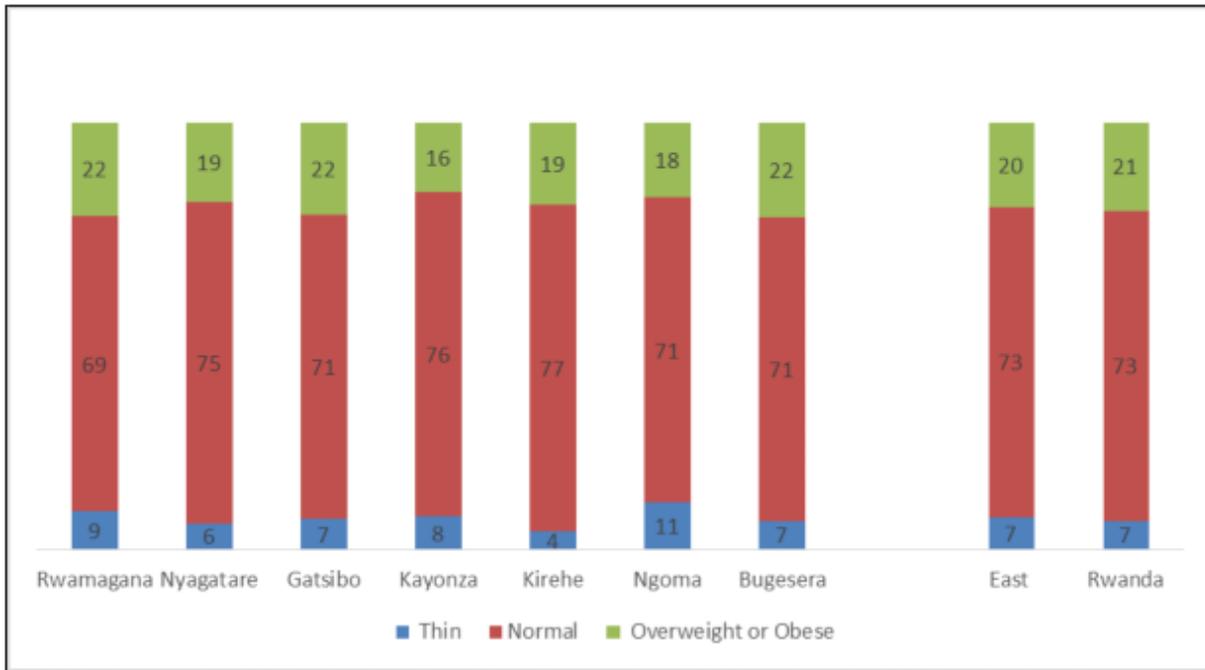
The 2015 DHS identifies an unmet need for family planning of 19%. Access to and use of modern family planning methods is complicated by gender roles. Women may need their partners' assent to use certain methods, and men are not motivated to use male forms of birth control. The expectation that young unmarried people, especially young women, should have no need for sexual health services deters them from approaching CHWs, who are typically respected members of their communities, for family planning. Access to and acceptance of family planning is further complicated by religious beliefs that oppose modern methods of contraception. This opposition creates barriers to access especially in some rural locations where health centers are run by faith-based organizations that refuse to stock family planning commodities (USAID, 2016:24).

### **Women's nutritional status**

Women's nutritional status and the proportions of women falling into two high-risk categories of nutritional status in Eastern Province are illustrated by the figure below. Seven percent of women are considered underweight (BMI below 18.5). The proportion being much higher in Ngoma (11 percent) and lower in Kirehe District (7 Percent). 20 percent of women are overweight or obese in the East Province as compared to 21 percent at the national level. Variation among District is highest in

Rwamagana, Gatsibo and Bugesera (each 22 percent) and lowest in Kayonza (16 percent). The percentage of normal standards among women of the East Province districts varies from 69 percent in Rwamagana to 77 percent in Kirehe.

Figure 2. Distribution of women aged 15-49 by nutrition status in Eastern Province



Source: RDHS, 2014-15

For children, nationally, as per the RDHS (2014-2015) 38 percent of children under age 5 are underweight, and 14 percent are severely. Analysis by age group indicates that stunting is apparent even among children less than age 6 months. Stunting increases with the age of the child, rising from 18 percent among children age 6-8 months to a peak of 49 percent among children age 18-23 months before gradually declining to 37 percent among children age 48-59 months.

The RDHS (2014-2015) indicated that the prevalence of underweight children is 9 percent in the North and East provinces and 5 percent in the city of Kigali. RDHS data also indicate that a mother’s wealth status and educational level are negatively associated with the likelihood that her child is underweight.

### 3.4.3 Access to employment

Women’s concentration in unpaid family work suggests that cultural factors (norms about domestic responsibilities) play an important role in labor market decisions. Consequently, even if more wage employment becomes available, women’s access to such jobs may not be equal to men’s (African Development Bank, 2014:2). In addition, given that the cultural constraints are linked to women’s reproductive roles, if the reduction in fertility is sustained, it will free up time for women to engage in paid employment. Similarly, availability of childcare or other forms of social protection schemes

would significantly benefit women, allowing them to enter paid employment. (African Development Bank, 2014:2). The female unemployment rate (17.0 percent) was higher than the male rate (13.8 percent) and the unemployment rate was almost the same in urban and rural areas (around 15.2 percent). (NISR, 2019:2).

Cultural expectations continue to affect perceptions of appropriate roles and responsibilities of men and women whereby men are perceived as the breadwinners and providers for their families, and women's economic opportunity/autonomy is highly restricted: A study conducted by USAID (2012) indicated that 21 percent of men, but only 14 percent of women, agree with the statement that "a man is less of a man if he earns less than his wife. Therefore, women tend to be concentrated in low-paying occupational categories (earning low income) and cannot secure the family food security and nutrition if there is no full involvement of their counterparts (men) who earn more and who culturally have a final word on the household expenditure priorities.

### **Labour force participation**

In Rwanda, working age population is defined as those who are aged 16 years old or above. According to presented results, the population in labour force represents 53.4 percent of the working age population. The remainder of the population is outside labours force (46.6 percent) of which 23.4 percent are in subsistence foodstuff production, 9.7 percent studying only and 13.5 percent as other outside labour force such as elderly people, disabled, discouraged job seekers etc. ). (NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019:5).

The labour force participation rate, i.e., the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the extent of the working age population who is in the labour force.

Like most of the countries, the Rwanda labour force participation rate has an inverted-U shape. The male curve is above the female curve, reflecting a higher labour force participation of male at virtually all age groups. For each sex, the curve increases for young people when they leave school and enter the labour market. It reaches a peak in the age group 30-34 years for men and in the age group 25- 29 for women. The labour force participation rate decreases sharply for both men and women from 50-year-old, as people leave and retire from the labour market at older ages. The age from which more than a half of working age population is out of labour force is 60 years old for males and 50 years old for females.

Among the districts of Rwanda, the Labour force participation rate is higher in the Districts of the City of Kigali (Highest in Kicukiro with 70.7 percent, Gasabo with 66.8 percent, and Nyarugenge with 66.5 percent ) and in Nyagatare (60.1 percent). Conversely, the labour force participation rate was lower in in Nyaruguru(39.7 percent, Muhanga(41.3 percent), Nyanza(42.5 percent), Rusizi (42.8 percent) and Nyamagabe(44.2 percent). (NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019:7). Women accounted for close to 44.8 percent of the labour force, mostly engaged as crop farm labourers, domestic cleaners

and helpers, stall and market salespersons, and shopkeepers. Among employed persons with managerial positions, 32.1 percent were women. (NISR, 2019:1).

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 53.4 percent, indicating that slightly more than half of the working age population was either working for pay or profit or seeking employment.

The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over (NISR, 2019:2). The male labour force participation rate was 62.8 percent, which is higher than the female’s (45.1 percent). At the same time, the labour force participation rate in urban areas (67.0 percent) was higher than the rate in rural areas (49.9 percent). The ratio was 45.3 percent according to the LFS 2019 results. The employment-to-population ratio was higher among men (54.2 percent) than women (37.4 percent), and higher in urban areas (56.7 percent) than in rural areas (42.3 percent). (NISR, 2019:1)

### Women access to Economic activity in Rwanda

Women accounted for close to 44.8 percent of the labor force, mostly engaged as crop farm laborers, domestic cleaners and helpers, stall and market salespersons, and shopkeepers. Among employed persons with managerial positions, 32.1 percent were women.

*Table 6 Employed men and women by economic activity*

Main occupation	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	Transportation and storage
Men	45.4%	94.2%	55.7%	85.4%	58.3%	97%
Women	54.6%	5.8%	44.3%	14.6%	41.7%	3%
Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and Insurance activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work
53%	74.5%	50.1%	68.9%	74.2%	54.3%	46.1%
47%	25.5	49.9%	31.1%	25.8%	45.7%	53.9%

Source: NISR, Labor Force Survey, 2018 cited by GMO (2019:22)

Women have also been encouraged and supported to venture into sectors previously dominated by men, including the formal trade sector, construction, manufacturing and mining. However, more efforts are especially needed to increase women participation in mining and quarrying as well as transportation and storage sectors. Though almost 70 percent of jobs in Rwanda are in “agriculture, forestry, and fishing” (NISR, 2015), the proportion rises to 79 percent in rural areas but only 23 percent of jobs in urban areas. For women the proportion is higher, with around 79 percent of main usual jobs in this industry, compared to 59 percent of men. The analysis of labor underutilization

rate by sex and by area of residence is given below. Labor underutilization refers to mismatches between labor supply and demand. It reflects the unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labor underutilization include, but may not be restricted to unemployment; time-related underemployment; and potential labor force. (NISR, 2019:66)

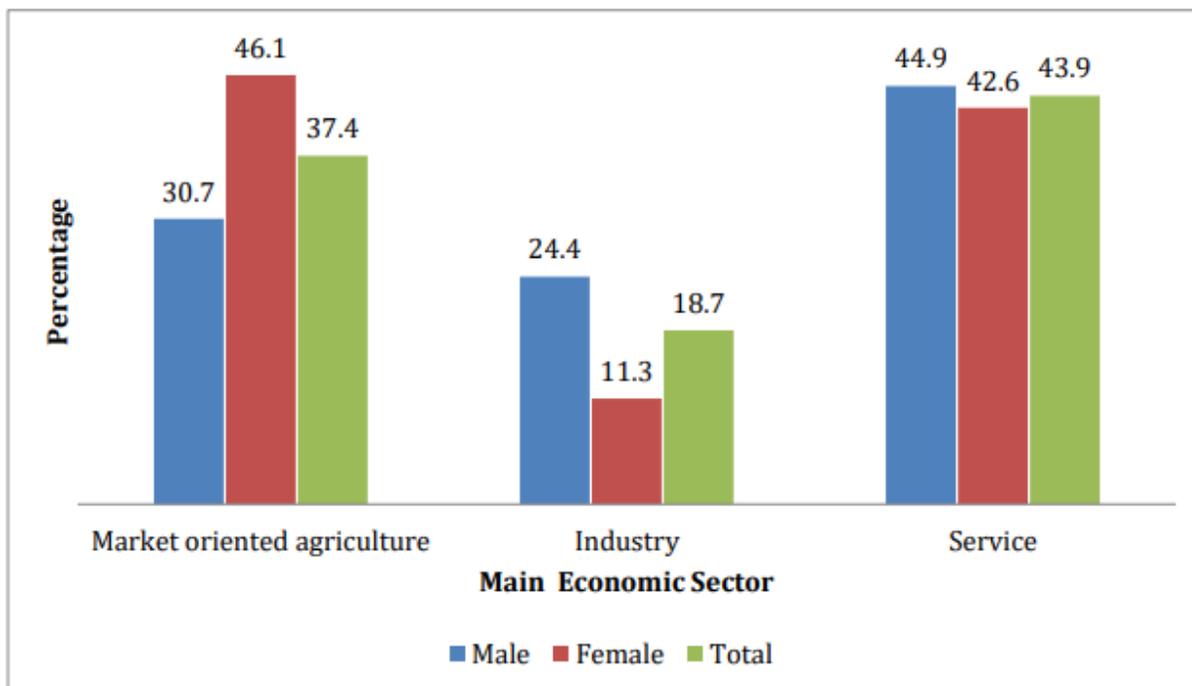
*Table 7 Labour underutilization by sex and by area of residence*

	Male	Female	Total
Underutilization rate	47.4	63.7	55.7
	Rural	Urban	Total
Underutilization rate	60.7	37.8	55.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, page 30

In terms of gender and age group, the composite measure of labour underutilization closely follows the pattern of the unemployment rate though at a much higher level. The female rate of labour underutilization (63.7 percent) is relatively higher than the male rate (47.4 percent). Similarly, youth (16 to 30 years old), are mostly affected by labour underutilization at a relatively higher rate (58.3 percent) than other age population groups. According to area of residence, the rate of labour underutilization is higher in rural areas (60.7 percent) than in urban areas (37.8 percent). The reason may be attributed to a large pool of subsistence foodstuff producers in the rural areas outside the labour force, who is available for employment but not seeking work. (NISR, 2019:30).

**Figure 3. 3: Share of employment by broad branch of economic activity**



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019

In line with the above table, Agriculture includes forestry, fishing and animal husbandry. Industry includes Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply,

Water supply, sewerage and waste management, and Construction. Services cover the remaining branches of economic activity.

The table above shows that women make up 46% of work force in market-oriented agriculture compared to only 31% men. Thus, female are more likely to be engaged in market-oriented agriculture than males while in industry and services, the proportion among males was relatively higher than the one among females.

### **Wage and non-wage employment**

Wage employment includes any salaried or paid job under contract (written or not) to another person, organization or enterprise in both the formal and informal economy. (Internet Source: <https://asksource.info/topics/livelihoods/wage-employment> visited 25 May 2020). As far as non-wage employment is concerned, it is where salaried workers are paid a set rate per year no matter how much they work; i.e. paid 80,000\$ whether they work 40 hours or 60 hours or 80 hours per week.

While the majority of Rwandans are engaged in non-wage employment in form of agricultural self-employment, the percentage fell sharply from 73% in 2005/06 to 64% in 2010/11. This decline was largely attributable to a sharp drop in the percentage of male workers in non-wage employment—from 68% to 51%—as men moved out of agricultural self-employment to wage non-farm (African Development Bank, 2014:15).

Agriculture sector follows the services sector in providing most of the employment opportunities for both men and women. However, there is a large gender gap in employment in the agriculture sector with women occupying mostly informal jobs. There are fewer women professionals and other staff in agricultural institutions and this has implications for the overall transformation of agriculture, especially the capacity to address issues in a gender-responsive manner. (GMO, 2019:18).

Women are gradually increasing their numbers as managers. The primary goal of Rwanda is to promote opportunities for both women and men to obtain decent work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. Despite significant progress over the past few years, Rwanda is on track for achieving gender equality in the working place. In the managerial positions, the proportion of women is still lower than men. (NISR, 2019:38)

*Table 8 Women and men in managerial positions*

	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	Administrative and commercial managers
Men	67.9%	67.3%
Women	32.1%	32.7%

Source: NISR, *Labour Force Survey, 2019:38*

The primary goal of Rwanda is to promote opportunities for both women and men to obtain decent work. Over the past few years, Rwanda has experienced a significant progress toward achieving gender equality in the working place. However, in the managerial positions, the proportion of women is still lower than men. (NISR, 2019:37). As stated above, higher paid positions are stereotypically

considered by society to be more appropriate for males. However, other factors that impede women from occupying senior positions include limited mobility due to social responsibilities (unpaid care work), the educational level as well as access to and control of productive resources.

*Table 9 Occupations with high gender segregation*

No	Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1	Crop farm labourers	374,448	557,771	932,219
2	Building construction labourers	141,106	18,586	159,692
3	House builders	64,284	869	65,153
4	Mining and quarrying labourers	58,073	3,989	62,062
5	Hand and pedal vehicle drivers	52,592	0	52,592

*Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, p.38*

It can be observed from these results that building construction labourers, ‘mining and quarrying labourers’, house builders and ‘hand and pedal vehicle drivers’ are male-dominated occupations while crop farm labourers, is female dominated occupations.

#### **Women involvement in formal sector**

The results of main labour force indicators and female Labour force participation are shown in the following table.

*Table 10 Female Labour force participation.*

Numbers in ,000	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population 16 years old and over	7,232	3,394	3,837	1,479	5,752
Labour force	3,863	2,133	1,730	991	2,872
Employed	3,274	1,838	1,436	839	2,435
Unemployed	589	295	294	152	437
Outside labour force	3,369	1,261	2,107	489	2,880

*Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, Page 1*

According to these results, among the 7,232,000 persons 16 years old and over who were living in regular households, about 3,863,000 persons were in the labour force, either employed (3,274,000) or unemployed (589,000). The remainder 3,369,000 persons were outside the labour force including about 1,693,000 persons engaged wholly or mostly in subsistence foodstuff production, not classified as employment according to the 2013 new international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 53.4 percent, indicating that slightly more than half of the working age population was either working for pay or profit or seeking employment. The male labour force participation rate was 62.8 percent, which is higher than the female’s (45.1 percent). At the same time,

the labour force participation rate in urban areas (67.0 percent) was higher than the rate in rural areas (49.9 percent). (NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019:1)

**Male and female outside the labour force**

In general, persons outside the labour force include persons of working age population who were neither in employment nor in unemployment during the reference period of measurement. Persons outside the labour force may be classified in terms of their current main activity status as well as the main reason for not being engaged in the labour force and their potential future labour force engagement. The international standards recommend the classification of persons outside the labour force by main activity status, as self-declared, with the following categories:

- own-use production of goods or own-use provision of services;
- unpaid-trainee work;
- volunteer work;
- studies;
- self-care (due to illness or disability);
- leisure activities (social, cultural, recreational).

The main status of the individual is to be determined by the person himself or herself, or in practice by the survey respondent if the survey allows for proxy-response. Additional classifications of the population outside of the labour force (or more generally, the population not in employment) that may be considered in survey design are past work employment and characteristics of last employment for those who had past employment experience, and main current source of livelihood. (NISR, 2019:68). A particular characteristic of countries with large subsistence production is the fact that the size of the working age population outside the labour force may be as big as the size of the labour force itself. In Rwanda, the 2019 LFS shows that the number of working age persons outside the labour force was 3,368,737 against 3,862,798 in the labour force. The majority of the persons outside the labour force are subsistence foodstuff producers (50.3 percent). (NISR, 2019, 33).

*Table 11 Male and Female outside the labour force*

Sex	Total	Percentage
Male	1,261,485	37.4
Female	2,107,253	62.6

*Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, page 36*

The table above describes the relationship between population outside the labour force and some demographic characteristics. It is observed that 62.8 percent were females while 37.4% were male. According to the results of the 2019 LFS, the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 15.2 percent; it has remained almost stable compared to the previous year (15.1 percent). The unemployment rate stood at 15.3 percent in the urban areas and 15.2 in the rural areas. The unemployment rate was higher among female (17.0 percent) than male (13.8percent) and among the youth (19.4 percent) than in the adults (12.0 percent). (NISR, 2019:25).

Rwandan Women still face challenges that hinder the access to decent work and these include:

- Limited entrepreneurial and innovation skills among women continues to limit women's engagement in bigger investments thus impeding their low participation in the private sector development.
- Women mass engagement in the informal sector has also proved to be a challenge to realise women's full economic empowerment.
- Women especially those in the rural areas spend much of their time on households care activities such as cooking, childcare, thus are unable to focus on income generating activities.
- Predominant representation of women in subsistence farming and high illiteracy rate among women affect the level of their participation in decent employment opportunities resulting in high dependency on family and husband revenues. (GMO, 2017:6).

### **Women involvement in the informal sector in the farm and non-farming business**

The concept of informal sector is broadly characterized as unincorporated enterprises owned by Households<sup>4</sup>. In such economic units, the fixed capital and other assets of the enterprise do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners, and may be used for both production and personal purposes. Production expenditure can hardly be separated from household expenditure. In practice, in the LFS, employment in the informal sector was defined as all persons 16 years of age and over who were engaged in unregistered<sup>5</sup> private business enterprises that did not keep written records of accounts. Workers engaged by households were excluded from the classification of employment in the informal sector. (NISR, 2019: 15).

Informal employment refers primarily to employment in enterprises that lack registration and social security coverage for their employees (OECD, 2009). It also refers to self-employment and precarious employment in formal enterprises. A distinctive feature of this type of employment is lack of social coverage and other related benefits applicable to formal employment. Hence, it is highly precarious and vulnerable. Gaspirini and Tornarolli (2007) in their study of informality in Latin America identify the following characteristics to the informal labor workforce: mostly unskilled and operating in low productivity jobs, in marginal, small scale and often family-based activities. They add: "They are self-employed or salaried workers in small, precarious firms without a signed contract in compliance with labor regulations, and without access to protection against health and unemployment shocks, to savings for old age, to employment protection and to labor related benefits." These characteristics are also widely observed in Africa. According to ILO (2002), informal wage employment in Africa encompasses employees of informal enterprises as well as various types of informal waged workers who work for formal enterprises, households, or who have no fixed employer. These include casual day laborers, domestic workers, industrial outworkers, undeclared workers, and part-time or temporary workers without secure contracts, worker benefits, or social protection. (World Bank,

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<sup>4</sup> ILO, *Resolution on the measurement of employment in the informal sector*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, 1993.

<sup>5</sup> Unregistration meant not registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority or not paying PAYE/TPR.

2014). According to NISR in Labour Force Survey Report, informal employment is defined in terms of the employment relationship. A job held by an employee is considered informal, if the job does not entail social security contribution by the employer, and is not entitled to paid sick leave and paid annual leave. (NISR, 2019:16)

Rwanda's population pyramid has a wide base, indicating a high dependency ratio. Given that women in Rwanda still bear the burden of child nurturing and care, this population structure suggests that women's employment prospects are constrained by their reproductive and domestic roles.

Women account for more than half of Rwanda's workers, but men are more likely increasing pressure on health systems, highlighting the need to address family planning in the formal and the informal sector where earnings are relatively high. Women's concentration in unpaid family work suggests that cultural factors (norms about domestic responsibilities) play an important role in labor market decisions. Consequently, even if more wage employment becomes available, women's access to such jobs may not be equal to men's. Land rights legislation was a step toward reducing cultural constraints that limit women's labor market opportunities. In addition, given that the cultural constraints are linked to women's reproductive roles, if the reduction in fertility is sustained, it will free up time for women to engage in high-paying employment. Similarly, availability of childcare or other forms of social protection schemes would significantly benefit women, allowing them to enter paid employment (African Development Bank, 2014:4).

The 2019 NISR report shows that there were about 2,480,363 employed persons in the informal sector, corresponding to about 75.8 percent of total employment and most of them were male. There were in total 2,931,494 persons with informal employment at main job constituting almost 89.5 percent of total employment. A significant result was the presence of some 238,264 persons with informal jobs in formal sector. (NISR, 2019:5)

#### **Own-use production work**

Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use for a cumulative total of at least one hour. "For own final use" is interpreted as production where the intended destination of the output is *mainly* for final use (in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households). In the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

*Subsistence foodstuff producers* constitute an important subgroup of persons in own-use production work. They are defined as all those who performed any of the specified activities to produce foodstuff from agriculture, fishing, hunting or gathering that contribute to the livelihood of the household or family. Excluded are persons who engaged in such production as recreational or leisure activities.

Own-use producers and in particular persons engaged in own-use production of goods such as subsistence foodstuff producers (and for that also matter unpaid trainee workers or volunteer workers) may be engaged, in the same reference period, in other activities, including employment or search for employment. On the basis of their other activity, therefore, certain own-use producers may also be in the labour force and classified as employed, unemployed or other labour underutilization category.

*Table 12 Proportion of working age population who are own use producers by sex*

	<b>Own use production work</b>	<b>Looking after elderly children &amp;</b>	<b>Cooking and shopping</b>	<b>Repairing household</b>	<b>Manufacturing household goods</b>	<b>searching fooder or grazing</b>	<b>Fetch water</b>	<b>Collect firewood</b>
Male	68.2	15.3	34.3	7.5	0.6	33.5	37.4	26.8
Female	90.4	47.8	86.3	4.1	2.9	34.8	51.3	47.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, Page 55

The table above illustrates the proportion of working age population who were engaged in own use production activities by sex. Females were more engaged in own-use production (90 percent) than males (68 percent). Except for repairing of own dwelling, the proportion of females in working age engaged in other type of own use production activities was higher than the proportion of males in working age.

### 3.4.4 Access to water and Sanitation

Generally, the overall access rate to improved sanitation facilities is high among Rwandan population. However, the proportion of female HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities (80.6%) is low compared to that of male HHs (88.0%). This is related to unequal income distribution between men and women headed HHs where women HHs mostly have low income compared to men headed HHs. The recent efforts to improve human security have tremendously increased the status of sanitation in general. (GMO, 2019:49).

*Table 13 Percentage of households with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities*

	<b>2010/2011</b>		<b>2013/2014</b>		<b>2016/2017</b>	
	<b>HHs that use improve sanitation by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs with no toilet facilities by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs that use improve sanitation by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs with no toilet facilities by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs that use improve sanitation by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs with no toilet facilities by sex of Headed HH</b>
Male	78.6	5.8	85.7	2.2	88.0	2.8
Female	70.4	6.4	76.6	6.0	80.6	6.8

**Source:** NISR, EICV 3, 4 and 5 Cited in GMO (2019:49)

Generally, the overall access rate to improved sanitation facilities is high among Rwandan population. However, the proportion of female HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities (80.6%) is low compared to that of male HHs (88.0%). This is related to unequal income distribution between men

and women headed HHs where women HHs mostly have low income compared to men headed HHs. The recent efforts to improve human security have tremendously increased the status of sanitation in general.

### **3.4.5 Land use and ownership rights**

Often, women are given a small plot on which to plant and maintain a home garden, whose products are largely used for household consumption with some products being sold in local markets. In addition, women are expected to help their husbands to cultivate the rest of the plot for cash crops. They are the one responsible for small animals keeping. Although cows are viewed as “men’s work,” women have some responsibilities associated with keeping cows, such as feeding and ensuring proper hygiene of all utensils for milking. Culturally, women are not allowed to milk the cows; although some women do. (USAID, 2015:6).

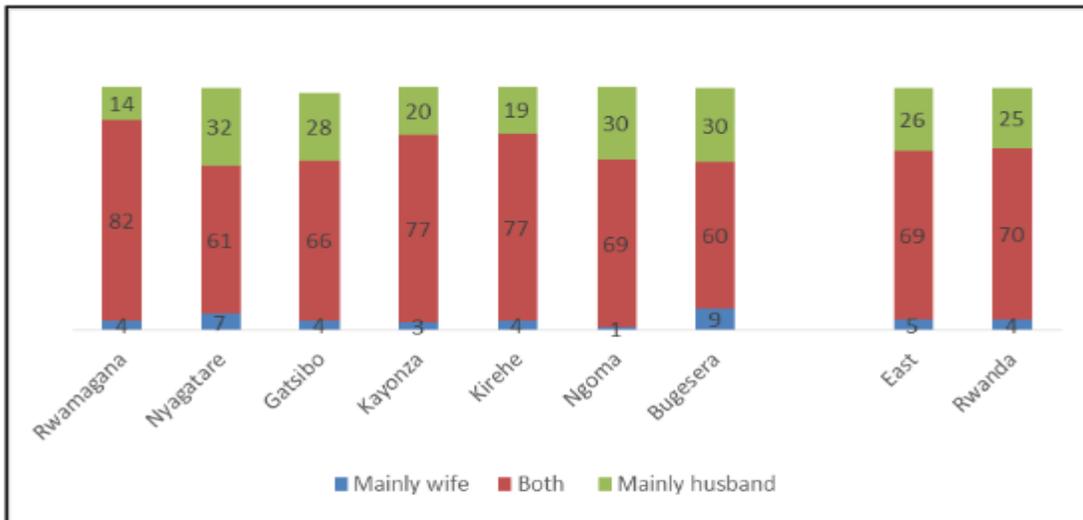
Land is the main asset for production and investment. Land ownership has been very instrumental in contributing to women's access to finance. The agricultural sector accounts for a third of Rwanda’s GDP and more than 70% of Rwandan women are engaged in farming activities since their childhood. Yet, they do not have the same access to land, production inputs, finance or markets as men. As a result, women farmers are mostly relegated to subsistence farming. While their families rely on their harvests as the main source of food and nutrition, the lack of quality agricultural inputs and technology reduces the yield and diversity of their crops. This in turn affects the food and nutritional security of their families. (UNWOMEN, 2018).

Countrywide, 89 percent of all households in Rwanda own agricultural land, with a strong divide between urban (60 percent) and rural areas (95 percent) (NISR, 2015). The Joint Land ownership for spouses is a result from different innovations about land law and land policy reform. However, some respondents mentioned that, though women legally own land, there are still some cultural barriers that still hamper the effective implementation of the above-mentioned law and policy. This limited control over land therefore affects their decision on the crops to be grown, use of land as collateral to access credit from financial institutions and hinders other women’s economic activities. This has also been confirmed through findings from the Focus Group discussion with community members in different districts of Eastern Province and Kigali City. It revealed that at the family level, conflicts often arise due to competition between cash and food crops. This aspect becomes a gender issue because food crops are tendered and managed by women while men are heavily involved in cash crops. This aspect is confirmed by the results from the consultation showing the categorization of crop by gender. Land is controlled by men and therefore men’s crops are allocated more land, it was observed. Women continually struggle to meet family food and income needs from the little food crops that they harvest

Twenty-six percent (26%) of women in Eastern Province whose husbands have cash earnings report that their husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used, a figure slightly higher than the 24 percent reported by men themselves. Sixty-nine percent of women report that decisions are made jointly, as compared with 74 percent of men, and 5 percent of women report that they mainly decide how to use their husband’s earnings as compared with 2 percent of men who made the same

declaration. These figures do not differ from those of national level. Thirty-two percent of women in Nyagatare and 30 percent of women in Ngoma and Bugesera whose husbands have cash earnings report that their husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used compared to 14 percent of women in Rwamagana district. According to the men declaration, Men in Gatsibo and Kayonza (36 percent each) are more likely to be the main decision-makers regarding their own earnings than men in other district while as for women declaration; this percentage is lowest in Rwamagana district (10 percent).

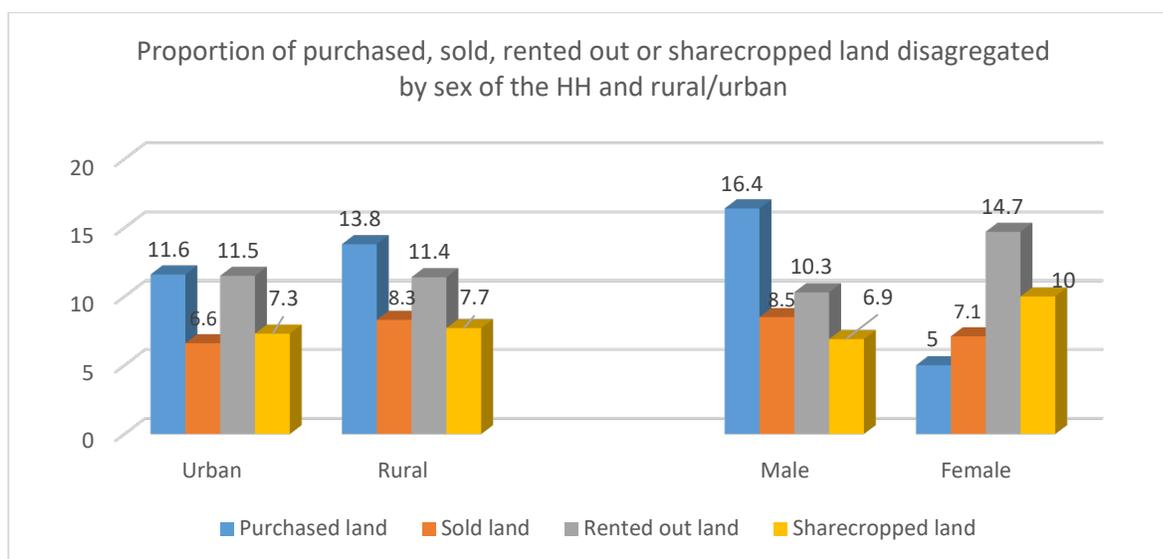
Figure 3 Distribution of married women aged 15-49 according to their report on who decides how men cash earning is used



Source: RDHS 2014-15

While there is no significant difference between male- and female-headed households in terms of land ownership, both groups of households engage very differently in the land market. The percentage of households that purchased land in 2015 was much higher among male-headed households (16 percent compared to 5 percent in female-headed households), whereas female-headed households more often rented out land or gave it out for sharecropping as indicated by the figure below.

Figure 4. Proportion of purchased, sold, rented out or sharecropped land by sex and rural/urban



Source: NISR, RDHS 2014-2015

As the above graph indicated (engagement of the spouses on the land market), women's land right, full control over land use and ownership of the agriculture products within a household is still questionable (this will be discussed fully in the following parts on gender in crop production, agriculture value chain and livestock and access to credit) due to the negative cultural norms and beliefs whereby the husband is considered as the head of household and the primary owner of all the household assets, especially land, regardless of whether the couple is legally married or not and regardless of the matrimonial regime they have chosen.

A critical gender gap in that area is that the protections afforded by the law are also limited by the constitutional provision that its provisions relating to equality in marriage only apply to legally recognized monogamous marriages. Women in polygamous marriages – which, although illegal, are common in Rwanda – are in a similar position. The practice has handicapped women in many ways, as this affects decision-making power in the home, as well as ownership rights and claims to property. As a mitigation strategy, the Government's response to this was to promote legal marriage, for example through group weddings in rural areas but still the non-formal partnerships are unavoidable while the formal law can provide its protections only to those who have a legally registered monogamous marriage.

The 2014-15 RDHS collected information on women's and men's ownership (alone, jointly, and both alone and jointly) of two high-value assets, namely land and a house. The data indicated that 51 percent of women countrywide aged 15-49 do not own a house, and 54 percent do not own any land. Eight percent of women own a house alone, and 10 percent own land alone. Rural women are more likely to own a house and land than urban women are. Women in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to own either a house or land.

Nearly 30% of households in rural areas are headed by women with increasing numbers of older women (over 50), which can be attributed to the number of widows left following the war and

genocide of the 1990s. Households headed by females are smaller than male-headed households are, they tend to be poorer and greater numbers of female heads of household are economically active. Fewer female-headed households have access to tap water (32%) than male-headed HHs (36%) and female-headed HHs are less likely to have a household pit latrine or toilet. Approximately 5% of female-headed households and 7% of male-headed households in rural areas had access to electricity. (USAID, 2015:5)

*Table 14 Land ownership by sex of household head, (EICV5, EICV4)*

<b>EICV5</b>	<b>Male Headed</b>	<b>Female Headed</b>	<b>Total</b>
HH or any member currently owning farm land	<b>79.6</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>80.1</b>
HH bought land in last 12 months	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>
HH sold land in the last 12 months	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
HH rented out land in the last 12 months	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>
HH sharecropped any land in the past 12 months	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>
HH received land gift in the last 12 months	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>EICV 4</b>			
HH or any member currently owning farm land	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>89.3</b>
HH bought land in last 12 months	<b>16.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>
HH sold land in the last 12 months	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>
HH rented out land in the last 12 months	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>
HH sharecropped any land in the past 12 months	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>
HH received land gift in the last 12 months	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>

*Source: EICV 5, EICV5\_Thematic Report\_Gender, 2018. Page 26*

Ownership of land is critical to social and economic empowerment of women. Female-headed households owning farmland has decreased by 7 percentage points from 89% in 2013/14 to 82% in 2016/17 and male-headed households owning farm land has decreased by 10 percentage points from 90% in 2013/14 to 80% in 2016/17. An upward trend is only observed in the percentage of female-headed households that sharecropped any land in the past 12 months preceding the survey, from 10% in 2013/14 to 11% in 2016/17 and for male heads from 10% to 11.2% in the same period.

### **3.5 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

#### **Women’s role in agriculture and livestock production and processing**

Agriculture sector follows the services sector in providing most of the employment opportunities for both men and women. However, there is a large gender gap in employment in the agriculture sector with women occupying mostly informal jobs. There are fewer women professionals and other staff in agricultural institutions and this has implications for the overall transformation of agriculture, especially the capacity to address issues in a gender-responsive manner (GMO, 2019:18)

From the data of LFS, the following four categories were identified to explain the status of workers in agriculture: Those who are engaged in market oriented agriculture as main job, working for pay or self-employed; those who are exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture; those who have their

main job out of agriculture but performed foodstuff production activities for own use and finally, those who were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job.

The full count of workers in agriculture sector reveals that in 2019, about 52.5 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity either in subsistence or market oriented. On one hand, workers engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture presented the majority of agriculture sector (52.8 percent), followed by those engaged in market oriented agriculture as their main job (32.3 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of those who combine non-agricultural employment and subsistence agriculture represented 14.7 percent and the remaining 0.6 % were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job. ( NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019, Page 49).

Women are key players in the Rwandan agricultural economy, producing food for both their families and the market. Therefore, all interventions should be gender-responsive to tackle the gender issues in general and women farmers' issues in particular to reach sustainable results. (GMO, 2019:16)

In rural areas, females and males are active in the labor force primarily in agriculture-related employment with nearly three quarters of women being self-employed in agriculture (63% of men are self-employed). Unemployment rates are higher in urban areas and are higher for women than men are, especially for women aged 20-29. Some of this is because in urban areas there are fewer opportunities while in rural areas, there are more employment opportunities in agricultural work. For both men and women, the predominant choice of occupation is related to skilled agriculture, forest, or fishery (82% women, 63% men). Approximately, 14% of women are “contributing family workers” compared to 7% of men. More women than men are economically inactive (16.2%, 13.1% respectively). Being a student or caring for the home were women's primary reasons for being economically inactive, and for men, it was being a student. (USAID, 2015: 5)

Ownership of land is critical to social and economic empowerment of women. Female-headed households owning farmland has decreased by 7 percentage points from 89% in 2013/14 to 82% in 2016/17 while male-headed household has decreased by 10 percentage points from 89.5% to 80% in the same period. On the other side the average size of land cultivated per female head of household remained constant in the last three years at national level (0.5 ha), and the same case applies for male headed household too (0.6 ha). Overall, there has been a reduction in the percentage of households raising any livestock. Data indicate that, 57.3% of female-headed household own any type of livestock compared to 60.3% of male heads. (EICV5, 2018:9).

As far as livestock is concerned, 57.3% of female-headed household own any type of livestock compared to 60.3% of male heads. Slightly more male heads in urban area own any livestock than female heads, and the same pattern is observed in rural area. When the province is considered, more female heads in Northern Province own a livestock than in any other province, and the same trend is observed for male heads. (NISR, EICV5, 2018:50).

Despite the policy efforts in mainstreaming gender in agricultural transformation, there is a low participation of women in input and output markets. Women's contribution in production is considerable and compared to men, they are sometimes considered as being more responsible of this. Their limited participation in purchasing inputs and being in contact with the agro-dealers would reduce their ability to handle these products (e.g., dosage and storage) at the expense of agricultural productivity. Similarly, their low participation in output markets limits their access to other agribusiness opportunities. For example, little experience with output markets could limit the commercialization of beans (considered as women's crop) and further commercialization initiatives for other crops. Second is the lower participation of women in decision making on agricultural activities and income. There is gap in power relations when it comes to agricultural income and men are more privileged. This can be a source of demotivation to fully engage in cash crop production and market orientation in the long run. (Ingabire, Mshenga, Amacker, Langat, Bigler, and Birachi. 2018:16).

According to MINAGRI (2018),<sup>6</sup> the share of agriculture in employment in 2014 is 68% and the majority of the labor force in agriculture is composed of independent farmers (65 per cent), while hired wage farmers represent 35 per cent. Women constitute 66% of the agricultural work force. In the agricultural sector, generally men occupy more paid jobs (25%) than women (19.7%), while there are more women (42.1%) than men (40%) in paid non-farm employment. With high population pressure and dependency on agriculture for livelihood and with a predominant number of women in the agriculture sector in Rwanda, it is evident that any climate change and vulnerability effects touching the sector are slated to affect more women than men.

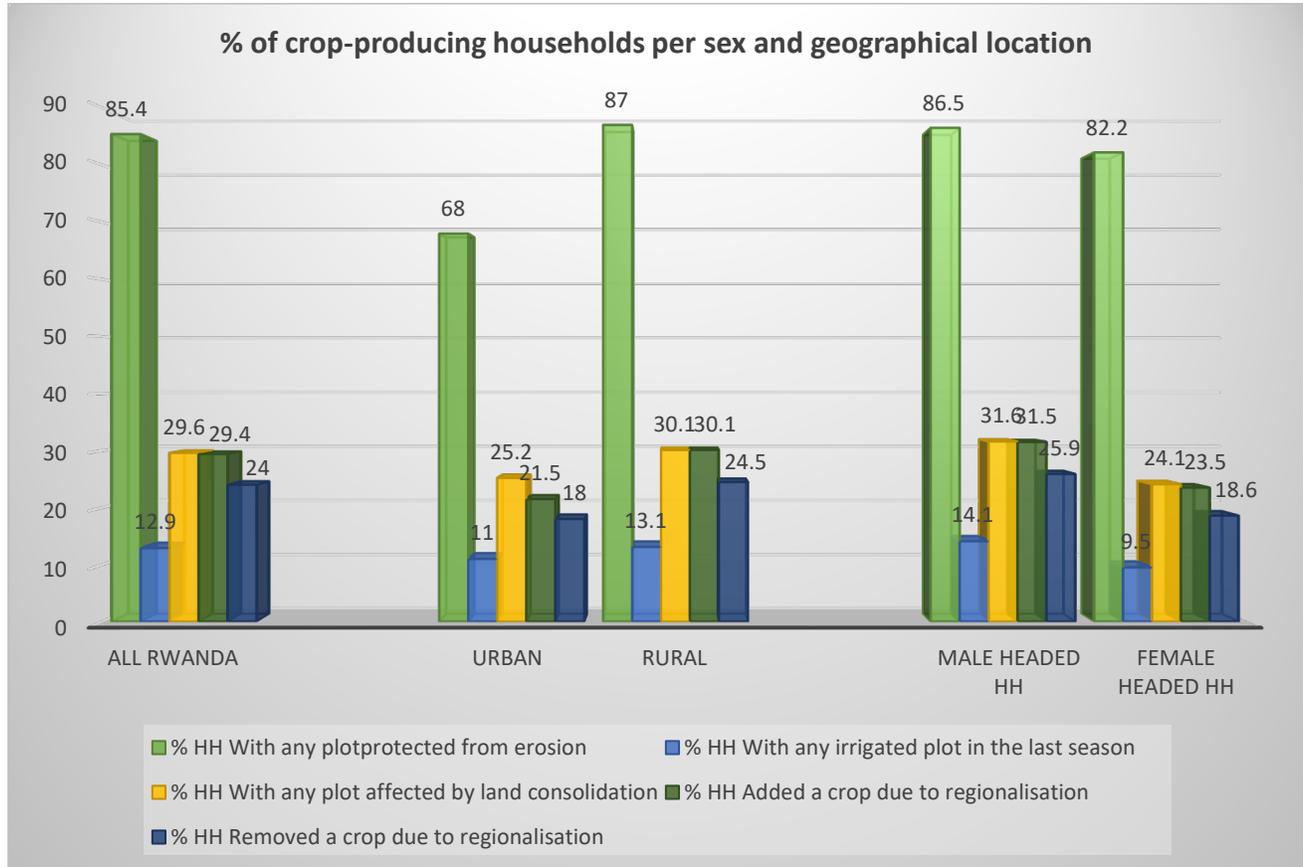
### **Gender aspects in crop production**

The findings from EICV 2014-2015 (NISR, 2015) indicated that the percentage of crop-producing households with any cultivated plot affected by land consolidation is estimated at 29.6 percent at national level (see figure 6). It found that the highest percentages of households affected by land consolidation are in the Northern Province (43 percent) and the Western Province (38 percent). The increase in the last 5 years (from the EICV3 to EICV 4) in land consolidation and regionalisation programmes was higher among male-headed households. This can be explained by the fact that in average men own fertile land than women. Among crop-producing households, male-headed households more often had a plot protected from erosion (87 percent compared to 82 percent) or a plot with irrigation (14 percent compared to 10 percent). The following graph summarises the situation as of year 2015. This can be explained by the fact that, it is a labour intensive to build erosion protection.

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources. (2018) STRATEGIC PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION 2018-24 available at [http://www.fonerwa.org/sites/default/files/Rwanda\\_Strategic\\_Plan\\_for\\_Agriculture\\_Transformation\\_2018.pdf](http://www.fonerwa.org/sites/default/files/Rwanda_Strategic_Plan_for_Agriculture_Transformation_2018.pdf)

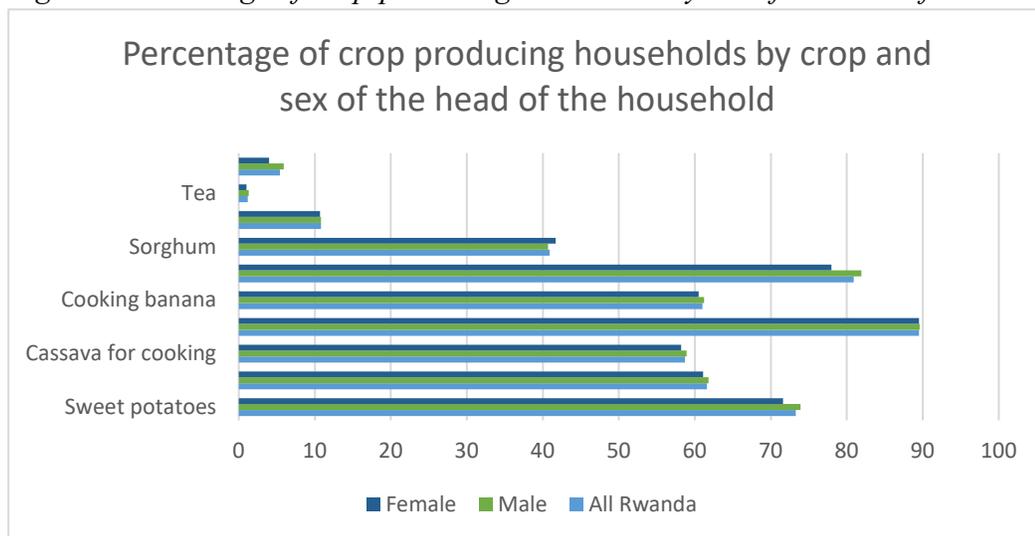
Figure 5 Percentage of crop-producing households per sex and geographical location



Source: NISR, EICV 2013-14, 2015

Few Rwandans are involved in cash crops and horticulture due to the exiguity of land, where a big number of households are concentrated in staple crops for food security. The difference between male and female headed households involved in cash crop farming is insignificant as per the below figure.

Figure 6 Percentage of crop-producing households by sex of the head of the household



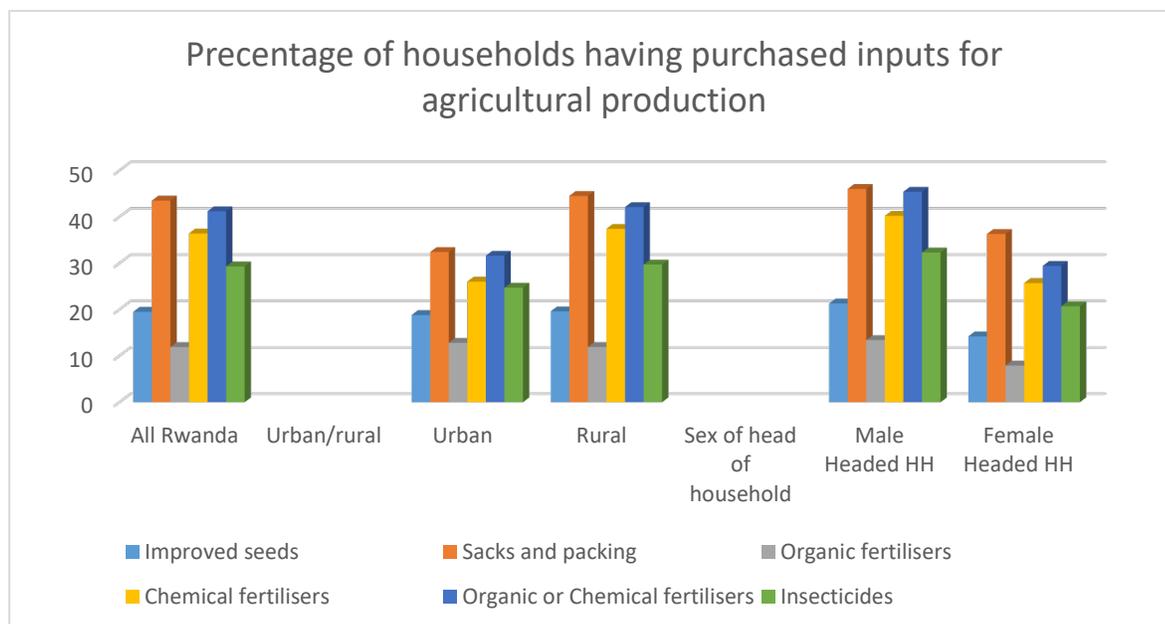
Source: NISR, EICV4

Some cash crops are more strongly commercialised than others are. For example, coffee (93 percent of harvest is sold) and tea (91 percent) that are grown by relatively few farmers (NISR, 2015).

### Input and equipment use for agricultural production

The percentage of crop-producing households purchasing improved seeds ranges between only 13 percent in Eastern Province and 26 percent in Northern Province, per the results of the EICV conducted by NISR in 2015. The survey indicated that the percentage of households purchasing chemical fertiliser stood at 36 percent of households on a national level, with a higher percentage of households purchasing chemical fertilisers found in the Western Province (49.4 percent) and Northern Province (from 39 percent to 48.9 percent). However, the EICV (NISR, 2015) pointed out that there is a notable gap between female- and male-headed households in purchasing modern agricultural inputs, and the gap is widening overtime. For example, while 40 percent of male-headed, crop-cultivating households purchased chemical fertiliser, only 26 percent of female-headed, crop-cultivating households did so. Compared to the previous EICV, for male-headed households, this number had increased by eight percentage points against five percentage points for female-headed households.

Figure 7 Percentage of households having purchased inputs for agricultural production



Source: NISR, EICV4

Although female-headed households are almost equally involved in food crop production as male-headed households, women’s control within male-headed households over the commercial process especially cash crop is still questionable.

There is a marked gender gap in access to and control over agricultural produces. Women have unequal access to and control over harvesting, selling and use of income from agricultural produces and livestock's products. Also, women face constraints limiting them from accessing market, including cultural conventions that allocate lower-value subsistence crops to women and cash crops to men; limited access to tools and transport to which men have priority access; limited skills or confidence; limited voice in cooperatives; limited decision-making power over sale, price, and agricultural investments. This is mainly attributable to the unequal power relations and negative cultural norms at the family level.

### Access to loan (credit)

Limited access to loans is widely regarded a major hindrance to successful development, especially for women highlighted in the following table.

*Table 15: Percentage of population aged 18 and above with loan from formal financial institutions by sex*

Formal Financial institutions (EICV5)	National			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commercial Bank	36.0	30.8	34.2	68.0	63.3	66.3	22.0	16.2	20.0
Cooperative Bank	19.3	24.6	21.1	10.4	9.7	10.1	23.2	31.4	26.0
Microfinance	9.9	12.6	10.9	8.4	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.4	11.6
SACCOs	34.8	31.9	33.8	13.3	16.1	14.2	44.2	39.1	42.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Source: NISR, Gender Thematic Report, 2018:47*

Data from the above table shows out of the total female population, which acquired a loan from a formal financial institution, (32%) has secured their loans from SACCOs while for male; commercial bank is the main source (36%). It should be noted that, the least financial institution used as source of credit for female and male population is the microfinance with 12% and 10%.

When the area of residence is considered, majority of female and male secure their loan from commercial banks in urban area (63% and 68% respectively), while in rural area, SACCOs are the most popular for female and male to secure loan (39% and 44% respectively) (NISR, 2018:45).

Agricultural credit facilitates an increase in resources available for agriculture along its value chains and improves or creates alternative employment opportunities for women and men along the production and supply chains. However, Agriculture credit remains limited in general because the sector remains very dependent on weather patterns. Investing in climate change management and introducing gender-friendly mechanisms will help both men and women to sustain their incomes

through agriculture. There is also need to devise special measures to encourage more women to apply for agricultural loans.

*Table 15 Men and Women Access to Agricultural Loans since 2012-2015*

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
<b>Male</b>	1,643	76.7	1,166	74.6	5,238	83.6	7,716	74.5
<b>Female</b>	498	23.3	397	25.4	1,025	16.4	2,644	25.5

Source: BNR, Financial Stability Directorate, Administrative Data, 2016, cited in GMO (2019:19)

Therefore, investing in climate change management and introducing gender-friendly mechanisms will help both men and women to sustain their incomes through agriculture. From the above table, it is observable that few women have access to agriculture loan unlike men. Thus, there is also need to devise special measures to encourage more women to apply for agricultural loans.

### **Agricultural extension**

Agriculture extension is a very important component of the country’s agriculture transformation agenda. It contributes to the professionalization of producers and to the effective adoption of agricultural innovations, to increase, diversify and intensify agricultural production, under economic profitability conditions for producers.

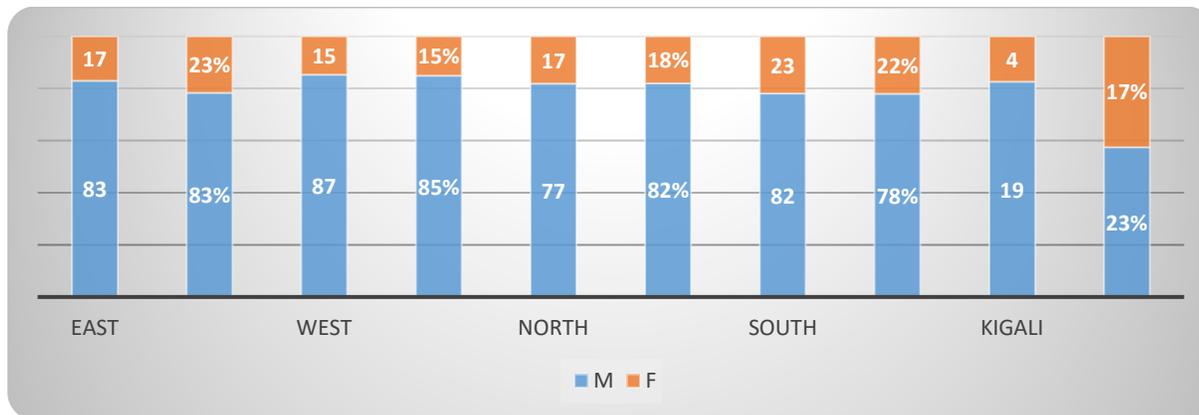
Both the National Gender Policy 2010 (MIGEPROF), the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture 2018 (PSTA3) and the Agriculture Gender Strategy 2010 (MINAGRI) include specific commitments to increase the number of extension personnel. They also commit to equip agriculture extension personnel with skills to implement agricultural extension methods in district and sector programmes, using a gender-friendly approach. The PSTA3 recommends the adoption of important measures to promote gender equality, such as recruiting more female extension agents, taking gender preferences and requirements into account in agricultural research programmes, and including women representatives in water user’s associations.

Under the current Agriculture Extension System in Rwanda, the delivery of agricultural extension services is under direct responsibility of the decentralized entities, namely Districts, which have a very important role in social mobilization and organization of farmers. The decentralized structure of the Ministry of Local Government on agriculture comprises of one bachelor degree holder agronomist at each District and Sector. The reporting system goes on from the Sector to District and from District to Province and from Province to the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC).<sup>7</sup> The role of Local Administration is thus very important in social mobilization and organization of farmers in the decentralized extension system.

<sup>7</sup> MINAGRI, (2009) National Agriculture Extension Strategy.

Despite the existence of such a decentralized agriculture extension system and despite the recent policies and strategies on gender mainstreaming, gender disparities are evident, and there are still only very few women qualified extension officers as reflected in the figure below.

Figure 8 Percentage of male and female extension workers



Source: Compiled from RAB’s raw data. Department of Planning and M&E, 2014

According to data in the figure above, in all the four agricultural zones, the number of female agriculture extension workers is remarkably low. The overall number of District and Sector’s Agronomists in the country is 424, of which the majority (348) are male (82 percent) and only 76 are female (18 percent). The same trend is observed in the four agricultural zones and in the capital city of Kigali.

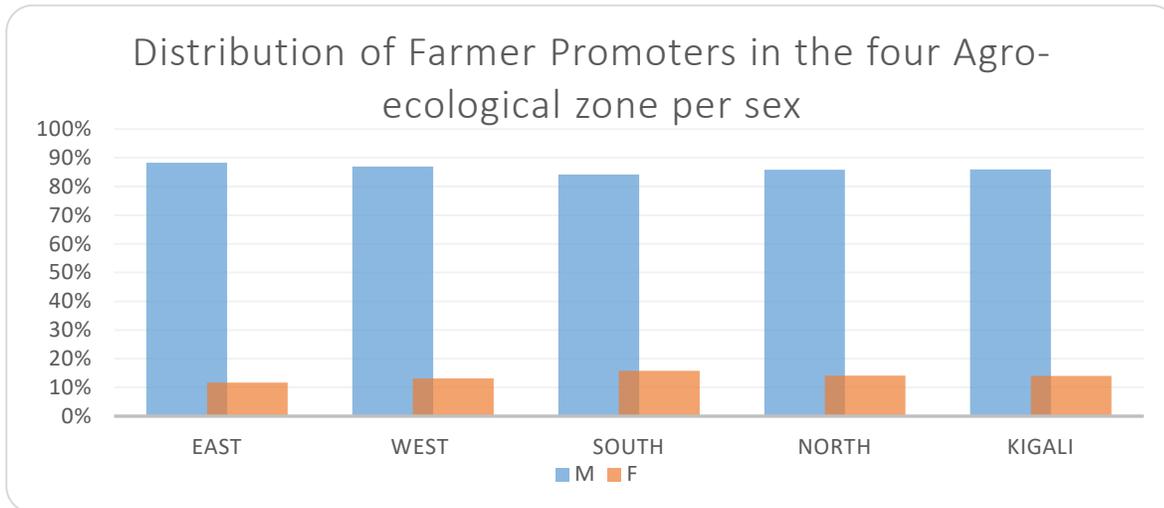
Strategies have been developed to increase the number of female candidates in higher learning institutions. However, the participation of female as extension agents is still low, and the low number of women extension officers can hinder women’s accessibility to extension services. As established by the UNFAO,<sup>8</sup> male extension agents tend to approach male farmers more often than female farmers because of the general misperception that women do not farm and that extension advice will eventually “trickle down” from the male household head to other members. In addition, because women have lower levels of education than men, which may limit their participation in some kinds of trainings, they may be bypassed by extension service providers who are more likely to direct services towards male farmers. Males are perceived to be more likely to adopt modern innovations with sufficient resources.

Farmer promoters are volunteer community leaders in each village, provided with training and resources to increase their knowledge of agricultural best practices on a variety of topics. Practices include use of compost and fertilizer, crop-specific planting techniques, harvest activities, post-harvest storage and value addition. The goal of training farmer promoters is to achieve proximity

<sup>8</sup>FAO, Men and Women in agriculture: Closing the gaps, 2011

extension services through model farmers (promoters), and to have them pass along their technical knowledge to their fellow farmers. With a trained farmer promoter in every village, all farmers in Rwanda will have local access to an extension agent. As the level of technical knowledge in every village improves, crop yields and quality increase along with household incomes.

Figure 9 Distribution of farmer promoters in the four agro-ecological zones in Rwanda



Source: Compiled from RAB's raw data, 2014

Notwithstanding the fact that farmer promoters are very instrumental in the dissemination of extension services, agricultural good practices and technology innovations, again women are not well represented in this platform. In all the four agricultural zones, women represent their colleagues in those platforms are between 12 percent (the lowest being Eastern Province) to 16 percent (the highest being Southern Province). Given this situation, Eastern Province needs attention. The following were the reasons for women underrepresentation, per the findings from the FGDs conducted with women and men in Kayonza District:

- One fundamental reason is the low access of women to information about agriculture services, which is a consequence of their limited participation in meetings with government extension agents. Hence, men tend to meet and share information about agriculture extension services and about the farmer promoter system with peer men, so that information rarely reaches women.
- The second factor is related to social status. In general, being part of the farmer promoters is regarded by many villagers as an elevation to a higher social status giving them more exposure and involvement in community affairs. This prompts men to jump to the opportunity, especially given their position as head of families.
- The third reason relates to opportunities associated with farmer promoters' activities, such as training opportunities, participation in study tours, etc. Men tend to make sure that they are at the front of such initiatives so that they can benefit from these opportunities. The absence

of affirmative actions at policy level to promote equitable participation of men and women among farmer promoters can be highlighted as a key factor that explains the above-mentioned gaps.

- Another factor mentioned is the limited time of women farmers in rural areas to engage in extra-farm activities. Being overburdened with the labour-intensive work of agriculture in addition to their usual household chores and other unpaid work, women find it difficult to dedicate time to community development activities, such as the farmer promoters.

### **Farmer Field Schools (FFS)**

In a bid to help smallholder farmers, the ministry for agriculture and animal resources introduced a learning farm system called farmer field school since 2014. Also known in Kinyarwanda as 'Ishuri ry'Abahinzi mu Murima' (IAMU), the initiative is implemented through a learning practical scenario where the plant symbolizes a teacher; the field is the school itself and the farmer, the learner. The initiative was made decentralized at the village level, employing best-trained farmers who teach their neighbours using their own best fields (Elias Hakizimana, 2017)

Introduced in Rwanda since 2009, Farmer Field School is a participatory extension approach in which selected farmers are trained to become facilitators. The FFS approach imparts best farming practices on major crops, from land preparation, pest and disease management, crop harvesting to skilling and organizing workers in a bid to increasing productivity. It also helps in integrating research in the field as well as continuously looking for innovations in agriculture. Participatory agricultural extension approaches include elements of participatory development in that it enables farmers to participate in problem diagnosis, solutions identification, and experimentation of technologies to choose those that are adapted to their specific challenges, and validate adopted technologies.

Cultural norms limit women's ability to participate in and access training programs, including farmer field days and demonstration events. This inability to learn about new agricultural techniques, seeds, and technologies leads to lower productivity for women farmers. Improving access to these resources and programs involves changing ways that tradition and culture hold women back. For example, training programs need to be offered at times of the day and at distances that women can attend. (USAID, 2015:14) As of 2014, Rwanda Agriculture Board identified 44 FFS Master Trainers and 2,547 FFS Facilitators countrywide who work with 96,856 Farmers organized in 3,912 FFS groups.

Table 16 Master trainers, facilitators and trained farmers

	FFS Master Trainers			FFS Facilitators			Trained Farmers		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
Number	44	25	19	2,547	1,671	876	96,856	50,365	46,491
Percentage	100	56.8	43.2	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	52.0	48.0

Source: RAB Administrative data, 2014 Cited in GMO (2019:17)

Participation of Women in Proximity Extension services has various advantages:

- Increased participation in various agriculture programs as beneficiaries
- Change of mindset that men are the only decision-makers as to land use and farming systems
- More access to new knowledge, technologies, and agricultural information
- Increased productivity and yield for women owned farms (GMO, 2019: 17).

As it can be observed from the table above, there is a good participation of women in Farmer Field Schools, though men represent the bigger percentage. By the end of 2014, a total of 44 Rwandan Master Trainers of which 25 were male and 19 females had graduated after completing eighteen months of intensive field course that provided them with practical skills in farm management to help them foster agriculture development. With the highest percentage of women engaged in farming activities, there is need to increase their engagement in extension services.

It is expected that FFS Master Trainers will play a big role in streamlining the FFS extension approach in Rwanda, especially under the new Twigire extension model, a nationally adopted holistic approach in decentralizing extension services to the village level, and meant to empower agricultural promoters living daily with farmers. At the level of FFS Facilitators (those that has successfully completed a season-long training on improved farming practices, pest and disease management, crop harvesting, training and organizing workers), data from the Rwanda Agriculture Board show there are 2,547 FFS Facilitators spread over four agro-ecological zones as of December 2014.

Women make enormous contributions to the agricultural value chain and household food security through labour on the farm and in home gardens that often goes unrecognized in national statistics (MINAGRI, 2010). However, their access to training opportunities are limited for several reasons. Women heavy workload including households chores combined with their limited mobility, household power relations and competing reproductive work are among the key factors that hinder women's effective participation in agricultural programs such as extension services and trainings. (GMO, 2017:10).

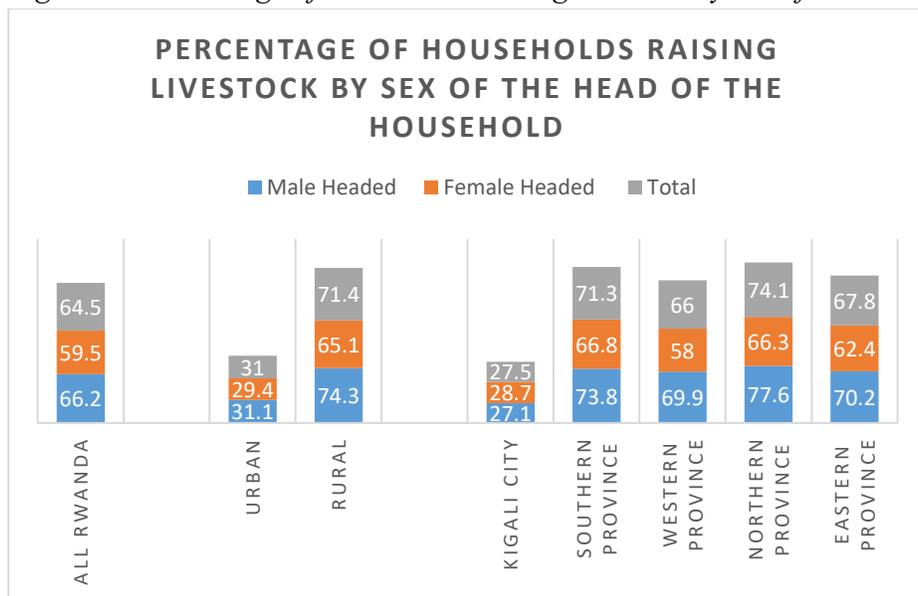
Many women also defer to their male spouses, even if the women perform most farm work. Trainers are not required to ensure that an equal number of men and women participate in trainings, and performance targets tend to be expressed as numbers of farmers trained, without being disaggregated by sex (MINAGRI, 2010). Most extension staff are men, and they find easier to communicate with

male farmers. As a result, there is little incentive to recruit women participants. Training programmes are also often designed without regard to the needs of women with respect to childcare and household duties, among other things.

### Livestock-specific conditions

In Rwanda, 64.5 percent of the population raise one or more types of livestock, with a slight difference between men-headed (66.2 percent) and women-headed (59.5 percent) households. In terms of geographic location, the Northern and the Southern provinces have the highest rates, as illustrated by the figure below.

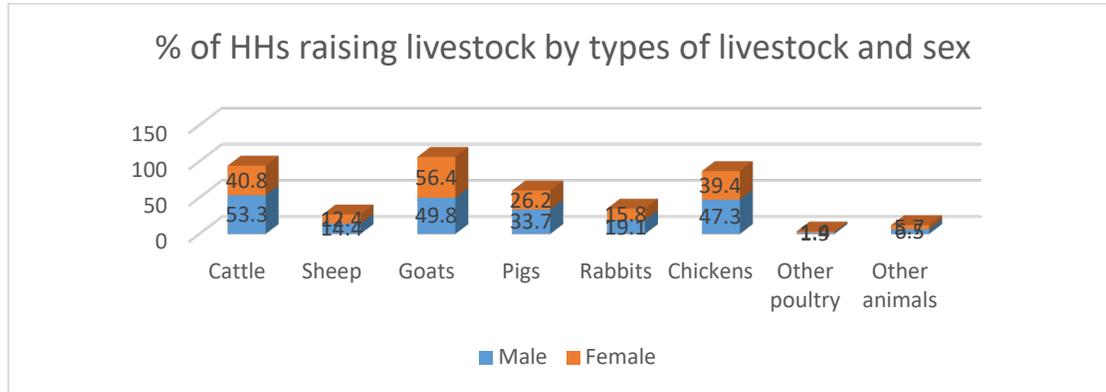
Figure 10 Percentage of households raising livestock by sex of the head of the household



Source: NISR, EICV4 Thematic Report – Gender, 2015

The proportion of male- and female-headed households who own livestock differs by the type of livestock. Overall, the difference between male and female-headed households at the national level in terms of the proportion of households owning livestock is not so alarming. However, a general observation from the EICV 2014-2015 findings is that the proportion of men-headed households who own any types of livestock is always higher than female-headed ones, except for goats, where the female proportion (56.4 percent) outnumbers the one for male (49.8 percent).

Figure 11 Percentage of households raising livestock by types of livestock and sex



Source: NISR, EICV 2014-2015

### Agribusiness and agro processing (including SME)

Fewer women than men work in the formal agriculture business, because they face challenges such as the consent of their husbands to engage in business for married women, limited access to the loan services, access and control over land, and a lower level of education as well as technical know-how and access to technology. While men are engaged in formal small and medium enterprises, women entrepreneurs are more likely than their male colleagues involved in the informal sector. Typical activities of women include running smaller firms mainly in service sectors and thus operating in lower value-added sectors. In addition, they operate more home-based businesses than men do.

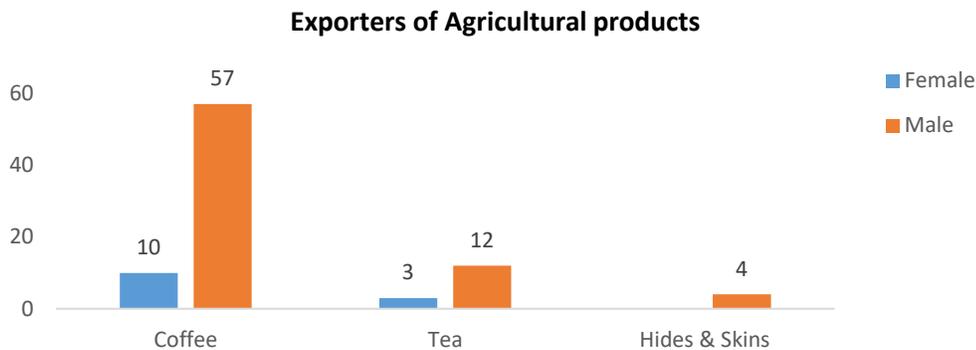
Rwandan Government supported the establishment of Microfinance Institutions as a way of providing financial accessibility to all Rwandans who cannot afford big loans from the banking institutions especially the Rwandan women with a representation of 54% of the total population. Rwandan SMEs make up approximately 98% of the total business and account for 41% of all private sector employments where women are headed for 42% of enterprises in the country and they comprise 58% of the enterprises in the informal sector that accounts for the 30% of the GDP. Despite microfinance contribution to the economy, women in Rwanda, like those around the world, continue to experience many problems in their businesses, which have led to a different mix of constraints including financial credit accessibility, limited share of contracts, access to trade and procurement guidelines and regulations and limited knowledge about financial services, and businesses. (RDB report 2014). It is upon the above that is why the researcher would like to establish the extent to which Micro Finance contributes to the growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in Rwanda (Musomandera Laetitia, Jaya Shukla, Anthony Luvanda, 2015:3).

The same study showed that the largest number of establishments in micro- and small-sized enterprises were sole-proprietorships, and that the owners were the sole employee. In general, sole-proprietorship is by far the most common form of legal status--90.8 percent of the micro and small-sized enterprises. Focusing on the agricultural sector, around 59 percent of enterprises were sole-proprietorships and around 40 percent were female sole-proprietorships.

Agriculture remains central to the export economy, representing 70 percent of the total value of exports. Tea and coffee account for more than 90 percent of export revenue and remain the most widely cultivated cash crops. The diversification to horticulture is expected to further boost agricultural exports.

In the Eastern Province, women are widely engaged in agriculture, but less presenting agricultural exports. The table below is an example of gender disparities for traditional commodities for export, including coffee, tea, and hides and skins.

Figure 12 Number of exporters of agricultural products by sex



Source: NAEB, 2014

In Rwanda, the norm is for women to be involved in the primary production and for men to be involved in the marketing of the product, and subsequently have control of the income. The situation above for cash crop value chains confirms that women have limited access to and control of productive resources, and have less control of household income from farming, due to their larger agriculture and household workload than men have, and their low literacy levels. Due to the latter, they also have reduced access to lucrative employment opportunities.

### Agriculture technologies

The government and development partners are increasingly supporting farmers to shift from rain-fed agriculture to irrigated systems. Some of these are automated and this will contribute to the increasing of the involvement of females and economically empowering them. The irrigated systems also produce high yields, are more reliable, and hence will increase men and women’s incomes. The irrigated systems such as marshland for rice production throughout the country or center pivot or sprinkler systems mainly used for maize production in Eastern Province have considerably increased food production and reduced food insecurity in the area, because of either increased yields or more production during season C (the third growing season).

The Rwandan government has set a goal to establish irrigation systems on 60,000 hectares of hillside land by 2020.<sup>9</sup> However, men are the most involved in irrigation and water management related activities. Information from FGDs indicates that they spend extra hours putting in place and maintaining irrigation infrastructures, especially during dry seasons. Women mainly perform marginal works that do not require much physical efforts, i.e. water distribution in drainage systems and other support services. Participants to FGD also indicated that women are not interested in irrigation initiatives, since most of crops cultivated on area under irrigation are not staple crops, which are crucial to the family food security.

Presently, marshland irrigation has been developed, while hillside irrigation is newly developed only on a small scale. All marshlands are public land managed by the government. Large-scale irrigation and drainage systems have been built and these systems are then lent to farmer associations or cooperatives. The area land under irrigation system has now reached 3 percent of agricultural land (or total land surface?).<sup>10</sup> The government has developed all irrigation infrastructures, and farmers with support of the government have developed very few small-scale irrigation works. Thus, there are no data concerning the owners of farmland under irrigation systems. Use of modern tools (machines) for planting, post-harvesting and other agricultural activities is becoming a common practice in Rwandan agriculture. This may facilitate agriculture activity value Chains.

#### **Women’s membership in cooperatives/associations**

Rwanda has experienced significant economic growth following the 1994 Genocide. This growth is attributed to the expansion of its agricultural sector, specifically farming intensification and the government’s focus on creating strong agriculture cooperatives. (John Elliot Meador & David O’Brien. 2019:2)

*Table 17 Men and Women’s membership in cooperative*

	2010	2011	2012	2015
Men	57.9%	56.8%	55.7%	58%
Women	42.1%	43.2%	44.3%	42%

Source: Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), *Administrative Data, 2016 cited by GMO (2019:20)*

When it comes to membership in agriculture cooperatives, the number of women is low compared to that of men. This is mainly attributed to the distribution of family responsibilities, which leave women with limited time to participate in other development initiatives. In addition, when it comes to decision, making men are the ones to take high leadership positions including chairpersonship, presidency and other related posts.

<sup>9</sup>MINAGRI, (2012), Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Rwanda. Fact-finding Survey for the Support of Aid to Developing Countries (Fiscal Year 2011 Research Project)

<sup>10</sup>NISR, (2012), EICV 3

Data from *RCA, Administrative data, 2013* and cited by GMO (2017), 57.7% of men occupy leadership positions in leadership position against 42.3% of women. Women take over subordinate and stereotyped posts such as the vice presidency, secretariat and treasury which have limited advantages in terms of decision making and access to opportunities such as information and trainings.

### 3.6 GENDER ACCESS TO FINANCE

The target for the Financial Sector Development Programme (FSDP) was to ensure that 80 percent of the Rwandan population has access to formal financial services by 2017. With respect to financial inclusion, the 2016 FinScope report found that 87 percent of women are financially included as well as 91 percent of men, with a relatively low overall gender gap of 4 percent. This is a significant improvement from 2008 and 2012, when women’s inclusion was at 26.8 percent and 39 percent, respectively. (GMO, 2019: 25). The following table gives the details:

*Table 18 Gender Equality and access to Finance*

	Formally Served ( 2016)	Informally Served(2016)	Financially Excluded (2016)
Men	74%	17%	9%
Women	63%	24%	13%

**Source:** *FinScope 2016 cited by GMO (2019:25)*

Financial inclusion looked at in terms of proximity and access to formal banking products, services needs to be accelerated to meet female consumers’ aspirations. The table above highlights gender inequality in favour of men in terms of access to finance. Women may engage in savings groups, cooperatives, income-generating groups or other entrepreneurial activities, and community activities. However, for many women in Rwanda, access to credit programs and services is still restricted due to illiteracy, lack of collateral and time issues. Both women and men most commonly use informal credit, such as borrowing from family, friends, or local money lender (Country Survey Rwanda 2012:6). With majority of women relying on borrowing from informal groups, more efforts are needed in addressing women full inclusion.

### 3.7 ACCESS TO ENERGY BY GENDER

Utilization of electricity for lighting among Female Headed Households greatly improved from 7.7% in 2010 to 20.3% in 2017 while the number of users of firewood as main source of lighting reduced from 9.4 in 2010 down to 2.5 in 2017 for men headed HHs and from 8.2 in 2010 to 7.1 in 2017 for women headed households. (GMO, 2019:51). However, the use of Biomass (Firewood and Charcoal) remains predominant among male and female-headed households as source of cooking energy as highlighted in the table below:

*Table 19 Distribution of Households (HHs) by Main Type of Energy for Cooking (%)*

	2010/2011					2013/2014					2016/2017				
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gazor biogaz	Other	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gaz or biogaz	Other	Firewood	Charcoal	Gaz or biogaz	Crop waste	Other
<b>Male</b>	85.5	11.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	82.2	16.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	78.3	18.9	0.6	1.2	1.1
<b>Female</b>	88.5	8.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	86.3	12.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	84.7	13.0	0.8	0.9	0,6

*Source: EICV4, 2013/2014 and EICV5 2016/2017 cited in GMO (2019:52)*

There is need to increase awareness targeting female headed households on the availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as an alternative source of clean fuel for cooking, provide incentives for the private sector to invest in storage and filling facilities across the country to improve Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) availability and reliability.

The forest sector in Rwanda is regarded as the main source of energy for cooking with a predominance of the firewood consumption at the rate of 85.7 percent by female-headed households compared to 80.8 percent by male-headed households.<sup>11</sup> The use of burning charcoal occupies the second position used by 9.3 percent of female-headed households as compared to 14.7 percent of male-headed households.<sup>12</sup>

There is a wider gap between female-headed households and male-headed households when it comes to comparing the sources of energy for cooking based on area of residence. Thus, in urban areas female-headed households using firewood represent 41 percent compared to 28.5 percent of male-headed households. Charcoal is more used in urban areas with a significant gap between female-headed households (55.1 percent) and male-headed households (65.1 percent).<sup>13</sup> It is worth noting that to reduce the level of firewood consumption, the GoR has been promoting the installation and use of energy-saving cooking stoves in private households. Energy-saving cooking stoves are more popular in rural areas (38 percent) than in urban areas (20 percent).<sup>14</sup> However, it is noteworthy that at the national level, female-headed households possessing energy saving stoves represents 32 percent, compared to male-headed households with only slightly higher at 35 percent.<sup>15</sup>

The EICV4 findings, as per the below table, indicated that regarding the main type of fuel that households use for cooking, 86 percent of female-headed households used firewood in 2013/14 while male-headed households that used firewood in 2013/14 were 82 percent. Charcoal is more used by male-headed households than female-headed households are.

<sup>11</sup>Fourth Rwanda General Population and Housing Census, 2012.

<sup>12</sup>ibid.

<sup>13</sup>ibid.

<sup>14</sup>ibid.

<sup>15</sup>MIGEPFOP, National strategic plan for the implementation of the national gender policy 2016- 2020

Table 20 Main types of fuel used by Households for cooking

Type of cooking fuel	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
<b>EICV 4</b>				
Firewood	82.2	86.3	82.8	83.3
Charcoal	16.2	12.2	15.9	15.2
Crop waste	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8
Gas or biogas	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Other	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EICV 3</b>				
Firewood	85.3	88.5	86.6	86.3
Charcoal	11.7	8.1	10.9	10.6
Crop waste	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.3
Gas or biogas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

### 3.8 POWER AND DECISION-MAKING

In addition to being a basic human right, gender equality is increasingly seen as a development catalyst. It is a key role-player in Rwanda's democracy and integration into the East African Community (EAC). Ensuring equal participation in governance processes and providing equal access to services are preconditions to facilitate inclusive and effective democratic governance.

Gender equality should not only be recognised on a legal and legislative level, but should be integrated into political, economic, social and cultural strata. Despite formal efforts made to address gender equality, in practice, women and men do not enjoy the same rights, and social, political, economic and cultural inequalities persist. These inequalities are a result of social constructs based on gender stereotypes within families, public life, political processes, administrative procedures, and the organisation of society as a whole. However, within these domains, there is also the opportunity to adopt new approaches and initiate change.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR), with the United Nations (UN) as a key partner, has been pursuing gender equality since 1994. The political participation of Rwandan women has been facilitated by a constitutional mandate and the work of key institutions such as the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, the Rwanda Women Parliamentarians Forum (FFRP), National Women's Council (NWC) and the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO). Rwandan women have created a remarkable political space for themselves in just twenty years. During the 2013 Rwandan Parliamentary elections, a record-breaking 64% of seats were won by women candidates (Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), 2010).

In Rwanda, a conscious effort been made to implement gender-related policies and laws. In its preamble, the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 states that the country is committed to ensuring equal rights for all Rwandans without prejudice, while adhering to the principles of gender equality and complementarity in national development.

### Decision making and governance

Transformational Governance includes the role of men and women and their participation in governance and justice in order to build a secure and stable nation, which provides a platform for economic and social transformation. The Gender constitutional quota of 30% as provided by the Rwandan constitution, combined with a strong political will, gender responsive policies and legal environment as well as enhancement of capacity and mentorship for women led to increased representation of women in decision making organs and improved gender responsiveness of development programmes (GMO, 2019: 53).

*Table 21 Women representation in Parliament*

Year/ Time line	1994	1995- 1997	1998	1999	2001- 2002	2003- 2008	3008- 2013	2013- 2018	2018- 2022
<b>Total Number of Deputies</b>	70	70	70	70	74	80	80	70	70
<b>Women (%)</b>	14	17	19	21	23	48.8	56.4	64	61

*Source: Parliament Administrative Data, 2018 cited in GMO (2019:56)*

Despite the political will to promote gender equality in leadership positions, and to increase women participation in Parliament, women are still lagging behind in terms of involvement in local government decision making as well as in some key positions as highlighted in the following table:

*Table 22 . Men and Women Representation in Decentralized Local Government*

	2016					
	Governors	Bureau of Districts' Councils	Districts Councils	District Mayors	Vice Mayors/ Social Affairs	Vice Mayors/ Economic Affairs
Male (%)	60	29	54.8	83.3	26.7	80
Female (%)	40	71	45.2	16.7	73.3	20
	2017					
	80	53.4	54.8	80	23.3	83.3
	20	46.6	45.2	20	76.7	16.7
	2018					
Male (%)	60	44.1	54.8	73.3	33.3	83.3
Female (%)	40	55.9	45.2	26.7	66.7	16.7

*Source: MINALOC administrative data, 2018 cited in GMO (2019:57)*

It is important to note that increased gender inclusion in governance contributed to fast track the implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programs and increased gender responsiveness in service delivery. In spite of gender commitment as enshrined in the decentralization policy, participation of women in some leadership positions is still low. Therefore, more efforts are needed to address the existing gender gaps and ensure that strategies to improve women/ men's participation are established.

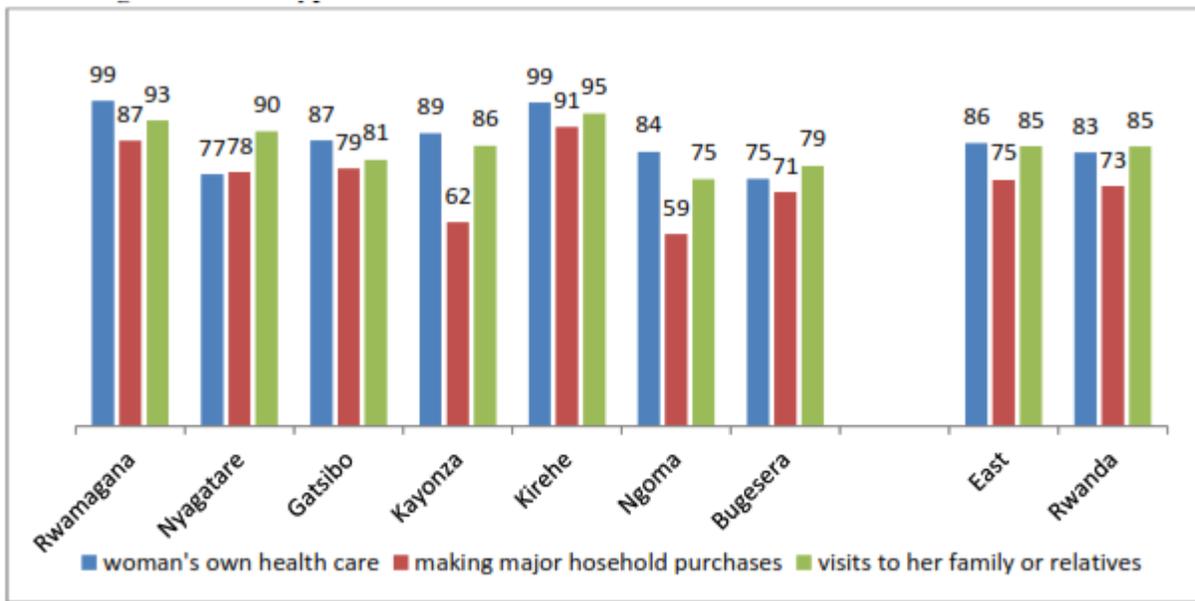
### **Constraints limiting women's participation in decision making**

In this section, the consultant document any cultural, social, legal, and other constraints limiting women's participation in decision making at the household and community levels, or the use of resources and distribution of project benefits. Opportunities for women's voices and rights (e.g., participation and/or representation in decision-making processes and structures, for example in watershed management groups, landscape restoration committees); political empowerment (e.g., local governance structures, leadership training); or access to grievance mechanism(s) will be analysed in this section. Moreover, women's barriers and constraints to full participation in decision-making is highlighted in this section.

The Figure below shows that in Eastern Province, 86 percent of currently married women age 15-49 say they make decisions about their own health care meaning ( deciding whether or when to see a doctor) either by themselves or jointly with their husbands, and 75 percent of women say they participate in decisions about major household purchases. 85% of married women say they participate in decisions about visits to their own family or relatives.

Many women are not empowered within their households and need permission from men to access health care. In 2015, only 23% of women reported being able to make decisions independently about their own health, and 16% reported that decisions were made mainly by their husbands (DHS, 2015). Women are also not always involved in household decision-making and depend financially on their partners. As a result, they must ask their partners for money for health care-related decisions like transport to health facilities, CBHI premiums, or copayments and service fees. (USAID, 2018:25).

Figure 13. Percentage distribution of women reporting to make decisions per type of decision



Source: RDHS, 2014-15

#### Men and women representation in the private Sector

The Private Sector Federation (PSF) has made progress in establishing the institutional and coordination framework through the 10 Chambers including Chamber for Women Entrepreneurs. In addition, a gender accountability programme (Gender Equality Seal) initiated by PSF, GMO and UNDP is striving to promote gender accountability in the sector (GMO, 2019: 62).

Table 23 Men and Women in Executive Committees of PSF Chambers at National and Provincial Level

	At National level			At Provincial Level		
	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President
Male (%)	100	100	100	100	60	60
Female (%)	0	0	0	0	40	40

Source: PSF, Private Sector Structures Elections, Executive Report, 2018

Table 24 Men and Women in Executive Committees of PSF Chambers at District Level

	2017			2018		
	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President
Male (%)	100	40	60	100	80	80
Female (%)	0	60	40	0	20	20

Source: PSF, Private Sector Structures Elections, Executive Report, 2018 cited in GMO (2019:62)

There is a noticeable trend of having more women as the second president at almost all levels, and this has to be looked into and assessed to identify impact on women participation in the private sector.

In addition, much more efforts are needed to bring more women on board especially in strategic positions including those in PSF chambers.

### **3.9 GENDER ROLES AND TIME USE IN DOMESTIC CONTEXT**

By talking about time and space in gender analysis, the consultant would like to recognize gender differences in the availability and allocation of time as well as the space in which time is spent. It includes the division of both productive and reproductive labor, identifying how time is spent and committed during the day, week, month, or year, and in different seasons, and determining how people contribute to the maintenance of the family, community, and society.

#### **Division of labour**

Women continue to face a “double burden” where their time is taken up with domestic responsibilities such as collection of fuel wood and water for household use and consumption, cooking, care of infants and the elderly, and care of small animals, and they carry out many activities related to production such as, paid employment and help on family farms ( USAID, 2015:2). The different structural roles of men and women in the market economy are coupled with correspondingly different—and unbalanced—roles in the household economy. In unskilled labour, men dominate in some types of work such as lifting cans, loading and off-loading, while women tend to perform work requiring less physical strength, such as cleaning. Participation in skilled labour such as office work or transformation processes depends on the level of education and experience of both men and women.

Because of unequal gender roles in the household, women have double or even triple the responsibility of men. While men typically work outside the home, women care for children and sick relatives and perform household chores in addition to subsistence farming. Unequal gender roles are considered common by most men and women and are introduced at early age. Key informants provided examples of young girls being expected to help their mothers with household tasks while boys are given more opportunities to play, attend school, or study. Female headed household are at a particularly disadvantage since they must fulfill their household responsibilities in addition to earning income to support their families. (USAID, 2018:24)

The time burden of responsibilities both inside and outside the home can prevent women from accessing health services. They do not have time for long waits in health centers, traveling to distant facilities, or navigating the different steps in the referral process. Informants reported that women usually do not take the time to look after their own health until they are very sick. Additionally, judgement from community members when men perform tasks culturally attributed to women deter men from assuming household responsibilities when women are ill or occupied at health facilities. Unequal gender roles also affect reporting of SGBV since women fear for their families’ wellbeing if men, the main income earners, are condemned. (USAID, 2018:24)

Gendered division of labour can be observed at all nodes of the value chain; roles are influenced by the production system. In the extensive grazing system that predominates in Nyagatare, for instance, men and boys bring animals to graze and find water, while women mainly care for calves and home processing of milk into fermented milk and butter. In the zero-grazing system, which predominates in the rest of the country and is associated with the national dairy development programmes, the workload is generally heavy, particularly for women, who are responsible for ensuring the cleanliness of utensils and stalls as well as feeding the animals. (Umuzigambeho, 2017:10).

Gender inequalities in employment and income generation, particularly in wage employment, are still prevalent. Women spend significantly longer time than men on domestic tasks and have less time for leisure and for seeking other work using their new skills, for personal care and for rest. (FAO, 2016:22)

In addition to their prominence in agriculture and in the informal sector, women bear the brunt of domestic tasks that are often arduous, time-intensive, and energy-consuming: processing food crops, providing water and firewood, and caring for the children, elderly and the sick as indicated by the table below

Table 25. Domestic tasks carried out per sex

Domestic work	Male		Female		All	
	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours
<b>EICV4</b>						
Fetch water for the household	50.3	2	62.6	2	56.8	2
Forage for firewood	29.5	2	43.2	3	36.7	3
Searching for fodder or grazing	43.9	7	43.7	4	43.8	5
Go to the market for the household for shopping	22.3	2	44	2	33.8	2
Cook for the household	22.6	3	76.2	10	50.9	8
Other household chores	37.1	2	78.4	3	58.9	3
<b>All hours on domestic work</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Hours worked in all current jobs</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>All hours domestic and work for profit or pay</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>48</b>

Source: NISR, EICV4 Gender thematic report

Although in general male employees work more hours (35 hours) than female employees (28 hours) in Rwanda as portrayed in the table above, the focus on domestic work shows that women spent the most time in cooking. This demonstrates the extent to which there are still inequalities in domestic tasks distribution among women and men. For this reason, women find it difficult to move into non-agricultural jobs. This is generally the case for all provinces.

Through the government initiatives to establish early childhood development ECDs, the women would be empowered to carry out other task including income-generating activities and are implicated

in other catchment measures. No single solution can be implemented to address that issue but multiple actions are required, namely:

- Training of men and women on gender equality and complementarity;
- Reduce women burden by improved access to water by settled households for domestic use;
- Promote improved cooking stove to reduce time and hardship of firewood and reduce pressure on forest as rural area use firewood as the main cooking fuel;
- Partnership with local private companies to support establishment of ECDs;
- Rainwater harvesting facilities can help access water and to enhance men responsibility in some home tasks such as watering the cattle;
- The recent initiative of E-public works, whereby the women and men farmers can be paid by working on landscape restoration activities.

### 3.10 CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER

“Climate change is a major threat to the environment and natural resources, which we need for the sustainable development of our globe. Climate change will undermine the very foundation of socioeconomic development and will increase inequality and poverty. It will have a serious impact on the livelihoods of poor women in developing countries, as the increasing droughts and storms will affect agriculture and water resources, which are often the responsibility of women”<sup>16</sup> Gender is a vital element to be taken into account when considering actions both to mitigate and to adapt to climate change. Climate change impacts are not only economic and physical, but also social. Because of gender differences in social-cultural and economic roles and responsibilities, the effects of climate change affect women and men in different ways and often women more harshly.

Worldwide climate change impacts will be differently distributed among different regions, generations, age, classes, income groups, occupations and genders (IPCC 2001).<sup>17</sup> Variability due to climate change is posing specific challenges for Rwanda, including more frequent and intense extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, which have significant negative impact on natural resources, food security,<sup>18</sup> the country’s economy, and differentiated impacts on women and men.<sup>19</sup>

People’s vulnerability and capacity to be resilient and adapt depend on the access to assets. In Rwanda compared to men, women tend to have more limited access to resources that would enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change—including land, credit, agricultural inputs, access to markets, decision-making bodies, technology and training services like it has been highlighted previously. Having less access to asset makes women in Rwanda more vulnerable and less resilient to climate

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<sup>16</sup> Halonen, T. 2012. Foreword to “The Art of Implementation: Gender Responsible National and Regional Strategies Transforming Climate Change Decision Making”. IUCN Global Gender Office. Washington D.C. USA.

<sup>17</sup> IPCC, 2001: *Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Houghton, J.T., Y. Ding, D.J. Griggs, M. Noguer, P.J. van der Linden, X. Dai, K. Maskell, and C.A. Johnson (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 881pp.

<sup>18</sup> The four most vulnerable regions (out of twelve) are the Eastern Agro-Pastoral Zone, the Eastern Semi-Arid Agro-Pastoral Zone, the Bugesera Cassava Zone in the south, and parts of the Eastern Congo-Nile Highland Subsistence Farming Zone.

<sup>19</sup> AfDB (2018) Climate Change profile Rwanda available at [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Rwanda\\_3.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Rwanda_3.pdf)

change than men. Women's coping mechanisms to climate change are still limited due to the high poverty among them, low literacy rate, limited access to extension services and different cultural norms, traditional roles, and power relations between men and women as highlighted above. The GTZ (2010) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA, 2014) emphasized the vulnerability of women to climate change globally; and stated that, as a rule, poor social groups bear the brunt of climate change--not only because they are more dependent on natural resources, but also because they lack the requisite capacity to adapt to climate change.

If there is no clean drinking water, women must walk longer and more often over rough terrain to look for it. If there is less food, a woman is the last in the family to eat. Thus, climate changes increase the existing gender gaps, and continue to adversely and disproportionately affect women, particularly, smallholder women farmers and pastoralists.<sup>20</sup>

Children and women most of the time are the ones in charge of firewood collection taking them between one hour and three hours. This remains a huge workload for women, limiting them a chance to engage in other productive activities. The use of Biomass (Firewood and Charcoal) remains predominant among male and female-headed households as source of cooking energy in the country. Scale up of alternative sources of energy for cooking will reduce workload on women while giving ample time to engage in economic activities. This will also reduce air pollution and health issues resulting from the use of firewood.<sup>21</sup>

The National Climate Change Vulnerability Index defines the Eastern Province as the area with the highest levels of vulnerability in the country. Existing gender imbalances between men and women (particularly, traditional gender roles and patriarchal attitudes towards women in rural Rwanda) weaken their adaptive capacity and make them more vulnerable to shocks and stresses linked to climate change. As a result, women bear the most negative effects of climate change-induced disasters.

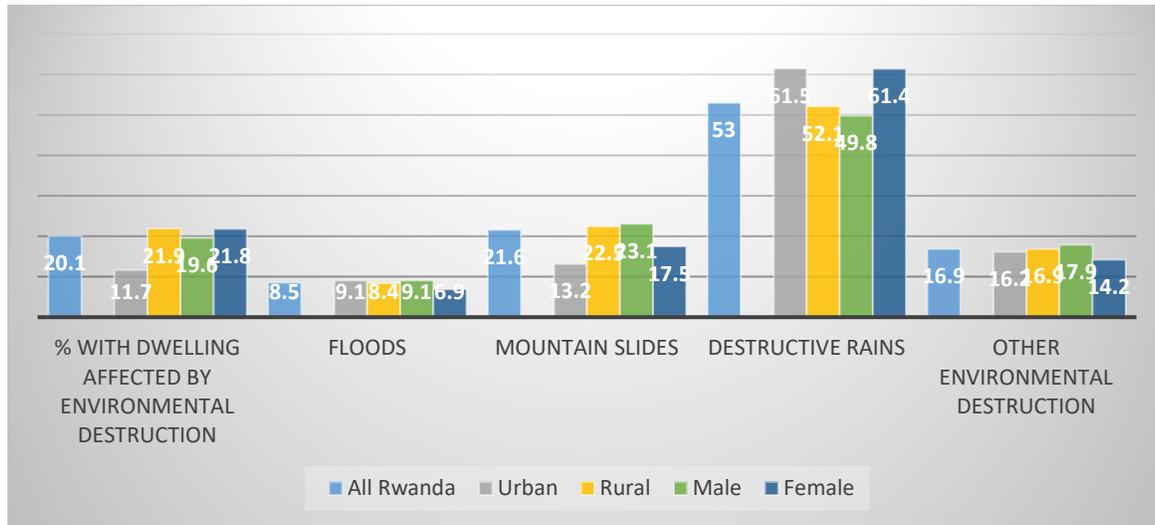
Primary data findings highlight women's limited mobility outside their homes, unpaid care work/household chores, and power relations within the households. In fact, in the case of hunger/famine in the households or community, women and children are the most affected, because men can move away from home in search of food or money and can come back home even after one or two months, as indicated by the CTA (2014). The above is confirmed by the results from the EICV 4 as per figure 16.

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<sup>20</sup>NEPAD, Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture Support Programme (GCCASP)-Rwanda, September 2014

<sup>21</sup> Government of Rwanda. 2018. Gender Profile in the Energy Sector. Available at [http://www.gmo.gov.rw/fileadmin/user\\_upload/profiles/new/Gender%20Profile%20in%20Energy%20Sector.pdf](http://www.gmo.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/profiles/new/Gender%20Profile%20in%20Energy%20Sector.pdf)

Figure 14. Percentage of households with dwelling affected by environmental destruction per location



**Source:** EICV4. Base population: percentage of households with dwellings affected by environmental destruction

Women’s heavy household workload including childcare does not allow them to go out of home in these circumstances. They mostly work in the vicinity of their homes. In this situation, men continue to be considered as the breadwinner and engine of the household, while women are caregivers, which makes women more economically dependent and vulnerable to any economic shock, including climate-induced shocks. Therefore, women remain more vulnerable both in droughts and even during the heavy rain seasons and flooding periods.

Climate change has been outlined in the EDPRS II as a crosscutting issue that should be mainstreamed across all strategic plans to ensure equitable and inclusive development, which also is environmentally sustainable. The National Gender Policy Strategic Plan 2016-2020<sup>22</sup> includes among other objectives the government’s priorities for environmental protection. IT advances this priority by promoting equal participation of men and women in environmental management, through increasing awareness of men and women heads of households on the benefits of radical and progressive terracing for erosion control, and encouraging them to participate in related works It also stresses increasing the use of biogas for both male- and female-headed households, especially in rural areas.

<sup>22</sup>MIGEPROF, National Gender Policy Strategic Plan 2016-2020, April 2016

## CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS

Rwanda has made great efforts to promote economic inclusiveness with special focus on traditionally excluded groups including women. This gender analysis report provided an overview of key policies, legislations and institutional strategies to promote women empowerment and gender equality. It also presented key selected statistics and indicators to highlight progress in economic development and empowerment but also identified prevailing gender gaps. An important finding is that women make up a disproportionate percentage of workers in the informal sector including as domestic workers in subsistence farming systems or seasonal workers. However, while women constitute 66% of the agricultural work force, only 19.7% of women are paid for their labor and lack access income-earning opportunities. Cultural expectations continue to affect perceptions of appropriate roles and responsibilities of men and women whereby men are perceived as breadwinners and providers for their families which restricts women's economic opportunity/autonomy.

The study also focused on understanding the conditions for accessing and controlling productive resources such as access to land (use and ownership rights), agricultural inputs, technology and markets, financial services, education and health; and identified key barriers that hindered women's access and opportunities for economic development. Important hindering factors are lack of land ownership (as productive resource itself but also as barrier to access credit), lack of information and training, lack of involvement in decision-making, but also lack of experience and models that demonstrate gender-relevant opportunities for transformation and change. Women's coping mechanisms to climate change are further limited due to high poverty, low literacy rates, limited access to extension services and different cultural norms, traditional roles, and power relations between men and women. Women are also more affected by threats to hunger/famine due to prolonged drought, as they provide resources for their children first and because men are more mobile in the search of food or income.

Women are key players in the agricultural sector and their livelihoods are highly dependent on agricultural outputs and access to sustainable energy resources. The project provides important entry points for addressing identified gender gaps and barriers of women farmers and women-headed households and also for improving their ability to benefit from agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. The findings of the study in terms of barriers and constraints as well as needs and priorities of women and men should be fully taken on board in the detailed design of the project. Therefore the following recommendations are made:

- Ensure that women farmer are provided equal opportunities for training on climate resilient agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry techniques)
- Identify and promote women entrepreneurs as role models in activities around local enterprise development, e.g. in the context of managing trees nurseries, nursery for fodder trees, value chains etc.

- Support women and strengthen female small-holder groups to become a more active and recognized actor in natural resources management (e.g. in the context of woodlots and tree plantations, district forests concessions etc.)
- Provide opportunities and build capacity of women leaders, lead farmers, farmer trainers and female government extension staff
- Train women farmers, farmer groups and cooperatives on organizational and financial management to enable access to financing including through mobilization of savings;
- Improve women access to credit from the supply site (e.g. by improving financial products of microfinance institutions)
- Strengthen women involvement in decision making on site selection and management of water infrastructure provided by the project (water tanks, rainwater harvesting etc.)
- Promote access to sustainable energy sources for household consumption, in particular for women-headed households and poorest households
- Ensure women inclusion in central and district level planning and management decisions on agriculture, livestock and forestry

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## **Gender documentation for FP167**

### **GENDER ANALYSIS REPORT FOR TREPA PROJECT PROPOSAL ON “TRANSFORMING EASTERN PROVINCE THROUGH ADAPTATION” (TREPA)**



**March 2021**

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHPR	African Charter on human and people's rights on the rights of women
ACRWC	African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child
CASS	College of Arts and Social Sciences
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women
CGS	Centre for Gender Studies
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DDP	District Development plan
DDS	District Development Strategy
EAC	East African Community
EDPRS2	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV4	Integrated Households living conditions survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFRP	Forum des femmes Rwandaise Parlementaires ( <i>Rwanda</i> Women Parliamentary Forum )
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMO	Gender Monitoring Office
GTZ	Germany Technical Cooperation Agency
ICCPR	International Convention on Social and Cultural Rights
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MDGs	The Millennium Development Goals
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government

MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NISR	National Institute for Statistics of Rwanda
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation
NWC	National Women Council
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
RDHS	Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
TREPA	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation and Mitigation
UDHR	UN Declaration on Human Rights
UNCRC	UNCRC: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNSCR	The United Nations Security Council Resolution on Peace and Security
VUP	Vision Umurenge Programme
W4GR	Water for Growth

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# **1 CHAPTER 1: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

In the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, the Government of Rwanda undertook radical and far-reaching reforms to address the political, social, legal, and economic status of women. Of particular impact were legal reforms to give women property rights, and to enable them to inherit property, including land. The Constitution, adopted in 2003 and amended in 2015, proactively promotes gender equality. It outlaws any form of gender discrimination, and enshrines the principle of equality within marriage. The National Strategy on Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development has also laid the foundation for gender equality and equity in that specific sector.

However, despite tremendous efforts from the policy and legal perspectives, a patriarchal culture and persistent disparities continue to characterize gender relations in Rwanda in general, and in the Eastern Province of Rwanda in particular. Disparities persist in post-primary education; in access to and control of assets, property (including land), and economic resources; in employment opportunities and entrepreneurship; in decision-making at household and community levels; in family responsibilities and unpaid care work; and in the experience of violence, harassment, conflict, and insecurity. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) persists at high levels in Rwanda. While women have made impressive political progress, especially at the national level, their progress in terms of economic empowerment has not been as strong, and economic opportunities remain markedly gender-differentiated.

The significant rise in atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in modern times from human activity is exacerbating climatic changes and leading to extreme and uncertain conditions. The impacts of these conditions—as well as the impacts of the actions taken to combat the causes of climate change and cope with its effects—are and will continue to be dramatically differentiated for people depending on their geographical, economic and sociocultural conditions, including their gender.

In Rwanda and in Eastern Province, structural barriers to economic and social spaces and resources have significantly reduced abilities to enact measures to adapt to climate change impacts. In Rwanda, these structural inequalities are at a lower level compared to other countries in the world, because of leading gender-considerate policies across sectors. However, the point remains that women's ability to access, use and control natural resources, infrastructure and services differently is still low compared to men. This means the degradation of natural resources and new infrastructure will affect women and men differently, and will generally result in greater vulnerability of women. Women are vital agents of change and can be powerful leaders from the community to global level in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

## **1.1 PURPOSE OF GENDER ANALYSIS**

Gender analysis is a systematic process that identifies the differences in men and women's lives, including those that lead to sociocultural and economic inequalities, and applies this understanding to project development. The gender analysis has the following main objectives:

- To analyze gender roles in the context of the project or activity that will be designed;
- To identify root causes of existing gender inequalities in that context and increase understanding about how to address them;
- To identify different needs and priorities of men and women, over the short and long-term.
- To collect sex-disaggregated baseline data;
- To avoid perpetuating traditional power imbalances;
- To enhance the likelihood of strengthened and sustainable project or activity results.

The purpose of this gender analysis is to ensure adequate and appropriate attention is paid to gender issues across and within the TREPA project interventions. This analysis will also help assure that the project proposal design and implementation will be informed by a thorough understanding of gender roles, power relations and dynamics. This assessment provides information to address the critical issues relevant for the transformation into a climate resilient agro-ecological systems from a gender perspective.

The information gathered from the gender analysis and assessment should be considered in all stages of the TREPA project cycle: design, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. In each of these stages, project managers should keep a ‘gender lens’ in mind, looking at ways the project can:

- address gender inequalities that emerge from the project;
- ensure the differential needs of women and men are addressed;
- ensure women and men have equal access to resources, services, and capacity development;
- ensure equal participation of women and men in management arrangements and as beneficiaries, partners and key stakeholders; and
- ensure women’s equal participation in decision-making processes.

Based on key expected outcomes, the gender assessment will provide a realistic gender action plan to be implemented in the Eastern Province during the TREPA project. The responsible institutions that need to be involved, and the required financial resources are mentioned for each type of intervention.

## 1.2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology utilized in this project is based on the framework of human rights for women, under the guiding principles of gender equality, non-discrimination and sustainable development. It is based on the practical realization that gender equality and women's empowerment are necessary conditions for effective environmental conservation and climate change initiatives and interventions. This methodology transcends formulaic women-only projects that only consider women as a vulnerable group, and instead moves beyond that view to empower women and enhance gender equality--by focusing on women as agents of change.

The assessment is qualitative in nature and used a mixed data collection and analysis methods mainly to ensure triangulation of results for a better interpretation of the gender situation in Eastern Province of Rwanda. The primary data collection tools that were used include Key Informant Interviews (KII) for selected individuals from different institutions on a purposive basis that was supplemented by 3 Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) with community members in Kayonza, Kirehe and Gatsibo districts of the Eastern Province. A review of the secondary source data also was undertaken, including existing national policies and strategies for promoting gender equality and the existing institutional and legal framework as well as relevant surveys and censuses data and other analyses.

## **CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL POLICY, LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGIES FOR GENDER EQUALITY**

### **2.1. POLICY FRAMEWORK & STRATEGIES**

Rwanda is internationally recognized as a world leader in promoting gender equality principles and women's empowerment. In the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, the Government undertook radical and far-reaching reforms to address the political, social, legal, and economic status of women. Legal reforms to give women property rights, and to enable them to inherit property, including land, were especially important. The GoR has made a strong political commitment to gender equality and it ensures that it is reflected in its policies at all levels. This chapter analyses gender aspects in different policies of Rwanda relevant for TREPA and spells out the key political commitments and policies on agriculture and gender equality.

#### **2.1.1. Vision 2020**

The Government of Rwanda attaches great importance to the promotion of gender equality and as a prerequisite for sustainable development. With 53% of total Rwanda population being women, the Vision 2020 national government strategy emphasises that Gender equality will be one of the driving factors towards achieving rapid growth and sustainable development and hence the Vision's goal. Vision 2020 synthesizes the political, social and economic aspirations of the Rwandan people. Gender is a crosscutting issue considered in all the fundamental pillars, with targeted actions: updating and adapting laws with gender aspects; supporting education for all; eradicating all forms of discrimination; combating poverty; promoting female presence in associative and cooperative networks; generalizing training and information regarding gender and population issues. Vision 2020 commits to continuously update and adapt laws on gender, strategies for an increased access to productive resources by women, representation in decision-making positions and apply positive discrimination in favour of women (Republic of Rwanda, 2012).

#### **Rwanda Vision 2050**

The Vision 2050 strategy takes the Vision 2020 one-step further and envisions Rwanda is achieving upper middle-income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050. Through these achievement

Rwanda will ensure high standards of living for all Rwandans, including: sustained food security and better nutrition status; universal, sustainable, and reliable household access to improved water and sanitation; and universal access to quality health care and services. Both the Vision 2020 and the forthcoming Vision 2050 highlight Gender and Family Promotion as one of the crosscutting areas (Gender Monitoring Office, 2019).

### **Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS I&II)**

As a mid-term development policy, the EDPRS aimed at advancing the realization of the goal of achieving equity of voice, participation and accessibility to services in every sector. Its implementation is undertaken in every sector and all districts with the coordination of MINECOFIN. This helps ensure that actions are taken in a timely manner and aligned to agreed priorities. The EDPRS-2 ensure that the achievements realised during EDPRS-1 are sustained and promote new approaches in terms of gender mainstreaming and monitoring. While the first EDPRS contained a statement highlighting that gender should crosscut all development sectors, the second goes beyond and stresses that national planning and budgeting processes should ensure the gender consideration both at central and decentralized levels. More importantly, EDPRS 2 highlights that wherever possible, thematic outcome indicators has to be gender-disaggregated, which is a laudable novelty. Out of the 40 thematic outcomes of EDPRS 2, 10 outcomes are gender sensitive.

EDPRS-2 set out the government's efforts to transform the economy according to Vision 2020. Quality, demand and accessibility of primary health care were seen as one of the foundational issues to achieve targets, and the strategy identified gender and family, sensitization around HIV/AIDS and NCDs, and disability and social inclusion as crosscutting issues that needed to be mainstreamed in all sector strategies and district plans. This Strategy has since been replaced by the National Strategy for Transformation. (MINECOFIN, 2007, 2013)

#### **2.1.2. National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)**

The National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024) provides the platform and pillars for accelerated transformation on the pathway to the prosperity sought by Vision 2050. In this seven-year government plan, five interventions were set to sustain family promotion and women empowerment. It includes; mainstreaming gender in employment and job creation, access to finance and continuing awareness and fight against Gender based violence (GBV). (Republic of Rwanda, 2017)

### **Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 2018 - 2024 (PSTA IV)**

The Strategic Plan for Agriculture is of key importance for TREPA as it provides that intensification and commercialization of Rwandan agricultural sector will be essential to reduce poverty and drive growth. Additionally, strategies to address key gender issues within the sector were outlined by the plan. It is complemented by the Agriculture Gender Strategy (2010) which guides the Ministry of

Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), its agencies and partners to effectively mainstream gender in their programs and interventions (GMO, 2017:2).

### **National Gender Policy, Sector Gender Mainstreaming Strategies and Girls' Education Policy**

The **National Gender Policy** (2010) aims to support programs in various sectors that are directly aimed at addressing gender inequalities and women's rights. The policy envisages to set the Rwandan society free from all forms of gender based discrimination and create an environment where both men and women equally contribute to and benefit from the national development goals (Gender Monitoring Office, 2019: 10) The main goal of the NGP is to contribute to reducing gender inequalities in all sectors, as a key component of sustainable development. To accomplish this goal, groups that are traditionally marginalized, such as women and children, benefit from the procedures, processes and attract attention to existing issues the Policy generates across government programmes and agencies and society at large. These issues include but are not limited to environmental protection and land use management.

In line with the aspirations of the National Gender Policy, different sectors including but not limited to Private Sector, Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Employment have developed gender-mainstreaming strategies to guide their strategic interventions on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. (GMO, 2019:10).

The overall objective of the **Girls' Education Policy** is to guide and promote sustainable actions aimed at the progressive elimination of gender disparities in education and training as well as in management structures.

### **The National Policy against GBV and its Strategic Plan**

The overall objective of the National Policy against Gender-Based Violence (2011) is the progressive elimination of gender-based violence through development of a protective and supportive environment for GBV prevention and response. The National Anti-GBV Strategic Plan is designed to improve the impact of existing interventions, and to fill the gaps in prevention and response to gender-based violence. The policy also aims to identify and reduce the vulnerability of groups most at risk, provide comprehensive services for victims improve accountability and eliminate impunity, and build better M&E systems and expand the data available on SGBV. (USAID, 2018:17)

### **The National Decentralization Policy**

This policy underlines the commitment of the Rwandan government to empower its people to determine their destiny. The implementation of decentralized structures down to the lowest level of *Umudugudu* (Village) is a strategic approach for ensuring that national gender policy is effectively addressed throughout the planning cycle, and that a sense of community ownership by the different social groups is enhanced. It is only through this grass roots gender mainstreaming, as reflected in

consultations with different key stakeholders, that the government sees it will be possible to foster enhanced appreciation of gender equality as a critical component in national development.

### **The Health Sector Policy 2015 and the Health Sector Strategic Plan**

The policy envisages ‘people-centered services’ as one of its guiding principles and values, focusing on “the well-being of individuals and communities”, with special attention to women and children. (GMO 2019:11)

The Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP IV, 2018-2024) sets out the national strategic direction for the health sector in order to improve health standards of Rwandans. It elaborates the strategic directions defined in the Health Sector Policy. The strategy recognizes that the specific health needs of women and men at all stages of life are related to both their physical differences and societal roles. It acknowledges that a gender-sensitive approach is needed not only for sexual and reproductive health but also for other key health programs. Among key gender issues, teenage pregnancies and related risks such as maternal mortality, fertility rates, gender disparities with regard to HIV/AIDS, nutritional disorders especially among children and women, and gender-based violence are specifically addressed. (USAID, 2018:17).

### **The National Food and Nutrition Policy**

The National Food and Nutrition Policy outlines as its most important priority addressing the high level of chronic malnutrition in children under two years through multisector support and coordination at the national, district, and community levels. The policy seeks to strengthen existing community-based activities for child growth monitoring and improve the prevention and management of malnutrition. The policy supports expanding services and practices for household food security, improving the link between household food security and the health and nutrition of women and children, and strengthening of nutrition education in schools. The policy acknowledges the links between nutrition and HIV/AIDS, hygiene and sanitation, and nutrition-related non-communicable diseases. Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and young children are central in this policy.(USAID, 2018:17)

### **The recent National Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health policy**

The recent National Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) policy aims to advance the implementation of the Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health and Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health strategic plans. The overall goal of the policy is to eliminate preventable maternal, neonatal and child deaths and promote the wellbeing of women, men, children, and adolescents using a multisectoral approach to ensure healthy development and ageing. The policy identifies a need to educate the population about RMNCAH and encourage health-seeking behavior. The focus is on women, newborns, children, adolescents, and their universal

access to sustainable quality health care delivered in a continuum of care across the life course and moves away from disease- and condition-specific approaches. (USAID, 2018:17).

### **National Social Protection Strategy**

National Social Protection Strategy (2011) defines social protection across two domains: direct income support through cash transfers and means of ensuring access to public services – such as education and health – by enabling poor households to overcome financial barriers that they may face. Additionally, it outlines a number of social development initiatives and complementary activities to social protection that are focused on helping poor households graduate out of poverty (USAID, 2018:20).

## **2.2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN RWANDA**

The preamble to the Constitution of Rwanda of 4 June 2003, as amended on December 24, 2015, affirms the fundamental rights of all citizens of Rwanda, consistent with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments. According to Article 11 of the Constitution: *“All Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, color, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by law.”* Article 16 further enshrines the principle of gender equality, and the Government has committed to establishing equity and equality at all levels of society. Key constitutional provisions are:

- The preamble reaffirms Rwanda’s adherence to human rights conventions, including CEDAW and declares Rwanda’s commitment to ensure equal rights between women and men.
- Outlaws any form of gender discrimination (Articles 11 and 16).
- Mandates a minimum quota of 30% female representation in the Senate and other areas of public governance (Articles 9, 76, and 82)
- Prohibits discrimination in employment (Article 37)
- Enshrines equality within marriage (Article 26).<sup>1</sup>

Over the years, Rwanda's legal framework has evolved to become quite progressive in promoting gender equality and in reducing gender-based imbalances. Key gender-progressive laws include:

- The Electoral Law, Article 7 of which stipulates a minimum quota of 30 per cent of women in government leadership positions
- Organic Law N° 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on State Finances and Property: For gender commitments to be realized a gender responsive planning and budgeting programme (GRB) was adopted by the Government of Rwanda. The implementation of the programme was further reinforced by a law that stepped up accountability on financing for gender equality,

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<sup>1</sup> This article only recognizes “civil monogamous marriages between a man and a woman.”

providing mandatory gender responsive planning and reporting through Gender Budget Statements (GBS). (GMO, 2019:11).

- Law N°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 Governing Matrimonial Regimes, Donations and Successions: In 1999, a gender revolution especially in terms of equal accessibility to and management of family patrimony was realized through the law on matrimonial regimes, donations and successions that was later revised in 2016. The law provides that both boys and girls have the same rights to inherit properties from their parents.
- The Penal Code (Decree-Law N° 21/77 of 18 August 1977) outlawing offenses related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. A new draft of the Penal Code intends to integrate specific provisions on the protection of the child against violence and exploitation.
- Law N° 43/2013 OF 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda: The same as inheritance, Land reform in Rwanda supported women and men to have equal rights and enjoyment over their land properties. From this, both men and women have land titles registered on their names and this have facilitated especially women to access loans from financial institutions and engage in income generating activities.
- The law n° 59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence.
- Law n° 27/2001 of 28/04/2001 concerning rights and protection of the child against violence. Section 2 is dedicated to crimes of rape and use of a child for dehumanizing acts.
- Law n°22/99 of 12/11/1999 as amended in 2017, regarding matrimonial regimes liberalities and successions provides the same right of succession to girls and boys.

### **International Commitments on Gender Equality and Women and Children Rights**

The Government of Rwanda is committed to the attainment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (among other no hunger and gender equality). The Government of Rwanda has demonstrated that, to fast track the achievement of the SDGs, both women and men must equally participate in and benefit from development processes. The government has also ratified and/or implemented numerous international conventions and instruments. Those include:

- The Convention on Slavery and Repression of Human Trafficking and its Additional Protocol repressing and punishing the sale and trafficking of children and women.
- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the Optional Protocol on the CRC on Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.
- The African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.
- ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.
- The Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW),
- The Beijing Platform for Action, the African Charter on human and people's rights on the rights of women (ACHPR),
- The International Convention on Social and Cultural Rights (ICCPR),

- The United Nations Security Council Resolution on Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325 and 1820) and
- The UN declaration on human rights (UDHR).

These international commitments are supported in the country's Family Policy, which aims at improving the population's social, economic and cultural living conditions. The overall objective of the policy is to provide a framework that engages all key ministries involved in family-related programmes, in the implementation and monitoring of programmes to protect and support the family. This policy is focused on the promotion of women's and children's welfare and protection to enable it to play its central role in the country's development. Key implementation programmes are those managed by the Agriculture, Justice, Health, Education, and Local Government ministries or agencies.

### **2.3. Institutional framework for gender mainstreaming in Rwanda**

#### **2.3.1. Gender Machinery Institutions**

Rwanda has established key Institutions responsible for coordinating and ensuring oversight of gender equality and women's empowerment in Rwanda (Gender machinery Institutions). They include Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), National Women Council (NWC) and Rwanda Women Parliamentarians (RWPF/FFRP). Gender machinery institutions work together in complementarily. The existence of these institutions facilitates the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the Gender Capacity Building Strategy.

##### **Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)**

The Ministry responsible for Gender has the mandate of coordinating the implementation of the national gender policy and advocating on gender issues at different levels. MIGEPROF formulates policies and has gender mainstreaming units with work programmes on governance, social, and economic clusters.

##### **The Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)**

The GMO oversees and audits the extent to which gender is considered in public and private institutions, and undertakes monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming across sectors. The Gender Monitoring Office with the role of monitoring progress towards gender equality.

##### **The National Women's Council (NWC)**

The National Women's Council has the role of advocating for women's rights and the promotion of gender equality; as well as the mobilization of women to participate in different development programmes and activities. The NWC is involved in implementation and mobilisation of women. The National Women's Council provides a formal structure to give voice to women and through which women can raise ideas and concerns to inform policy. It works from the grassroots to national levels

and includes all women at village level. However, the bottom-up information flow is challenged by lack of resources for these lower structures. (USAID, 2018:24)

#### **Rwanda Women Parliamentarians (RWPF/FFRP).**

FFRP as an institution at higher, legal, and political levels is concerned with the oversight of legal issues and advocates at the level of law formulation. The FFRP works to build the capacity of women Parliamentarians, in order to carry out advocacy around gender and development issues, and to successfully manage their other parliamentary duties.

#### **The National Gender Cluster**

This is a forum in which the Government of Rwanda, development partners, the Private Sector and Civil Society meet and discuss planning, coordination and prioritization of Gender Equality interventions.

### **CHAPTER 3: GENDER SITUATION ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS IN GENDER EQUALITY PROMOTION**

Interviews performed for this study with selected gender focal points in key ministries revealed that several government ministries in Rwanda have developed plans and strategies, which address sustainable development and gender equality simultaneously. These ministries include the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), and Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC). Strategies, policies and initiatives that are inclusive of gender, and sometimes specific to gender, developed under these ministries have helped shape the robust political framework for addressing the complex but crucial gender considerations in sustainable development programming. This is a critical first step to advancing gender equality.

##### **3.1.1 Gender capacity building**

In addition, some preliminary initiatives regarding gender capacity building have been initiated. These include but not limited to gender capacity building programmes and modules already developed and used in different trainings in Rwanda. Some were developed by the Centre for Gender Studies (CGS) of the College of Arts and Social Sciences (CASS)/ University of Rwanda, which has a programme that awards a master's degree in Gender and Development. This Centre has been an academic capacity reinforcement facility that offers potential gender-sensitive staff to implement different sector strategies.

Beside the achievements in setting up institution with gender equality promotion mandate, a number of gaps were identified. First, there is lack of capacity-building strategies in gender machinery. The study on capacity development strategy for the National Gender Machinery (NGM) revealed that

gender machinery institutions do not have capacity-building strategies to develop their staff's knowledge and skills on gender (MIGEPROF, 2012). Gender experts are employed on staff, but only a small number, with very few in decision-making positions. The other staff may acquire on-the-job advanced gender skills if training opportunities are offered.

Secondly, comprehensive strategies to mainstream gender in institutions' capacity building strategies and plans are also lacking. Institutions do not have a comprehensive strategy of mainstreaming gender in the entire system, comprising the functions of staff recruitment, staff training, and activity planning and budgeting. This lapse does not augur well for sustainable promotion of gender equality in these institutions.

At individual level, efforts have been made to identify gender capacity gaps and needs. MIGEPROFE has already conducted an institutional capacity assessment for the Rwanda National Gender Machinery comprised of MIGEPROFE, GMO, NWC, and FFRP (MIGEPROF, 2012). The gaps identified at the individual level included the limited number of the trained staff, management's prioritization of staff with gender training and skills, lack of staff retention measures, the lack of orientation packages for new employees, and clear handover procedures when staff exit the organization.

### **3.1.2 Fighting against GBV**

In Rwanda, women from rural and urban area experience GBV. It includes sexual, physical, economic, and psychological violence. According to Rwanda Gender Statistic Report (2019), Gender based violence has negative health consequences for victims, especially with respect to the reproductive health of women and the physical, emotional, and mental health of their children.

The report indicate that, in Rwanda women and men suffered by different forms of violence. About 35% of women and 39% of men aged 15-49 reported that they have ever had experienced any physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband or partner, 22% of women reported any sexual violence compared to only 5% of men, and 27% of women reported any emotional violence compared to 17% of men. The most common perpetrators of sexual violence among ever-married women are current husbands/partners (34%), whereas the most common perpetrators among men are current/former girlfriends (20%).

The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2014-15, which are nationally representative survey, indicate that, in the East Province 9.4% among women age 15-49 have been pregnant experienced physical violence during pregnancy. About 35% of ever-married women reported that they have ever had experienced any physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband or partner compared to 39% of men, 22% of women reported any sexual violence compared to only 5 % of men.

The DHS 2014-15, indicate that in Rwanda the most commonly reported perpetrator of physical violence is the current husband or partner (58%), followed by the former husband/partner (27%),

indicating a high level of spousal violence. Among ever-married men, the most common perpetrators are those in the “other” category (20%), followed by the current wife or partner (18%) and police or soldiers (17%). Among ever-married women, the most commonly reported perpetrators of sexual violence are current husbands/partners (34%), followed by former husbands/partners (22%). Among never-married women who have experienced sexual violence, the most commonly reported perpetrators are current/former boyfriends (41%), friends or acquaintances (16%), and family friends (12%).

There is strong political will in Rwanda to promote gender equality and to address gender-based violence. The national legislative framework supports gender equality goals and provides a foundation for further progress. At national level, all ministries and public institutions have Gender Focal Points. While at local level, there are designated professional staff in key government agencies in charge of addressing gender issues, and there are various structures to support gender equality and to combat gender-based violence, such as the anti-GBV committees and student clubs for gender.

However, many of these initiatives are not operational, due to lack of technical knowledge of staff to mainstream gender, in addition to the lack of means to achieve their ambitions. Consequently, many of these structures have neither action plans nor budgets. Field visits have made it clear that, even where there is a budget, the amount involved is negligible. The situation is similar for gender focal points within ministries and other institutions. While Rwanda has developed relevant and sound policies related to gender, the situation on the ground, as confirmed during the field visits, suggests a wide divergence between policies and their implementation, for the reasons outlined above. Some informants have even spoken of a “gender structures’ inflation,” a multiplication of committees and clubs intended to promote gender equality and to combat SGBV, but which are never operational. To date, there has been no specific study on the effectiveness of gender focal points, but informal discussions with some GFPs at different times suggest the many challenges they face, including the lack of budget and insufficient technical capacity.

Although there are challenges to fully prevent and combat gender-based violence, different fronts (Government institutions, service providers, OSCs, International Organizations and others), have made their contribution in this fight. According to Scippa, D. at all (2019), several bodies and agencies have been set up at national and decentralized levels to advance, coordinate, and advocate for gender issues and women’s empowerment as well as to combat GBV. These entities include The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, the Ministry of Justice, the National Gender cluster, the National Women’s Council (NWC), and gender desks within the ministry of defense and the national police. And that, there is a robust network of organizations working on the frontlines of responding to the needs of GBV survivors and in prevention efforts, from faith-based organizations to legal-assistance providers to organizations focused on GBV prevention and behaviour change with men, such as Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre (RWAMREC) and Rwanda Women’s Network.

To prevent and respond to GBV, the Govern of Rwanda and the Ministry of Justice created the ISANGE One Stop Centers (OSC) for GBV, which are embedded in district hospitals. The ISANGE OSCs provide holistic responses to GBV under one roof to minimize the risk of revictimization, compromised evidence, and delayed justice. The Rwanda Women’s Network also works in GBV prevention area. Currently in 11 districts, the network has established safe spaces that offer referral services, community outreach, and dialogues sessions that bring women together. The approach on GBV prevention, its focus on financial inclusion and literacy, solidarity initiatives that help women create village savings and loans cooperatives, engagement with male allies; and Fem’Dialogues that are conversation circles that promote critical thinking about cultural practices and social norms. The RWAMREC and the Karuna Center for Peacebuilding, are Kigali based and although they prioritize outreach to rural communities, much of their work in GBV prevention and reducing violent conflict tends to be concentrated in urban areas. (Scippa, D and Bamusiime, M A, 2019).

### **3.2. THE POVERTY SITUATION OF WOMEN IN RWANDA AND SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES**

Prior to the gender analysis in different aspects, there is a need to make a brief analysis of poverty situation in Rwanda and some social protection measures that are being undertaken to promote socio-economic development of both men and women

In Africa, poverty often carries a female face, more so for countries like Rwanda that are still ranked amongst the poorest in the world. In this regard, the Rwandan Government has taken upon itself the enviable task of empowering women in the national development process, based on the notion that if you provide development opportunities for women you have developed a nation. Historically, the poverty situation is the consequence of many factors that include political, economic and geographic. Existing economic structures have not succeeded in achieving a productivity growth proportional to the rapid population growth. (Internet source: <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/read/4527> visited 20 February 2020).

#### **3.2.1 Brief analysis of the poverty situation of women**

Rwanda has achieved impressive sustained economic growth since the 1990s, considerable reduction in poverty and important gains in health, education and other development outcomes (for example meeting most of the Millennium Development Goals by the end of 2015). Income inequality statistics have decreased in recent years. (Becky Carter, 2018:9).

With the government committed to gender equality, women empowerment and promoting women rights, the analyses find that Rwanda’s legal and policy framework provides a strong basis for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women (Abbott and Malunda, 2015: 3; Abbott et al, 2015b: 81). The 2003 Constitution mandates gender equality, and it is mainstreamed in all government policies. Gender quotas ensure the representation of women at a national level in government and gender-responsive budgeting is practiced (Abbott et al, 2018). Rwanda is the first country in the world to achieve the target of 50 per cent of parliamentarians being women. IMF (2017:

36) concludes “the gains in institutional and policy reforms for gender equality have placed the country among the global leaders in advancing gender equality”.

Rwanda has made great efforts to promote inclusive economic development with special focus on traditionally excluded groups including women. Considering poverty status, the data from EICV5 shows that 39.5% of female-headed households are classified as poor compared to 37.6% of male-headed households in 2016/17, hence there is no significant difference between gender groups. (NISR, EICV5, 2018:8).

While there is room for improvement in the legal provision (for example, better protecting the rights of women in consensual unions), Abbott et al (2015b: 4, 81) find that implementation is the critical challenge. Rwandan women continue to be disadvantaged, especially poor women and those living in rural areas (Abbott et al, 2015: 932). Women are significantly less likely than men to be in decent paid employment are, operating mainly as dependent family workers, working significantly longer hours than men when domestic work is taken into account, especially in rural areas (Abbott et al, 2015: 932). Female-headed households are more likely to be poor than male-headed households (and more likely to be extremely poor (EICV4) and to be food insecure (IMF, 2017: 35; WFP, 2015: 3). Female heads of household are often widows and tend to be less educated than their male counterparts (WFP, 2015: 3) are. A range of household situations can be problematic for women and children’s food security, including female-headed households but also polygamous households, households with many children, and households with male breadwinners who fail to take responsibility for their families (Nzayisenga et al, 2016: 293-294).

### **3.2.2 Poverty reduction strategy through social protection programmes**

The extreme poverty among male and female HHs has dramatically reduced from 22.5% and 26.0% in 2010 down to 15.0% and 17.8% respectively in 2017. This is attributed to various poverty reduction initiatives and programmes including Vision 2020 Umurenge and other social protection interventions initiated by the Government and partners, the introduction of cooperatives like SACCOs and agriculture programmes like Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, among others. (GMO, 2019: 45).

The social protection program aims at ensuring that all poor and vulnerable people are guaranteed a minimum income and access to core public services, those who can work are provided with the means of escaping poverty, and that increasing numbers of people are able to access risk-sharing mechanisms that protect them from crisis and shocks. Underpinning Rwanda’s vision for social protection system are three important principles; that it be protective (providing essential support to those living in poverty), preventative (providing a safety net to those in danger of falling into poverty) and promotive (supporting people to pull themselves out of poverty and graduate from the need for social protection). (MINALOC, 2011:2). Social protection also takes place across a range of other sectors, in which its focus is on ensuring that poor people can overcome financial barriers to accessing public services. The Strategy sets out the governments key social protection commitments in the areas of health,

education, agriculture, youth and disaster management. These include health insurance, free basic education and Girinka, the one cow one family programme.

### **3.2.3 Social protection measures promoting economic activities of women**

#### **One cow per a poor family (Girinka Program)**

Initiated by the GoR in 2006, One Cow per Poor Family Program has greatly contributed to reducing poverty among vulnerable male and female headed HHs, fighting malnutrition, increasing crop productivity and household income through surplus milk sales and promoting social harmony/cohesion among the Rwandan community through pass on the gift (Kwitura). (GMO, 2019:46). As of 2017, 296,230 cows have been distributed to poor male and female-headed households since the implementation of the programme (*Evaluation Report of the Seven-Year Government Program, 2017*). The Girinka Program gives one cow to poor families to reduce childhood malnutrition and increase household income through access to and sale of milk. According to the findings from the EICV4 (2015), 6 percent of Rwandan households received a cow under the 'One Cow per Poor Family' policy. The highest rate can be observed in Eastern Province (10 percent).

Other social protection schemes and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also distributed animals to households: 9 percent of households received such an animal overall, and the proportion of households benefiting from such programmes was highest in Southern Province (11 percent) and Northern Province (12 percent). However, it was found that more female-headed households (13 percent) than male-headed households (7 percent) received an animal from other social protection schemes than the 'One Cow per Poor Family' scheme, in which fewer women- (5.8 percent) than men- (6.1 percent) headed households benefited from the policy.

#### **Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP)**

The Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) improves the livelihoods of the poorest families by reestablishing the public works system to create off-farm employment, developing credit packages to address extreme poverty, and providing direct income support to households without a member eligible to work. These programs offer both direct and indirect health benefits including expanded access to sources of nutrition and financial resources to make health care-related decisions.

A study conducted by FAO on social protection (2016) indicated that participation in VUP public works is positively enabling female beneficiaries to access wage labor and earn cash, some for the first time and, for many, it encourages them to look for other similar work in the labour market. Most public works employees are women and are likely, but not always able, to retain full or partial control over their own incomes through saving and credits Cooperatives (SACCO) loan association accounts. Joint control was also reported between spouses, reflecting variations in persons in the household working and/or decisions made within the household to open the account in joint names. Regression results in the quantitative study corroborate this finding, indicating correlation between VUP public

works participation and achieving “adequacy in control over use of income” for both male and female beneficiaries.

*Table 1 VUP Beneficiaries by component (%)*

<b>VUP - Financial Services Beneficiaries</b>									
	2012/2013			2014/2015			2016/2017		
	<b>VUP - Financial Services</b>			<b>VUP - Financial Services</b>			<b>VUP - Financial Services</b>		
	Indivi duals	Groups	Cooperative s	Individuals	Groups	Cooperatives	Individua ls	Group	Cooperati ves
Male	60.5	46	54.3	60.8	51.6	46.7	60.2	45	47.2
Female	39.5	54	46.7	39.2	48.4	43.3	39.9	55	43.8
<b>VUP-Public Works</b>									
	2012/2013		2014/2015		2016/2017		Average		
Male	51.2		52.6		47.2		51.6		
Female	48.8		47.4		52.8		48.4		
<b>VUP-Direct Support</b>									
	2012/2013		2014/2015		2016/2017		Average		
Male	33.9		34.5		28.8		34.9		
Female	66.1		65.5		71.2		65.1		

**Source:** LODA, *Annual Reports from 2009-2017 Cited in GMO (2019:46)*

Started in 2008, VUP Umurenge program greatly contributed to improving the livelihoods and poverty reduction among male and female beneficiaries by helping them respond to daily life needs, working with financial institutions, and starting income generating activities. However, the trend shows that more female Headed HHs have been benefiting from VUP Direct support than male Headed HHs. As per the program beneficiaries’ selection criteria, this shows that poverty is more observed in female-headed HH than ones headed by males are.

### **Social protection in agriculture Sector**

MINAGRI recognises that men and women farmers still have limited capacity to access inputs and improved seeds, and yet it is imperative to increase their use for an increased agriculture production. MINAGRI opted to subsidise inputs, improved seeds and irrigation facilities for easy access of farmers. This offers additional benefits to women, as they are the poorest.

In line with facilitating increased investment in agriculture, MINAGRI introduced credit facilities and set-up an Agriculture Guaranty Fund that are managed by the Business Development Fund. These schemes provide specific incentives for women. With regard to nutrition security, MINAGRI has different programmes that aim to increase nutrients for households. The One Cow per Poor Family Program that provided 236 932<sup>2</sup> cows –38 percent to female-headed households--to poor families to increase not only their consumption of proteins, but also for increased access to manure for an increased agriculture production. One Cup of Milk per Child is another programme that aims at

<sup>2</sup>MINAGRI reports

reducing stunting of children for 85,028<sup>3</sup> beneficiaries, who are students in primary schools staying in the districts with high level of malnutrition.

### 3.3. POPULATION STATISTIC

The following table highlights the proportion of male and female per province.

*Table 2 Demographic characteristics per Province*

	Male proportion	Female proportion	Total population (000s)
Rwanda	48%	52%	11,893
Kigali City	50.1%	49.9%	1631
Eastern province	47.7%	52.3%	2998
Southern Province	47.8%	52.2%	2739
Western Province	47.8%	52.2%	2685
Northern province	47.2%	52,8%	1841

Source: NISR, EICV5, 2017:33

From the above table, there a small difference as far as the number of men and women in each province. All provinces have almost equal number of men and women. The small difference is only for Kigali city where female are more represented (49.9%) and consequently male are more represented in the City of Kigali.

*Table 3 Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by urban/rural, province, and sex.*

EICV 5	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)
<b>All Rwanda</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11,893</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	13.2	5,711
<b>Female</b>	12.7	6,183
<b>Urban/rural</b>		
Rural	9.5	9,699
Urban	28.5	2,194
<b>Provinces</b>		
Kigali City	33.3	1,631
Southern	9.9	2,739
<b>Western</b>	7.0	2,685
<b>Northern</b>	6.3	1,841
Eastern	14.2	2,998

Source: NISR, EICV5, 2018:14S

Kigali City has the highest percentage (33%) of persons who migrated in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (14%). The percentage of females who migrated in the last five years has increased from 12% in EICV4 to 13% in EICV5, while the percentage of male that migrated increased from 13% to 13.2%. The percentage of internal migrants in the last five years increased from 11% in

<sup>3</sup>MINAGRI reports

EICV4 to 12.3 % in EICV5. At national level, the percentage of internal migrants leaving the Northern Province has fallen from 12% in EICV4 to 9% in EICV5, whilst the percentage of migrants leaving the Eastern Province has risen from 19% in EICV4 to 24% in EICV5. (NISR, EICV 5, 2018:15).

Another aspect to note is that Eastern Province has the second highest average household size (4.9) after Western Province for male-headed households compared to other provinces, as illustrated by the below table.

*Table 4 Distribution (%) of households, by urban/rural and province EICV5 (2016/17)*

<b>EICV 5</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total number of households (000s)</b>
<b>All Rwanda</b>	100	2708
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	13.2	5,711
<b>Female</b>	12.7	6,183
<b>Urban/rural</b>		
Rural	80.7	2184
Urban	19.3	524
<b>Provinces</b>		
Kigali City	15.1	410
Southern	23.1	626
<b>Western</b>	21.2	574
<b>Northern</b>	15.6	422
Eastern	25.0	677

Source: NISR, EICV5, 2018:10

The table above shows the distribution of households by size. The Eastern Province has the highest number of household size. The average number of persons per household is estimated at 4.4 in EICV5, compared to nearly 4.6 in EICV4. Around 56% of households have between one to four persons, a small increase from 53% in EICV4 with the increase more notable in urban areas. The highest percentage of single person households (one member only) is in Kigali City (15%),

Findings from EICV5 (2016/17) show that 25% of households are headed by female while 6% of households were headed by female in the absence of a male head (De facto female-headed households). The overall sex ratio for the country is 108 females for every 100 males. This implies that there is a deficit of males within the population of Rwanda. Female household heads were found much older than male household heads. About 35.8% of female household heads were over 60 years old and above, compared with 13% of male household heads of the same age. On the other hand, 4.1% of female- heads were under 25 years compared to 5.7% of male heads. As far as Poverty incidence of male /female-headed households is concerned, the data from EICV5 shows that 39.5% of female-headed households are classified as poor compared to 37.6% of male-headed households in 2016/17. (NISR, EICV5, 2018:8).

### 3.4. ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

The consultant identified various gender-based constraints in access and control of resources. The analyses will help to identify also who has greater means to access opportunities, for example in regards to natural and economic resources or opportunities (e.g., employment and income-earning opportunities, markets); productive assets (e.g., land use and ownership rights, appropriate technologies); financial services, health and education<sup>1</sup>, employment, information and communication, and benefits (e.g., credit, payments for environmental services). The consultant will analyse if women are being discriminated on access to resources (e.g. training, credit etc.) due to lack of land rights, ownership of the agriculture products and of collateral.

#### 3.4.1 Access to education

Education is an important social determinant of health, and disparities in literacy and educational attainment can lead to differential access to information and services. (USAID, 2018:26).

Girls' education is a strategic development priority. Better-educated women tend to be healthier, participate more in the formal labour market, earn higher incomes, have fewer children, marry at a late age, and enable better health care and education for their children. (EICV5, 2018:76).

#### Gender equality in School Attendance

Overall, ever-attended school has remained consistently high in Rwanda (87%) over the past three years, with 90% of all men and 85% of all women age 6 and above who have ever attended school. In general, ever-attended school is higher in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (88%). In addition, Kigali City has the highest percentage of people who have ever attended school (95%) compared to other provinces. In terms of gender, no major disparity can be observed between males and females among pupils ever attended school. (EICV5, (2016/17:60). The EICV 5 (2018:60) show that the majority of female workers with no educational level are working in agriculture (92%) compared to only 77% of male with same educational level. It is worth noting that majority of female with University level are working in service sector (87%) slightly higher than that of male with same level (82%). As it can be observed in table below, there is gender inequality in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and Higher Education though there is no big difference in Primary and Secondary education.

*Table 5 Gender equality in Primary, Secondary, TVET and Higher Education*

#### Primary Education

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	49.3	49.2	50.5	50.1	49.9	50.3
Female	50.7	50.8	49.5	49.9	50.1	49.7

#### Secondary education

	2008	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Male	52.2	49.5	47.4	47.2	46.7	46.8
Female	47.8	51.5	52.6	52.8	53.3	53.2

#### Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018
Male	61.2	64.5	58.2	57.1	56.2
Female	38.8	35.5	41.8	42.9	43.8

#### Tertiary Education

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018
Male	56.5	56.8	55.9	56.6	54.7	57.3
Female	43.5	43.2	44.1	43.4	45.3	52.7

**Source:** *Education Statistical Yearbooks 2011 – 2018*

Data from the above table indicate that there is no big difference between male and females in terms of accessing primary education. The number of girls and boys enrolled in primary education stands almost equal which indicates that parents now equally value the education for both girls and boys, contrary to the decades before where the community less valued girls' education. The removal of tuition fees for basic education enabled more children, boys and girls to enroll in primary education especially those from poor families. This empowers the future generations to equally realize their full potentials and contribute to the country's social economic development. This also contributed to the reduction of adult illiteracy rate for the future generation which currently stands at 22.5% and 30.6% for male and female respectively. (GMO, 2019:34.)

At secondary level, the number of girls and boys enrolled in secondary schools is also almost equal, with the number of girls a bit higher than that of boys. This success is attributed to the effective implementation of national policies and strategies such as the Girls' Education Policy (2008), the establishment of the 12-year basic education system, introduction of school feeding program, establishment of girl's room and increased infrastructure for learning facilities. EICV 5 corroborate the information; according to findings from EICV5, there is an increase in number of female students attending school at primary level compared to male, while attendance of female at secondary school has declined. (EICV5:2018:79). As far as TVET is concerned, though there is increasing number of females, the gender stereotypes prevail among the community whereby girls and women usually enroll mostly in TVET traditional soft trades. Those are for example tailoring, hairdressing, secretarial studies, nursing, food and nutrition, while boys and men on the other side dominate in traditional male occupations like carpentry, construction, motor mechanics, welding and electricity among others. (GMO, 2019:36).

At tertiary level, although the gender inequality is still prevailing in favour of men, the number of females considerably increased even if it is still lower than that of males, especially in public tertiary institutions. The increase of female enrollment in tertiary education is attributed to increment of private tertiary learning institutions that facilitated more female enrollment with diversified learning programs including day, evening, week end and e-Learning. The higher educational level female and male have the higher probability of working outside the agriculture sector.

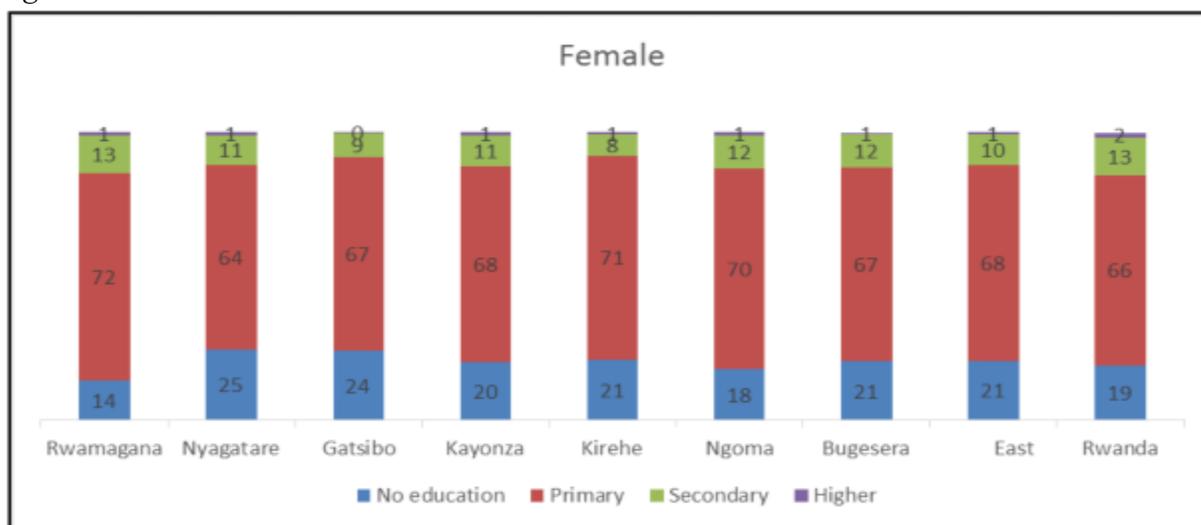
Furthermore, data reveals that 69% of the female population aged 15 and above are literate (able to read and write) in at least one language compared to 77.5% of males. In addition, according to EICV5, a person is considered "computer literate" if he/she expressed her/himself confident with using a computer. In Rwanda, only 7% of female aged 15 years and above are computer literate compared to

11% male of same age bracket. The findings indicate also the same gender imbalance for age group 15-24 years where female still lag behind compared to their male counterparts (10% compared to 11%). (EICV5, 2018:10).

Population living in urban areas are more likely to be literate than those living in rural areas (87% vs 70%), and the gap in literacy rates between males and females is higher in rural than in urban areas. Ninety-one percent of urban males and 83% of urban female are literate, as compared with 74% of rural male and 66 of rural females. Literacy among females decreases with age, from 88% among those aged between 15 and 19 to 63% among those aged between 45 and 49. (EICV5, (2016/17:68).

The figure below illustrates the distribution of female and male respondents from RDHS5 by highest level of education attained in districts of the East Province. The proportion of women who attained primary school is slightly lower to that of men in the Eastern Province (68 percent and 73 percent, respectively). At the secondary education level, the percentages are 10 percent for women and 12 percent for men in the East Province. Those who attended higher education are 1 percent for both women and men. The highest attendance in primary education for women is observed in Rwamagana District (72 percent) and in Kirehe for men (76 percent) while the least one is observed in Nyagatare for women (64 percent) and in Gatsibo for men (70 percent). Rwamagana has also the highest Secondary attendance for women and men (13 percent and 15 percent respectively) while Kirehe has the lowest attendance for women (8 percent) and Kayonza for men (10 percent).

Figure 1. Distribution of the De facto household population aged 6 and above in Eastern province by highest educational level attained



Source: RDHS, 2014-15

### 3.4.2 Access to health facilities and nutrition

Health is viewed as a "women's issue," where women have a primary responsibility for health care within the family including the nutrition part. A very large body of research from many countries

around the world confirms that putting more income in the hands of women yields beneficial results for child nutrition, health and education (FAO, SOFA 2010). Therefore, the prevalent malnutrition problem in Rwanda can be attributed to the fact that women lack power about household expenditures in male-headed households.

### **Patriarchal social structures and culturally held beliefs, in particular, continue to impact women's health**

In 2015, only 23% of women reported being empowered to make decisions for their own health care independently, and 16% reported that decisions were mainly made by their husbands (DHS 2015). In 2015, 48% of married women reported using modern contraceptive methods compared to 45% in 2010 (DHS 2015 and DHS 2010). Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) also poses serious health risks to women. In the 2015, 44% of women reported ever having experienced physical or sexual violence, and 36% reported having experienced injuries due to intimate partner violence in the past twelve months (DHS 2015).

Despite progressive gender legislation and national attention to this issue, institutional constraints and patriarchal norms limit reporting of SGBV and consequently support for survivors. In 2015, only 12% of women who experienced SGBV reported having ever sought help from health centers, police, or social workers to stop violence (DHS 2015; Umubyeyi et al.2016). Males and females aged 5 and plus had almost the same rate for disability (4.2%) in Rwanda in 2016/17, with a slight decrease of 0.4% among female and 0.1% among male since 2013/14. Approximately, 75% of the female population reported having health insurance in Rwanda in 2016/17 with a slight difference compared to male (73%). (EICV5, 2018:9).

### **Sexual Health and Family Planning.**

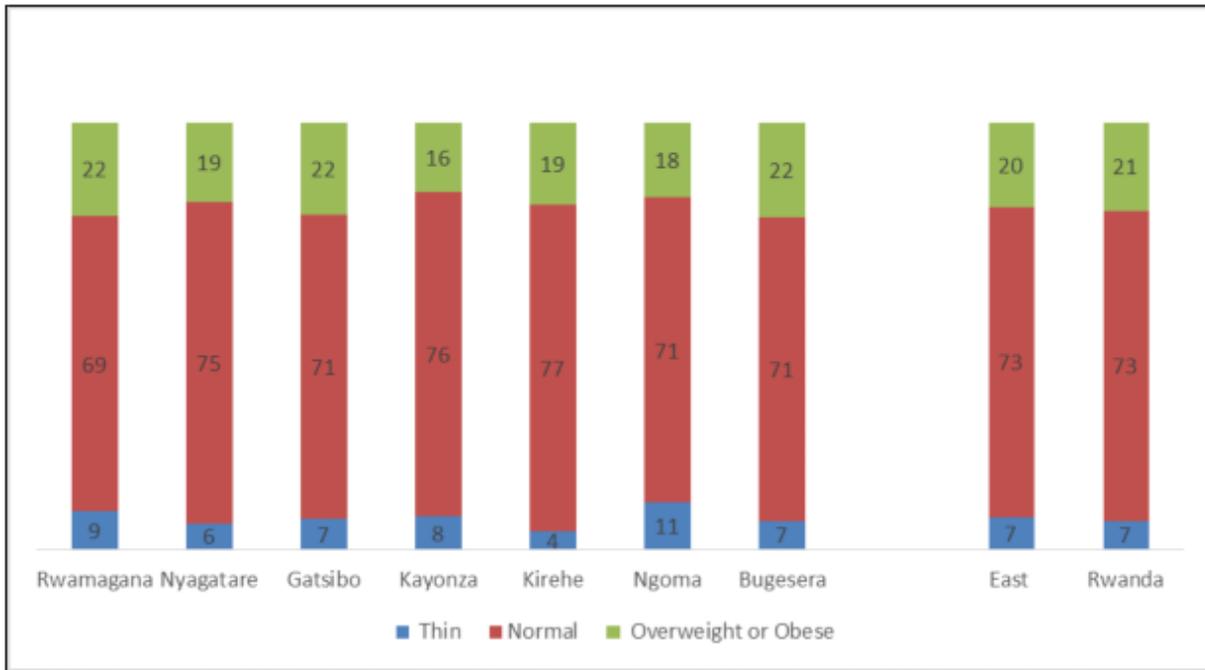
The 2015 DHS identifies an unmet need for family planning of 19%. Access to and use of modern family planning methods is complicated by gender roles. Women may need their partners' assent to use certain methods, and men are not motivated to use male forms of birth control. The expectation that young unmarried people, especially young women, should have no need for sexual health services deters them from approaching CHWs, who are typically respected members of their communities, for family planning. Access to and acceptance of family planning is further complicated by religious beliefs that oppose modern methods of contraception. This opposition creates barriers to access especially in some rural locations where health centers are run by faith-based organizations that refuse to stock family planning commodities (USAID, 2016:24).

### **Women's nutritional status**

Women's nutritional status and the proportions of women falling into two high-risk categories of nutritional status in Eastern Province are illustrated by the figure below. Seven percent of women are considered underweight (BMI below 18.5). The proportion being much higher in Ngoma (11 percent) and lower in Kirehe District (7 Percent). 20 percent of women are overweight or obese in the East Province as compared to 21 percent at the national level. Variation among District is highest in

Rwamagana, Gatsibo and Bugesera (each 22 percent) and lowest in Kayonza (16 percent). The percentage of normal standards among women of the East Province districts varies from 69 percent in Rwamagana to 77 percent in Kirehe.

Figure 2. Distribution of women aged 15-49 by nutrition status in Eastern Province



Source: RDHS, 2014-15

For children, nationally, as per the RDHS (2014-2015) 38 percent of children under age 5 are underweight, and 14 percent are severely. Analysis by age group indicates that stunting is apparent even among children less than age 6 months. Stunting increases with the age of the child, rising from 18 percent among children age 6-8 months to a peak of 49 percent among children age 18-23 months before gradually declining to 37 percent among children age 48-59 months.

The RDHS (2014-2015) indicated that the prevalence of underweight children is 9 percent in the North and East provinces and 5 percent in the city of Kigali. RDHS data also indicate that a mother's wealth status and educational level are negatively associated with the likelihood that her child is underweight.

### 3.4.3 Access to employment

Women's concentration in unpaid family work suggests that cultural factors (norms about domestic responsibilities) play an important role in labor market decisions. Consequently, even if more wage employment becomes available, women's access to such jobs may not be equal to men's (African Development Bank, 2014:2). In addition, given that the cultural constraints are linked to women's reproductive roles, if the reduction in fertility is sustained, it will free up time for women to engage in paid employment. Similarly, availability of childcare or other forms of social protection schemes

would significantly benefit women, allowing them to enter paid employment. (African Development Bank, 2014:2). The female unemployment rate (17.0 percent) was higher than the male rate (13.8 percent) and the unemployment rate was almost the same in urban and rural areas (around 15.2 percent). (NISR, 2019:2).

Cultural expectations continue to affect perceptions of appropriate roles and responsibilities of men and women whereby men are perceived as the breadwinners and providers for their families, and women's economic opportunity/autonomy is highly restricted: A study conducted by USAID (2012) indicated that 21 percent of men, but only 14 percent of women, agree with the statement that "a man is less of a man if he earns less than his wife. Therefore, women tend to be concentrated in low-paying occupational categories (earning low income) and cannot secure the family food security and nutrition if there is no full involvement of their counterparts (men) who earn more and who culturally have a final word on the household expenditure priorities.

### **Labour force participation**

In Rwanda, working age population is defined as those who are aged 16 years old or above. According to presented results, the population in labour force represents 53.4 percent of the working age population. The remainder of the population is outside labours force (46.6 percent) of which 23.4 percent are in subsistence foodstuff production, 9.7 percent studying only and 13.5 percent as other outside labour force such as elderly people, disabled, discouraged job seekers etc. ). (NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019:5).

The labour force participation rate, i.e., the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the extent of the working age population who is in the labour force.

Like most of the countries, the Rwanda labour force participation rate has an inverted-U shape. The male curve is above the female curve, reflecting a higher labour force participation of male at virtually all age groups. For each sex, the curve increases for young people when they leave school and enter the labour market. It reaches a peak in the age group 30-34 years for men and in the age group 25- 29 for women. The labour force participation rate decreases sharply for both men and women from 50-year-old, as people leave and retire from the labour market at older ages. The age from which more than a half of working age population is out of labour force is 60 years old for males and 50 years old for females.

Among the districts of Rwanda, the Labour force participation rate is higher in the Districts of the City of Kigali (Highest in Kicukiro with 70.7 percent, Gasabo with 66.8 percent, and Nyarugenge with 66.5 percent ) and in Nyagatare (60.1 percent). Conversely, the labour force participation rate was lower in in Nyaruguru(39.7 percent, Muhanga(41.3 percent), Nyanza(42.5 percent), Rusizi (42.8 percent) and Nyamagabe(44.2 percent). (NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019:7). Women accounted for close to 44.8 percent of the labour force, mostly engaged as crop farm labourers, domestic cleaners

and helpers, stall and market salespersons, and shopkeepers. Among employed persons with managerial positions, 32.1 percent were women. (NISR, 2019:1).

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 53.4 percent, indicating that slightly more than half of the working age population was either working for pay or profit or seeking employment.

The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over (NISR, 2019:2). The male labour force participation rate was 62.8 percent, which is higher than the female’s (45.1 percent). At the same time, the labour force participation rate in urban areas (67.0 percent) was higher than the rate in rural areas (49.9 percent). The ratio was 45.3 percent according to the LFS 2019 results. The employment-to-population ratio was higher among men (54.2 percent) than women (37.4 percent), and higher in urban areas (56.7 percent) than in rural areas (42.3 percent). (NISR, 2019:1)

### Women access to Economic activity in Rwanda

Women accounted for close to 44.8 percent of the labor force, mostly engaged as crop farm laborers, domestic cleaners and helpers, stall and market salespersons, and shopkeepers. Among employed persons with managerial positions, 32.1 percent were women.

*Table 6 Employed men and women by economic activity*

Main occupation	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	Transportation and storage
Men	45.4%	94.2%	55.7%	85.4%	58.3%	97%
Women	54.6%	5.8%	44.3%	14.6%	41.7%	3%
Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and Insurance activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work
53%	74.5%	50.1%	68.9%	74.2%	54.3%	46.1%
47%	25.5	49.9%	31.1%	25.8%	45.7%	53.9%

Source: NISR, Labor Force Survey, 2018 cited by GMO (2019:22)

Women have also been encouraged and supported to venture into sectors previously dominated by men, including the formal trade sector, construction, manufacturing and mining. However, more efforts are especially needed to increase women participation in mining and quarrying as well as transportation and storage sectors. Though almost 70 percent of jobs in Rwanda are in “agriculture, forestry, and fishing” (NISR, 2015), the proportion rises to 79 percent in rural areas but only 23 percent of jobs in urban areas. For women the proportion is higher, with around 79 percent of main usual jobs in this industry, compared to 59 percent of men. The analysis of labor underutilization

rate by sex and by area of residence is given below. Labor underutilization refers to mismatches between labor supply and demand. It reflects the unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labor underutilization include, but may not be restricted to unemployment; time-related underemployment; and potential labor force. (NISR, 2019:66)

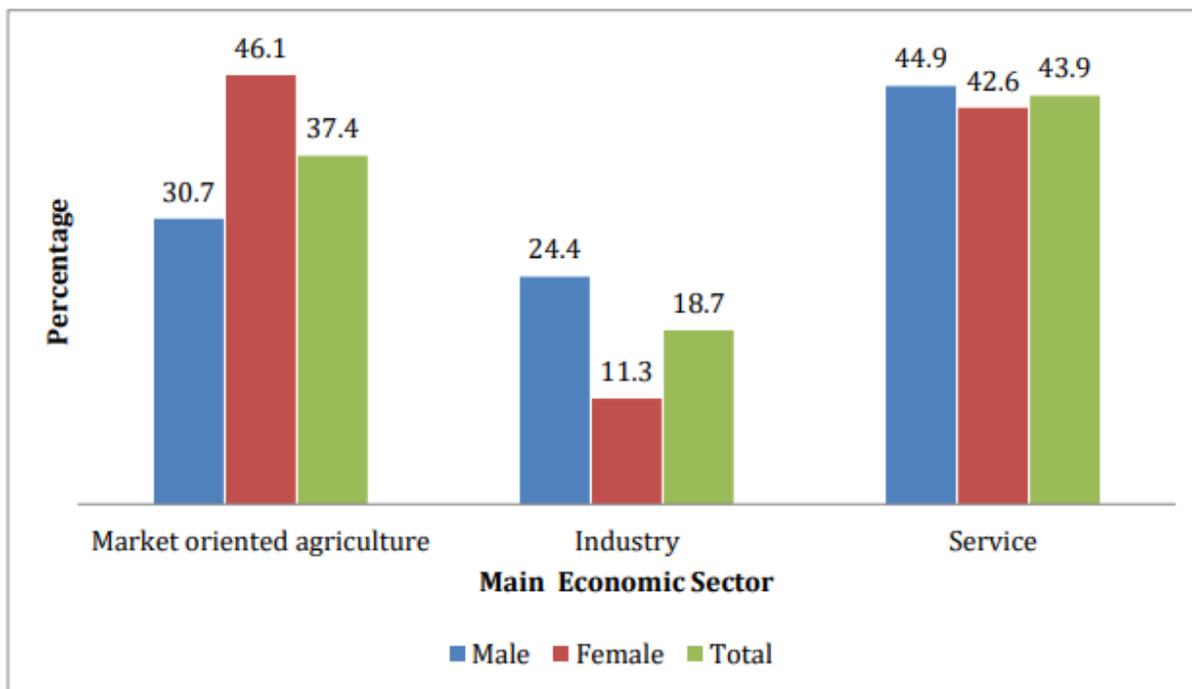
*Table 7 Labour underutilization by sex and by area of residence*

	Male	Female	Total
Underutilization rate	47.4	63.7	55.7
	Rural	Urban	Total
Underutilization rate	60.7	37.8	55.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, page 30

In terms of gender and age group, the composite measure of labour underutilization closely follows the pattern of the unemployment rate though at a much higher level. The female rate of labour underutilization (63.7 percent) is relatively higher than the male rate (47.4 percent). Similarly, youth (16 to 30 years old), are mostly affected by labour underutilization at a relatively higher rate (58.3 percent) than other age population groups. According to area of residence, the rate of labour underutilization is higher in rural areas (60.7 percent) than in urban areas (37.8 percent). The reason may be attributed to a large pool of subsistence foodstuff producers in the rural areas outside the labour force, who is available for employment but not seeking work. (NISR, 2019:30).

**Figure 3. 3: Share of employment by broad branch of economic activity**



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019

In line with the above table, Agriculture includes forestry, fishing and animal husbandry. Industry includes Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply,

Water supply, sewerage and waste management, and Construction. Services cover the remaining branches of economic activity.

The table above shows that women make up 46% of work force in market-oriented agriculture compared to only 31% men. Thus, female are more likely to be engaged in market-oriented agriculture than males while in industry and services, the proportion among males was relatively higher than the one among females.

### **Wage and non-wage employment**

Wage employment includes any salaried or paid job under contract (written or not) to another person, organization or enterprise in both the formal and informal economy. (Internet Source: <https://asksource.info/topics/livelihoods/wage-employment> visited 25 May 2020). As far as non-wage employment is concerned, it is where salaried workers are paid a set rate per year no matter how much they work; i.e. paid 80,000\$ whether they work 40 hours or 60 hours or 80 hours per week.

While the majority of Rwandans are engaged in non-wage employment in form of agricultural self-employment, the percentage fell sharply from 73% in 2005/06 to 64% in 2010/11. This decline was largely attributable to a sharp drop in the percentage of male workers in non-wage employment—from 68% to 51%—as men moved out of agricultural self-employment to wage non-farm (African Development Bank, 2014:15).

Agriculture sector follows the services sector in providing most of the employment opportunities for both men and women. However, there is a large gender gap in employment in the agriculture sector with women occupying mostly informal jobs. There are fewer women professionals and other staff in agricultural institutions and this has implications for the overall transformation of agriculture, especially the capacity to address issues in a gender-responsive manner. (GMO, 2019:18).

Women are gradually increasing their numbers as managers. The primary goal of Rwanda is to promote opportunities for both women and men to obtain decent work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. Despite significant progress over the past few years, Rwanda is on track for achieving gender equality in the working place. In the managerial positions, the proportion of women is still lower than men. (NISR, 2019:38)

*Table 8 Women and men in managerial positions*

	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	Administrative and commercial managers
Men	67.9%	67.3%
Women	32.1%	32.7%

Source: NISR, *Labour Force Survey, 2019:38*

The primary goal of Rwanda is to promote opportunities for both women and men to obtain decent work. Over the past few years, Rwanda has experienced a significant progress toward achieving gender equality in the working place. However, in the managerial positions, the proportion of women is still lower than men. (NISR, 2019:37). As stated above, higher paid positions are stereotypically

considered by society to be more appropriate for males. However, other factors that impede women from occupying senior positions include limited mobility due to social responsibilities (unpaid care work), the educational level as well as access to and control of productive resources.

*Table 9 Occupations with high gender segregation*

No	Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1	Crop farm labourers	374,448	557,771	932,219
2	Building construction labourers	141,106	18,586	159,692
3	House builders	64,284	869	65,153
4	Mining and quarrying labourers	58,073	3,989	62,062
5	Hand and pedal vehicle drivers	52,592	0	52,592

*Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, p.38*

It can be observed from these results that building construction labourers, ‘mining and quarrying labourers’, house builders and ‘hand and pedal vehicle drivers’ are male-dominated occupations while crop farm labourers, is female dominated occupations.

#### **Women involvement in formal sector**

The results of main labour force indicators and female Labour force participation are shown in the following table.

*Table 10 Female Labour force participation.*

Numbers in ,000	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population 16 years old and over	7,232	3,394	3,837	1,479	5,752
Labour force	3,863	2,133	1,730	991	2,872
Employed	3,274	1,838	1,436	839	2,435
Unemployed	589	295	294	152	437
Outside labour force	3,369	1,261	2,107	489	2,880

*Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, Page 1*

According to these results, among the 7,232,000 persons 16 years old and over who were living in regular households, about 3,863,000 persons were in the labour force, either employed (3,274,000) or unemployed (589,000). The remainder 3,369,000 persons were outside the labour force including about 1,693,000 persons engaged wholly or mostly in subsistence foodstuff production, not classified as employment according to the 2013 new international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 53.4 percent, indicating that slightly more than half of the working age population was either working for pay or profit or seeking employment. The male labour force participation rate was 62.8 percent, which is higher than the female’s (45.1 percent). At the same time,

the labour force participation rate in urban areas (67.0 percent) was higher than the rate in rural areas (49.9 percent). (NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019:1)

**Male and female outside the labour force**

In general, persons outside the labour force include persons of working age population who were neither in employment nor in unemployment during the reference period of measurement. Persons outside the labour force may be classified in terms of their current main activity status as well as the main reason for not being engaged in the labour force and their potential future labour force engagement. The international standards recommend the classification of persons outside the labour force by main activity status, as self-declared, with the following categories:

- own-use production of goods or own-use provision of services;
- unpaid-trainee work;
- volunteer work;
- studies;
- self-care (due to illness or disability);
- leisure activities (social, cultural, recreational).

The main status of the individual is to be determined by the person himself or herself, or in practice by the survey respondent if the survey allows for proxy-response. Additional classifications of the population outside of the labour force (or more generally, the population not in employment) that may be considered in survey design are past work employment and characteristics of last employment for those who had past employment experience, and main current source of livelihood. (NISR, 2019:68). A particular characteristic of countries with large subsistence production is the fact that the size of the working age population outside the labour force may be as big as the size of the labour force itself. In Rwanda, the 2019 LFS shows that the number of working age persons outside the labour force was 3,368,737 against 3,862,798 in the labour force. The majority of the persons outside the labour force are subsistence foodstuff producers (50.3 percent). (NISR, 2019, 33).

*Table 11 Male and Female outside the labour force*

Sex	Total	Percentage
Male	1,261,485	37.4
Female	2,107,253	62.6

*Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, page 36*

The table above describes the relationship between population outside the labour force and some demographic characteristics. It is observed that 62.8 percent were females while 37.4% were male. According to the results of the 2019 LFS, the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 15.2 percent; it has remained almost stable compared to the previous year (15.1 percent). The unemployment rate stood at 15.3 percent in the urban areas and 15.2 in the rural areas. The unemployment rate was higher among female (17.0 percent) than male (13.8percent) and among the youth (19.4 percent) than in the adults (12.0 percent). (NISR, 2019:25).

Rwandan Women still face challenges that hinder the access to decent work and these include:

- Limited entrepreneurial and innovation skills among women continues to limit women's engagement in bigger investments thus impeding their low participation in the private sector development.
- Women mass engagement in the informal sector has also proved to be a challenge to realise women's full economic empowerment.
- Women especially those in the rural areas spend much of their time on households care activities such as cooking, childcare, thus are unable to focus on income generating activities.
- Predominant representation of women in subsistence farming and high illiteracy rate among women affect the level of their participation in decent employment opportunities resulting in high dependency on family and husband revenues. (GMO, 2017:6).

### **Women involvement in the informal sector in the farm and non-farming business**

The concept of informal sector is broadly characterized as unincorporated enterprises owned by Households<sup>4</sup>. In such economic units, the fixed capital and other assets of the enterprise do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners, and may be used for both production and personal purposes. Production expenditure can hardly be separated from household expenditure. In practice, in the LFS, employment in the informal sector was defined as all persons 16 years of age and over who were engaged in unregistered<sup>5</sup> private business enterprises that did not keep written records of accounts. Workers engaged by households were excluded from the classification of employment in the informal sector. (NISR, 2019: 15).

Informal employment refers primarily to employment in enterprises that lack registration and social security coverage for their employees (OECD, 2009). It also refers to self-employment and precarious employment in formal enterprises. A distinctive feature of this type of employment is lack of social coverage and other related benefits applicable to formal employment. Hence, it is highly precarious and vulnerable. Gaspirini and Tornarolli (2007) in their study of informality in Latin America identify the following characteristics to the informal labor workforce: mostly unskilled and operating in low productivity jobs, in marginal, small scale and often family-based activities. They add: "They are self-employed or salaried workers in small, precarious firms without a signed contract in compliance with labor regulations, and without access to protection against health and unemployment shocks, to savings for old age, to employment protection and to labor related benefits." These characteristics are also widely observed in Africa. According to ILO (2002), informal wage employment in Africa encompasses employees of informal enterprises as well as various types of informal waged workers who work for formal enterprises, households, or who have no fixed employer. These include casual day laborers, domestic workers, industrial outworkers, undeclared workers, and part-time or temporary workers without secure contracts, worker benefits, or social protection. (World Bank,

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<sup>4</sup> ILO, *Resolution on the measurement of employment in the informal sector*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, 1993.

<sup>5</sup> Unregistration meant not registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority or not paying PAYE/TPR.

2014). According to NISR in Labour Force Survey Report, informal employment is defined in terms of the employment relationship. A job held by an employee is considered informal, if the job does not entail social security contribution by the employer, and is not entitled to paid sick leave and paid annual leave. (NISR, 2019:16)

Rwanda's population pyramid has a wide base, indicating a high dependency ratio. Given that women in Rwanda still bear the burden of child nurturing and care, this population structure suggests that women's employment prospects are constrained by their reproductive and domestic roles.

Women account for more than half of Rwanda's workers, but men are more likely increasing pressure on health systems, highlighting the need to address family planning in the formal and the informal sector where earnings are relatively high. Women's concentration in unpaid family work suggests that cultural factors (norms about domestic responsibilities) play an important role in labor market decisions. Consequently, even if more wage employment becomes available, women's access to such jobs may not be equal to men's. Land rights legislation was a step toward reducing cultural constraints that limit women's labor market opportunities. In addition, given that the cultural constraints are linked to women's reproductive roles, if the reduction in fertility is sustained, it will free up time for women to engage in high-paying employment. Similarly, availability of childcare or other forms of social protection schemes would significantly benefit women, allowing them to enter paid employment (African Development Bank, 2014:4).

The 2019 NISR report shows that there were about 2,480,363 employed persons in the informal sector, corresponding to about 75.8 percent of total employment and most of them were male. There were in total 2,931,494 persons with informal employment at main job constituting almost 89.5 percent of total employment. A significant result was the presence of some 238,264 persons with informal jobs in formal sector. (NISR, 2019:5)

#### **Own-use production work**

Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use for a cumulative total of at least one hour. "For own final use" is interpreted as production where the intended destination of the output is *mainly* for final use (in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households). In the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

*Subsistence foodstuff producers* constitute an important subgroup of persons in own-use production work. They are defined as all those who performed any of the specified activities to produce foodstuff from agriculture, fishing, hunting or gathering that contribute to the livelihood of the household or family. Excluded are persons who engaged in such production as recreational or leisure activities.

Own-use producers and in particular persons engaged in own-use production of goods such as subsistence foodstuff producers (and for that also matter unpaid trainee workers or volunteer workers) may be engaged, in the same reference period, in other activities, including employment or search for employment. On the basis of their other activity, therefore, certain own-use producers may also be in the labour force and classified as employed, unemployed or other labour underutilization category.

*Table 12 Proportion of working age population who are own use producers by sex*

	<b>Own use production work</b>	<b>Looking after elderly children &amp;</b>	<b>Cooking and shopping</b>	<b>Repairing household</b>	<b>Manufacturing household goods</b>	<b>searching fooder or grazing</b>	<b>Fetch water</b>	<b>Collect firewood</b>
Male	68.2	15.3	34.3	7.5	0.6	33.5	37.4	26.8
Female	90.4	47.8	86.3	4.1	2.9	34.8	51.3	47.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2019, Page 55

The table above illustrates the proportion of working age population who were engaged in own use production activities by sex. Females were more engaged in own-use production (90 percent) than males (68 percent). Except for repairing of own dwelling, the proportion of females in working age engaged in other type of own use production activities was higher than the proportion of males in working age.

### 3.4.4 Access to water and Sanitation

Generally, the overall access rate to improved sanitation facilities is high among Rwandan population. However, the proportion of female HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities (80.6%) is low compared to that of male HHs (88.0%). This is related to unequal income distribution between men and women headed HHs where women HHs mostly have low income compared to men headed HHs. The recent efforts to improve human security have tremendously increased the status of sanitation in general. (GMO, 2019:49).

*Table 13 Percentage of households with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities*

	<b>2010/2011</b>		<b>2013/2014</b>		<b>2016/2017</b>	
	<b>HHs that use improve sanitation by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs with no toilet facilities by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs that use improve sanitation by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs with no toilet facilities by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs that use improve sanitation by sex of Headed HH</b>	<b>HHs with no toilet facilities by sex of Headed HH</b>
Male	78.6	5.8	85.7	2.2	88.0	2.8
Female	70.4	6.4	76.6	6.0	80.6	6.8

**Source:** NISR, EICV 3, 4 and 5 Cited in GMO (2019:49)

Generally, the overall access rate to improved sanitation facilities is high among Rwandan population. However, the proportion of female HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities (80.6%) is low compared to that of male HHs (88.0%). This is related to unequal income distribution between men

and women headed HHs where women HHs mostly have low income compared to men headed HHs. The recent efforts to improve human security have tremendously increased the status of sanitation in general.

### **3.4.5 Land use and ownership rights**

Often, women are given a small plot on which to plant and maintain a home garden, whose products are largely used for household consumption with some products being sold in local markets. In addition, women are expected to help their husbands to cultivate the rest of the plot for cash crops. They are the one responsible for small animals keeping. Although cows are viewed as “men’s work,” women have some responsibilities associated with keeping cows, such as feeding and ensuring proper hygiene of all utensils for milking. Culturally, women are not allowed to milk the cows; although some women do. (USAID, 2015:6).

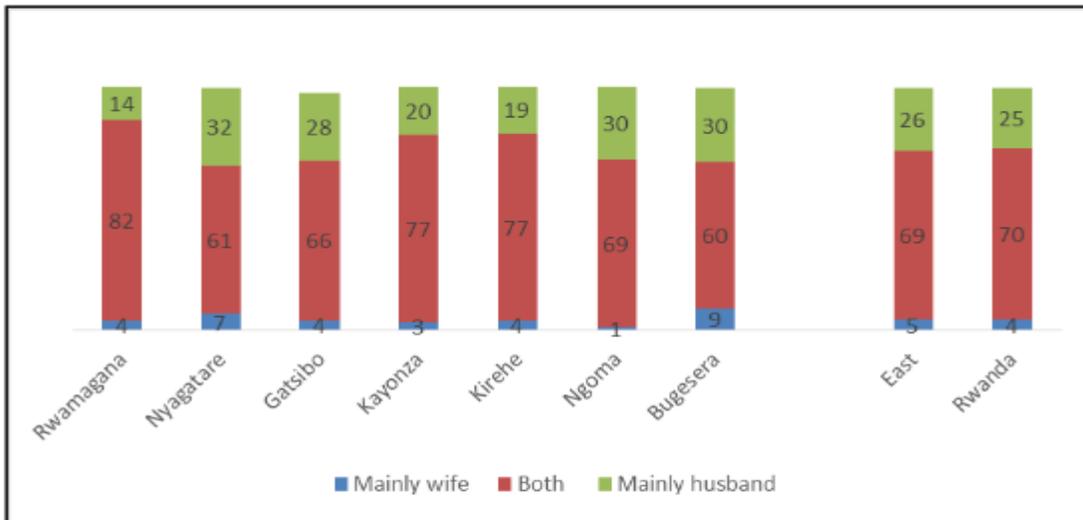
Land is the main asset for production and investment. Land ownership has been very instrumental in contributing to women's access to finance. The agricultural sector accounts for a third of Rwanda’s GDP and more than 70% of Rwandan women are engaged in farming activities since their childhood. Yet, they do not have the same access to land, production inputs, finance or markets as men. As a result, women farmers are mostly relegated to subsistence farming. While their families rely on their harvests as the main source of food and nutrition, the lack of quality agricultural inputs and technology reduces the yield and diversity of their crops. This in turn affects the food and nutritional security of their families. (UNWOMEN, 2018).

Countrywide, 89 percent of all households in Rwanda own agricultural land, with a strong divide between urban (60 percent) and rural areas (95 percent) (NISR, 2015). The Joint Land ownership for spouses is a result from different innovations about land law and land policy reform. However, some respondents mentioned that, though women legally own land, there are still some cultural barriers that still hamper the effective implementation of the above-mentioned law and policy. This limited control over land therefore affects their decision on the crops to be grown, use of land as collateral to access credit from financial institutions and hinders other women’s economic activities. This has also been confirmed through findings from the Focus Group discussion with community members in different districts of Eastern Province and Kigali City. It revealed that at the family level, conflicts often arise due to competition between cash and food crops. This aspect becomes a gender issue because food crops are tendered and managed by women while men are heavily involved in cash crops. This aspect is confirmed by the results from the consultation showing the categorization of crop by gender. Land is controlled by men and therefore men’s crops are allocated more land, it was observed. Women continually struggle to meet family food and income needs from the little food crops that they harvest

Twenty-six percent (26%) of women in Eastern Province whose husbands have cash earnings report that their husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used, a figure slightly higher than the 24 percent reported by men themselves. Sixty-nine percent of women report that decisions are made jointly, as compared with 74 percent of men, and 5 percent of women report that they mainly decide how to use their husband’s earnings as compared with 2 percent of men who made the same

declaration. These figures do not differ from those of national level. Thirty-two percent of women in Nyagatare and 30 percent of women in Ngoma and Bugesera whose husbands have cash earnings report that their husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used compared to 14 percent of women in Rwamagana district. According to the men declaration, Men in Gatsibo and Kayonza (36 percent each) are more likely to be the main decision-makers regarding their own earnings than men in other district while as for women declaration; this percentage is lowest in Rwamagana district (10 percent).

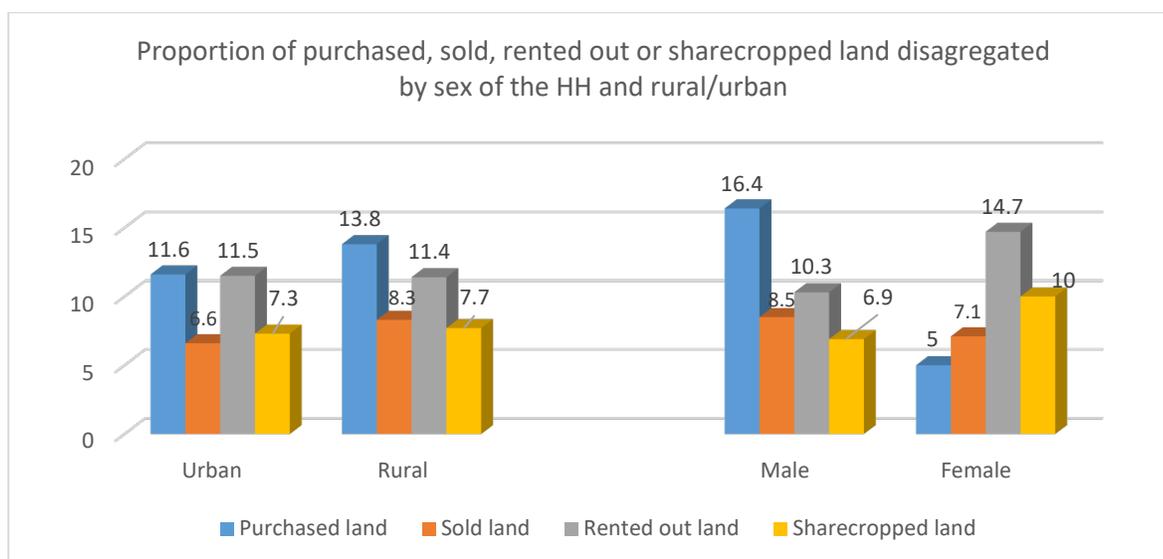
Figure 3 Distribution of married women aged 15-49 according to their report on who decides how men cash earning is used



Source: RDHS 2014-15

While there is no significant difference between male- and female-headed households in terms of land ownership, both groups of households engage very differently in the land market. The percentage of households that purchased land in 2015 was much higher among male-headed households (16 percent compared to 5 percent in female-headed households), whereas female-headed households more often rented out land or gave it out for sharecropping as indicated by the figure below.

Figure 4. Proportion of purchased, sold, rented out or sharecropped land by sex and rural/urban



Source: NISR, RDHS 2014-2015

As the above graph indicated (engagement of the spouses on the land market), women's land right, full control over land use and ownership of the agriculture products within a household is still questionable (this will be discussed fully in the following parts on gender in crop production, agriculture value chain and livestock and access to credit) due to the negative cultural norms and beliefs whereby the husband is considered as the head of household and the primary owner of all the household assets, especially land, regardless of whether the couple is legally married or not and regardless of the matrimonial regime they have chosen.

A critical gender gap in that area is that the protections afforded by the law are also limited by the constitutional provision that its provisions relating to equality in marriage only apply to legally recognized monogamous marriages. Women in polygamous marriages – which, although illegal, are common in Rwanda – are in a similar position. The practice has handicapped women in many ways, as this affects decision-making power in the home, as well as ownership rights and claims to property. As a mitigation strategy, the Government's response to this was to promote legal marriage, for example through group weddings in rural areas but still the non-formal partnerships are unavoidable while the formal law can provide its protections only to those who have a legally registered monogamous marriage.

The 2014-15 RDHS collected information on women's and men's ownership (alone, jointly, and both alone and jointly) of two high-value assets, namely land and a house. The data indicated that 51 percent of women countrywide aged 15-49 do not own a house, and 54 percent do not own any land. Eight percent of women own a house alone, and 10 percent own land alone. Rural women are more likely to own a house and land than urban women are. Women in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to own either a house or land.

Nearly 30% of households in rural areas are headed by women with increasing numbers of older women (over 50), which can be attributed to the number of widows left following the war and

genocide of the 1990s. Households headed by females are smaller than male-headed households are, they tend to be poorer and greater numbers of female heads of household are economically active. Fewer female-headed households have access to tap water (32%) than male-headed HHs (36%) and female-headed HHs are less likely to have a household pit latrine or toilet. Approximately 5% of female-headed households and 7% of male-headed households in rural areas had access to electricity. (USAID, 2015:5)

*Table 14 Land ownership by sex of household head, (EICV5, EICV4)*

<b>EICV5</b>	<b>Male Headed</b>	<b>Female Headed</b>	<b>Total</b>
HH or any member currently owning farm land	79.6	81.8	80.1
HH bought land in last 12 months	11.6	3.6	9.6
HH sold land in the last 12 months	8.2	7.4	8.0
HH rented out land in the last 12 months	9.7	12.6	10.4
HH sharecropped any land in the past 12 months	6.8	11.2	7.9
HH received land gift in the last 12 months	5.7	3.2	5.0
<b>EICV 4</b>			
HH or any member currently owning farm land	89.5	88.8	89.3
HH bought land in last 12 months	16.4	5.0	13.5
HH sold land in the last 12 months	8.5	7.1	8.1
HH rented out land in the last 12 months	10.3	14.7	11.4
HH sharecropped any land in the past 12 months	6.9	10.0	7.7
HH received land gift in the last 12 months	7.9	3.7	6.8

*Source: EICV 5, EICV5\_Thematic Report\_Gender, 2018. Page 26*

Ownership of land is critical to social and economic empowerment of women. Female-headed households owning farmland has decreased by 7 percentage points from 89% in 2013/14 to 82% in 2016/17 and male-headed households owning farm land has decreased by 10 percentage points from 90% in 2013/14 to 80% in 2016/17. An upward trend is only observed in the percentage of female-headed households that sharecropped any land in the past 12 months preceding the survey, from 10% in 2013/14 to 11% in 2016/17 and for male heads from 10% to 11.2% in the same period.

### **3.5 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

#### **Women’s role in agriculture and livestock production and processing**

Agriculture sector follows the services sector in providing most of the employment opportunities for both men and women. However, there is a large gender gap in employment in the agriculture sector with women occupying mostly informal jobs. There are fewer women professionals and other staff in agricultural institutions and this has implications for the overall transformation of agriculture, especially the capacity to address issues in a gender-responsive manner (GMO, 2019:18)

From the data of LFS, the following four categories were identified to explain the status of workers in agriculture: Those who are engaged in market oriented agriculture as main job, working for pay or self-employed; those who are exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture; those who have their

main job out of agriculture but performed foodstuff production activities for own use and finally, those who were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job.

The full count of workers in agriculture sector reveals that in 2019, about 52.5 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity either in subsistence or market oriented. On one hand, workers engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture presented the majority of agriculture sector (52.8 percent), followed by those engaged in market oriented agriculture as their main job (32.3 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of those who combine non-agricultural employment and subsistence agriculture represented 14.7 percent and the remaining 0.6 % were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job. ( NISR, Labour Force Survey, 2019, Page 49).

Women are key players in the Rwandan agricultural economy, producing food for both their families and the market. Therefore, all interventions should be gender-responsive to tackle the gender issues in general and women farmers' issues in particular to reach sustainable results. (GMO, 2019:16)

In rural areas, females and males are active in the labor force primarily in agriculture-related employment with nearly three quarters of women being self-employed in agriculture (63% of men are self-employed). Unemployment rates are higher in urban areas and are higher for women than men are, especially for women aged 20-29. Some of this is because in urban areas there are fewer opportunities while in rural areas, there are more employment opportunities in agricultural work. For both men and women, the predominant choice of occupation is related to skilled agriculture, forest, or fishery (82% women, 63% men). Approximately, 14% of women are “contributing family workers” compared to 7% of men. More women than men are economically inactive (16.2%, 13.1% respectively). Being a student or caring for the home were women's primary reasons for being economically inactive, and for men, it was being a student. (USAID, 2015: 5)

Ownership of land is critical to social and economic empowerment of women. Female-headed households owning farmland has decreased by 7 percentage points from 89% in 2013/14 to 82% in 2016/17 while male-headed household has decreased by 10 percentage points from 89.5% to 80% in the same period. On the other side the average size of land cultivated per female head of household remained constant in the last three years at national level (0.5 ha), and the same case applies for male headed household too (0.6 ha). Overall, there has been a reduction in the percentage of households raising any livestock. Data indicate that, 57.3% of female-headed household own any type of livestock compared to 60.3% of male heads. (EICV5, 2018:9).

As far as livestock is concerned, 57.3% of female-headed household own any type of livestock compared to 60.3% of male heads. Slightly more male heads in urban area own any livestock than female heads, and the same pattern is observed in rural area. When the province is considered, more female heads in Northern Province own a livestock than in any other province, and the same trend is observed for male heads. (NISR, EICV5, 2018:50).

Despite the policy efforts in mainstreaming gender in agricultural transformation, there is a low participation of women in input and output markets. Women's contribution in production is considerable and compared to men, they are sometimes considered as being more responsible of this. Their limited participation in purchasing inputs and being in contact with the agro-dealers would reduce their ability to handle these products (e.g., dosage and storage) at the expense of agricultural productivity. Similarly, their low participation in output markets limits their access to other agribusiness opportunities. For example, little experience with output markets could limit the commercialization of beans (considered as women's crop) and further commercialization initiatives for other crops. Second is the lower participation of women in decision making on agricultural activities and income. There is gap in power relations when it comes to agricultural income and men are more privileged. This can be a source of demotivation to fully engage in cash crop production and market orientation in the long run. (Ingabire, Mshenga, Amacker, Langat, Bigler, and Birachi. 2018:16).

According to MINAGRI (2018),<sup>6</sup> the share of agriculture in employment in 2014 is 68% and the majority of the labor force in agriculture is composed of independent farmers (65 per cent), while hired wage farmers represent 35 per cent. Women constitute 66% of the agricultural work force. In the agricultural sector, generally men occupy more paid jobs (25%) than women (19.7%), while there are more women (42.1%) than men (40%) in paid non-farm employment. With high population pressure and dependency on agriculture for livelihood and with a predominant number of women in the agriculture sector in Rwanda, it is evident that any climate change and vulnerability effects touching the sector are slated to affect more women than men.

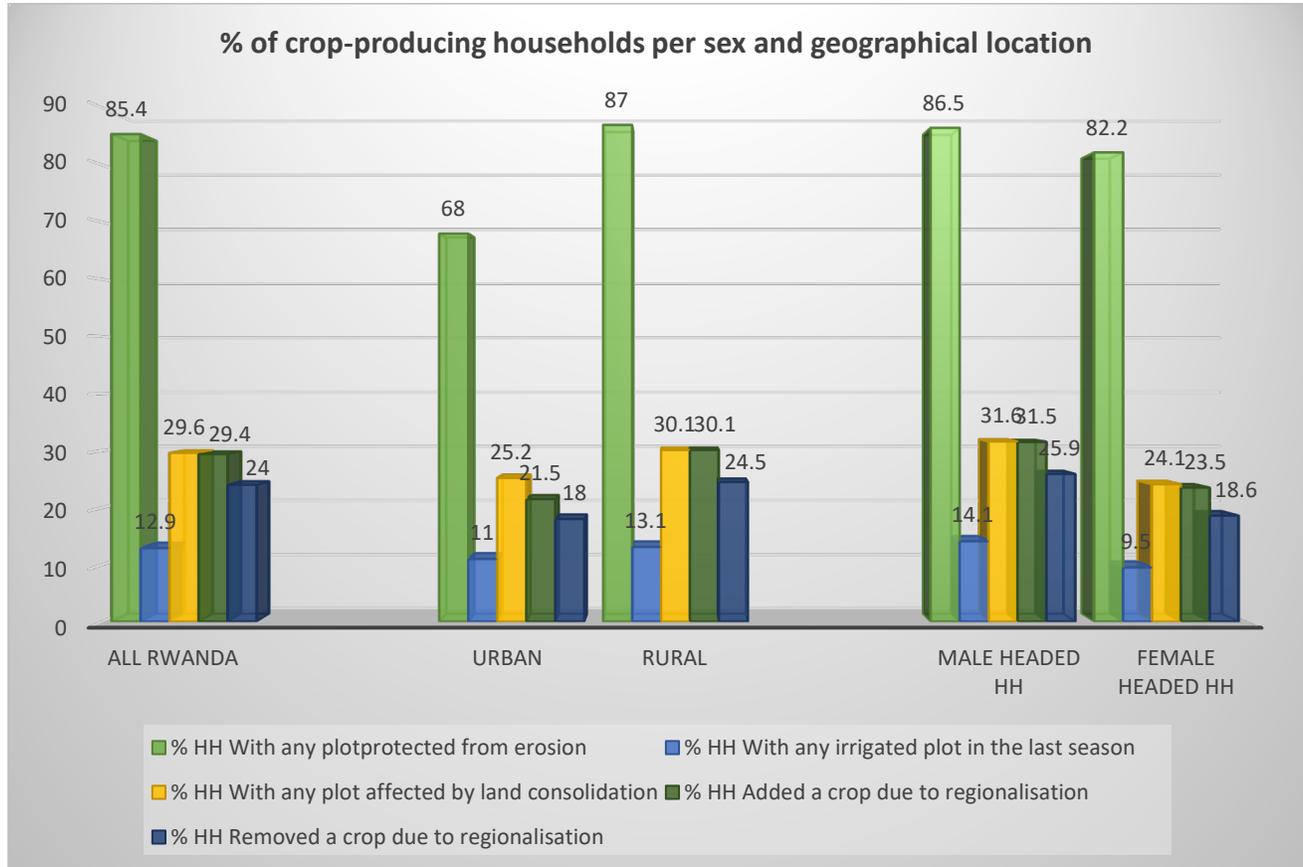
### **Gender aspects in crop production**

The findings from EICV 2014-2015 (NISR, 2015) indicated that the percentage of crop-producing households with any cultivated plot affected by land consolidation is estimated at 29.6 percent at national level (see figure 6). It found that the highest percentages of households affected by land consolidation are in the Northern Province (43 percent) and the Western Province (38 percent). The increase in the last 5 years (from the EICV3 to EICV 4) in land consolidation and regionalisation programmes was higher among male-headed households. This can be explained by the fact that in average men own fertile land than women. Among crop-producing households, male-headed households more often had a plot protected from erosion (87 percent compared to 82 percent) or a plot with irrigation (14 percent compared to 10 percent). The following graph summarises the situation as of year 2015. This can be explained by the fact that, it is a labour intensive to build erosion protection.

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources. (2018) STRATEGIC PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION 2018-24 available at [http://www.fonerwa.org/sites/default/files/Rwanda\\_Strategic\\_Plan\\_for\\_Agriculture\\_Transformation\\_2018.pdf](http://www.fonerwa.org/sites/default/files/Rwanda_Strategic_Plan_for_Agriculture_Transformation_2018.pdf)

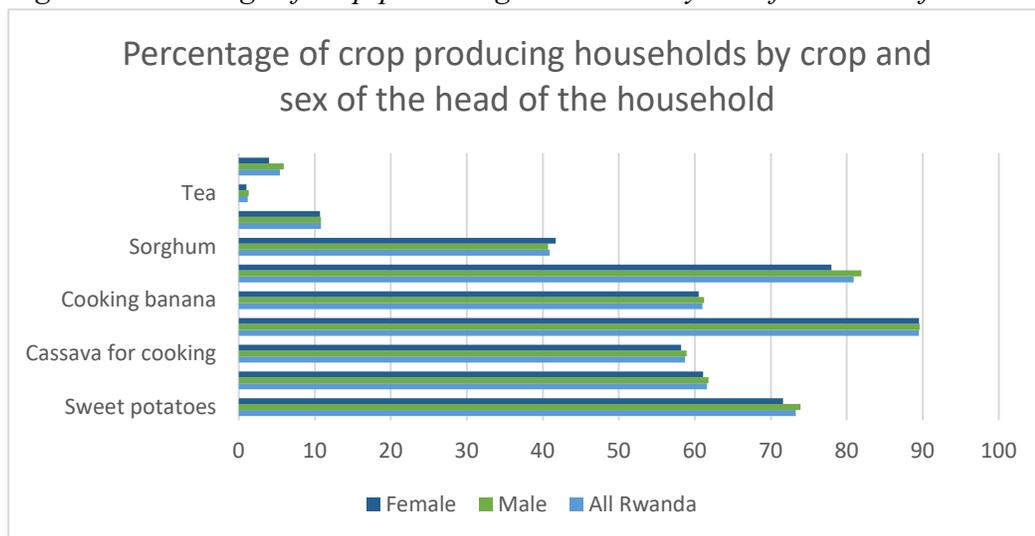
Figure 5 Percentage of crop-producing households per sex and geographical location



Source: NISR, EICV 2013-14, 2015

Few Rwandans are involved in cash crops and horticulture due to the exiguity of land, where a big number of households are concentrated in staple crops for food security. The difference between male and female headed households involved in cash crop farming is insignificant as per the below figure.

Figure 6 Percentage of crop-producing households by sex of the head of the household



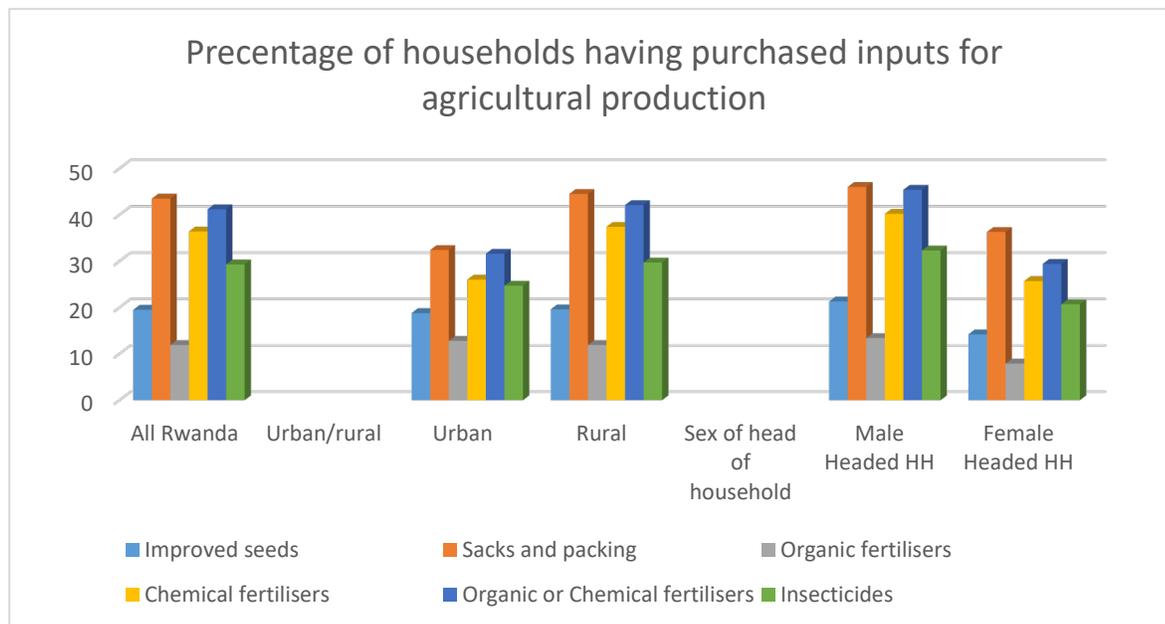
Source: NISR, EICV4

Some cash crops are more strongly commercialised than others are. For example, coffee (93 percent of harvest is sold) and tea (91 percent) that are grown by relatively few farmers (NISR, 2015).

### Input and equipment use for agricultural production

The percentage of crop-producing households purchasing improved seeds ranges between only 13 percent in Eastern Province and 26 percent in Northern Province, per the results of the EICV conducted by NISR in 2015. The survey indicated that the percentage of households purchasing chemical fertiliser stood at 36 percent of households on a national level, with a higher percentage of households purchasing chemical fertilisers found in the Western Province (49.4 percent) and Northern Province (from 39 percent to 48.9 percent). However, the EICV (NISR, 2015) pointed out that there is a notable gap between female- and male-headed households in purchasing modern agricultural inputs, and the gap is widening overtime. For example, while 40 percent of male-headed, crop-cultivating households purchased chemical fertiliser, only 26 percent of female-headed, crop-cultivating households did so. Compared to the previous EICV, for male-headed households, this number had increased by eight percentage points against five percentage points for female-headed households.

Figure 7 Percentage of households having purchased inputs for agricultural production



Source: NISR, EICV4

Although female-headed households are almost equally involved in food crop production as male-headed households, women’s control within male-headed households over the commercial process especially cash crop is still questionable.

There is a marked gender gap in access to and control over agricultural produces. Women have unequal access to and control over harvesting, selling and use of income from agricultural produces and livestock's products. Also, women face constraints limiting them from accessing market, including cultural conventions that allocate lower-value subsistence crops to women and cash crops to men; limited access to tools and transport to which men have priority access; limited skills or confidence; limited voice in cooperatives; limited decision-making power over sale, price, and agricultural investments. This is mainly attributable to the unequal power relations and negative cultural norms at the family level.

### Access to loan (credit)

Limited access to loans is widely regarded a major hindrance to successful development, especially for women highlighted in the following table.

*Table 15: Percentage of population aged 18 and above with loan from formal financial institutions by sex*

Formal Financial institutions (EICV5)	National			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commercial Bank	36.0	30.8	34.2	68.0	63.3	66.3	22.0	16.2	20.0
Cooperative Bank	19.3	24.6	21.1	10.4	9.7	10.1	23.2	31.4	26.0
Microfinance	9.9	12.6	10.9	8.4	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.4	11.6
SACCOs	34.8	31.9	33.8	13.3	16.1	14.2	44.2	39.1	42.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Source: NISR, Gender Thematic Report, 2018:47*

Data from the above table shows out of the total female population, which acquired a loan from a formal financial institution, (32%) has secured their loans from SACCOs while for male; commercial bank is the main source (36%). It should be noted that, the least financial institution used as source of credit for female and male population is the microfinance with 12% and 10%.

When the area of residence is considered, majority of female and male secure their loan from commercial banks in urban area (63% and 68% respectively), while in rural area, SACCOs are the most popular for female and male to secure loan (39% and 44% respectively) (NISR, 2018:45).

Agricultural credit facilitates an increase in resources available for agriculture along its value chains and improves or creates alternative employment opportunities for women and men along the production and supply chains. However, Agriculture credit remains limited in general because the sector remains very dependent on weather patterns. Investing in climate change management and introducing gender-friendly mechanisms will help both men and women to sustain their incomes

through agriculture. There is also need to devise special measures to encourage more women to apply for agricultural loans.

*Table 15 Men and Women Access to Agricultural Loans since 2012-2015*

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
<b>Male</b>	1,643	76.7	1,166	74.6	5,238	83.6	7,716	74.5
<b>Female</b>	498	23.3	397	25.4	1,025	16.4	2,644	25.5

Source: BNR, Financial Stability Directorate, Administrative Data, 2016, cited in GMO (2019:19)

Therefore, investing in climate change management and introducing gender-friendly mechanisms will help both men and women to sustain their incomes through agriculture. From the above table, it is observable that few women have access to agriculture loan unlike men. Thus, there is also need to devise special measures to encourage more women to apply for agricultural loans.

### **Agricultural extension**

Agriculture extension is a very important component of the country’s agriculture transformation agenda. It contributes to the professionalization of producers and to the effective adoption of agricultural innovations, to increase, diversify and intensify agricultural production, under economic profitability conditions for producers.

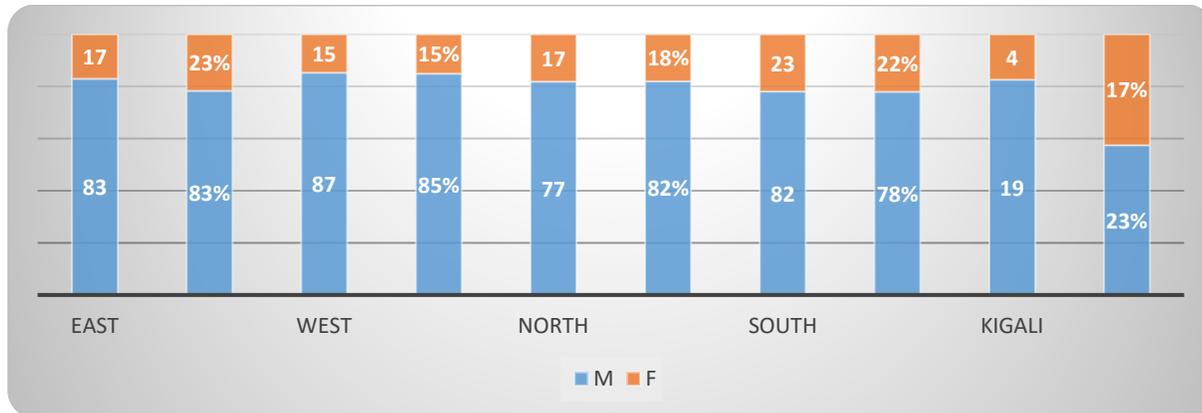
Both the National Gender Policy 2010 (MIGEPROF), the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture 2018 (PSTA3) and the Agriculture Gender Strategy 2010 (MINAGRI) include specific commitments to increase the number of extension personnel. They also commit to equip agriculture extension personnel with skills to implement agricultural extension methods in district and sector programmes, using a gender-friendly approach. The PSTA3 recommends the adoption of important measures to promote gender equality, such as recruiting more female extension agents, taking gender preferences and requirements into account in agricultural research programmes, and including women representatives in water user’s associations.

Under the current Agriculture Extension System in Rwanda, the delivery of agricultural extension services is under direct responsibility of the decentralized entities, namely Districts, which have a very important role in social mobilization and organization of farmers. The decentralized structure of the Ministry of Local Government on agriculture comprises of one bachelor degree holder agronomist at each District and Sector. The reporting system goes on from the Sector to District and from District to Province and from Province to the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC).<sup>7</sup> The role of Local Administration is thus very important in social mobilization and organization of farmers in the decentralized extension system.

<sup>7</sup> MINAGRI, (2009) National Agriculture Extension Strategy.

Despite the existence of such a decentralized agriculture extension system and despite the recent policies and strategies on gender mainstreaming, gender disparities are evident, and there are still only very few women qualified extension officers as reflected in the figure below.

Figure 8 Percentage of male and female extension workers



Source: Compiled from RAB’s raw data. Department of Planning and M&E, 2014

According to data in the figure above, in all the four agricultural zones, the number of female agriculture extension workers is remarkably low. The overall number of District and Sector’s Agronomists in the country is 424, of which the majority (348) are male (82 percent) and only 76 are female (18 percent). The same trend is observed in the four agricultural zones and in the capital city of Kigali.

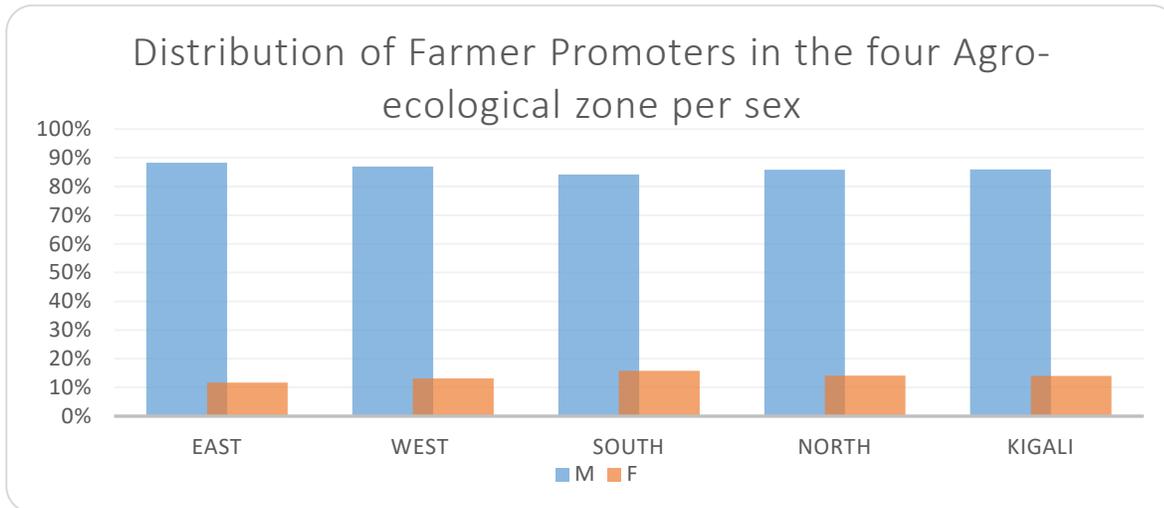
Strategies have been developed to increase the number of female candidates in higher learning institutions. However, the participation of female as extension agents is still low, and the low number of women extension officers can hinder women’s accessibility to extension services. As established by the UNFAO,<sup>8</sup> male extension agents tend to approach male farmers more often than female farmers because of the general misperception that women do not farm and that extension advice will eventually “trickle down” from the male household head to other members. In addition, because women have lower levels of education than men, which may limit their participation in some kinds of trainings, they may be bypassed by extension service providers who are more likely to direct services towards male farmers. Males are perceived to be more likely to adopt modern innovations with sufficient resources.

Farmer promoters are volunteer community leaders in each village, provided with training and resources to increase their knowledge of agricultural best practices on a variety of topics. Practices include use of compost and fertilizer, crop-specific planting techniques, harvest activities, post-harvest storage and value addition. The goal of training farmer promoters is to achieve proximity

<sup>8</sup>FAO, Men and Women in agriculture: Closing the gaps, 2011

extension services through model farmers (promoters), and to have them pass along their technical knowledge to their fellow farmers. With a trained farmer promoter in every village, all farmers in Rwanda will have local access to an extension agent. As the level of technical knowledge in every village improves, crop yields and quality increase along with household incomes.

Figure 9 Distribution of farmer promoters in the four agro-ecological zones in Rwanda



Source: Compiled from RAB's raw data, 2014

Notwithstanding the fact that farmer promoters are very instrumental in the dissemination of extension services, agricultural good practices and technology innovations, again women are not well represented in this platform. In all the four agricultural zones, women represent their colleagues in those platforms are between 12 percent (the lowest being Eastern Province) to 16 percent (the highest being Southern Province). Given this situation, Eastern Province needs attention. The following were the reasons for women underrepresentation, per the findings from the FGDs conducted with women and men in Kayonza District:

- One fundamental reason is the low access of women to information about agriculture services, which is a consequence of their limited participation in meetings with government extension agents. Hence, men tend to meet and share information about agriculture extension services and about the farmer promoter system with peer men, so that information rarely reaches women.
- The second factor is related to social status. In general, being part of the farmer promoters is regarded by many villagers as an elevation to a higher social status giving them more exposure and involvement in community affairs. This prompts men to jump to the opportunity, especially given their position as head of families.
- The third reason relates to opportunities associated with farmer promoters' activities, such as training opportunities, participation in study tours, etc. Men tend to make sure that they are at the front of such initiatives so that they can benefit from these opportunities. The absence

of affirmative actions at policy level to promote equitable participation of men and women among farmer promoters can be highlighted as a key factor that explains the above-mentioned gaps.

- Another factor mentioned is the limited time of women farmers in rural areas to engage in extra-farm activities. Being overburdened with the labour-intensive work of agriculture in addition to their usual household chores and other unpaid work, women find it difficult to dedicate time to community development activities, such as the farmer promoters.

### **Farmer Field Schools (FFS)**

In a bid to help smallholder farmers, the ministry for agriculture and animal resources introduced a learning farm system called farmer field school since 2014. Also known in Kinyarwanda as 'Ishuri ry'Abahinzi mu Murima' (IAMU), the initiative is implemented through a learning practical scenario where the plant symbolizes a teacher; the field is the school itself and the farmer, the learner. The initiative was made decentralized at the village level, employing best-trained farmers who teach their neighbours using their own best fields (Elias Hakizimana, 2017)

Introduced in Rwanda since 2009, Farmer Field School is a participatory extension approach in which selected farmers are trained to become facilitators. The FFS approach imparts best farming practices on major crops, from land preparation, pest and disease management, crop harvesting to skilling and organizing workers in a bid to increasing productivity. It also helps in integrating research in the field as well as continuously looking for innovations in agriculture. Participatory agricultural extension approaches include elements of participatory development in that it enables farmers to participate in problem diagnosis, solutions identification, and experimentation of technologies to choose those that are adapted to their specific challenges, and validate adopted technologies.

Cultural norms limit women's ability to participate in and access training programs, including farmer field days and demonstration events. This inability to learn about new agricultural techniques, seeds, and technologies leads to lower productivity for women farmers. Improving access to these resources and programs involves changing ways that tradition and culture hold women back. For example, training programs need to be offered at times of the day and at distances that women can attend. (USAID, 2015:14) As of 2014, Rwanda Agriculture Board identified 44 FFS Master Trainers and 2,547 FFS Facilitators countrywide who work with 96,856 Farmers organized in 3,912 FFS groups.

Table 16 Master trainers, facilitators and trained farmers

	FFS Master Trainers			FFS Facilitators			Trained Farmers		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
Number	44	25	19	2,547	1,671	876	96,856	50,365	46,491
Percentage	100	56.8	43.2	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	52.0	48.0

Source: RAB Administrative data, 2014 Cited in GMO (2019:17)

Participation of Women in Proximity Extension services has various advantages:

- Increased participation in various agriculture programs as beneficiaries
- Change of mindset that men are the only decision-makers as to land use and farming systems
- More access to new knowledge, technologies, and agricultural information
- Increased productivity and yield for women owned farms (GMO, 2019: 17).

As it can be observed from the table above, there is a good participation of women in Farmer Field Schools, though men represent the bigger percentage. By the end of 2014, a total of 44 Rwandan Master Trainers of which 25 were male and 19 females had graduated after completing eighteen months of intensive field course that provided them with practical skills in farm management to help them foster agriculture development. With the highest percentage of women engaged in farming activities, there is need to increase their engagement in extension services.

It is expected that FFS Master Trainers will play a big role in streamlining the FFS extension approach in Rwanda, especially under the new Twigire extension model, a nationally adopted holistic approach in decentralizing extension services to the village level, and meant to empower agricultural promoters living daily with farmers. At the level of FFS Facilitators (those that has successfully completed a season-long training on improved farming practices, pest and disease management, crop harvesting, training and organizing workers), data from the Rwanda Agriculture Board show there are 2,547 FFS Facilitators spread over four agro-ecological zones as of December 2014.

Women make enormous contributions to the agricultural value chain and household food security through labour on the farm and in home gardens that often goes unrecognized in national statistics (MINAGRI, 2010). However, their access to training opportunities are limited for several reasons. Women heavy workload including households chores combined with their limited mobility, household power relations and competing reproductive work are among the key factors that hinder women's effective participation in agricultural programs such as extension services and trainings. (GMO, 2017:10).

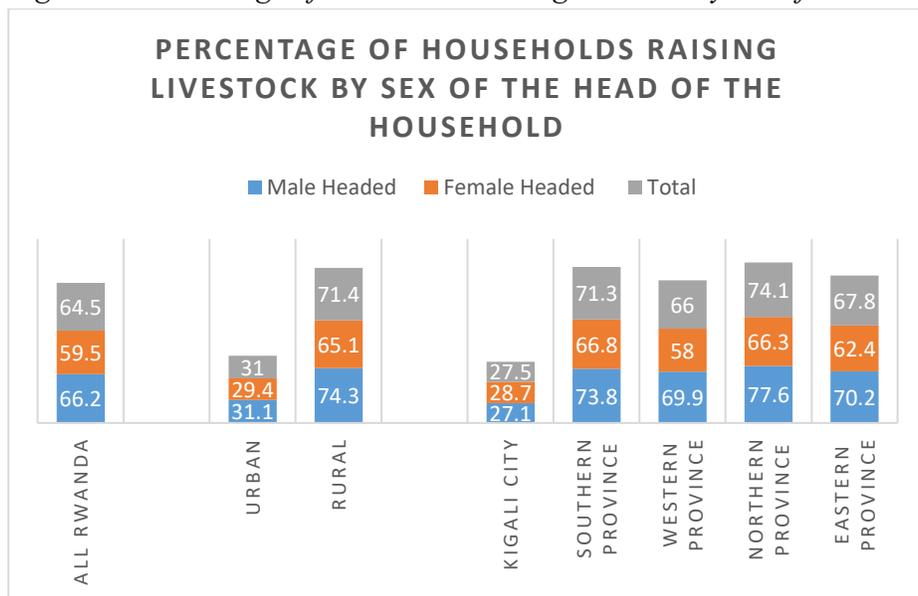
Many women also defer to their male spouses, even if the women perform most farm work. Trainers are not required to ensure that an equal number of men and women participate in trainings, and performance targets tend to be expressed as numbers of farmers trained, without being disaggregated by sex (MINAGRI, 2010). Most extension staff are men, and they find easier to communicate with

male farmers. As a result, there is little incentive to recruit women participants. Training programmes are also often designed without regard to the needs of women with respect to childcare and household duties, among other things.

### Livestock-specific conditions

In Rwanda, 64.5 percent of the population raise one or more types of livestock, with a slight difference between men-headed (66.2 percent) and women-headed (59.5 percent) households. In terms of geographic location, the Northern and the Southern provinces have the highest rates, as illustrated by the figure below.

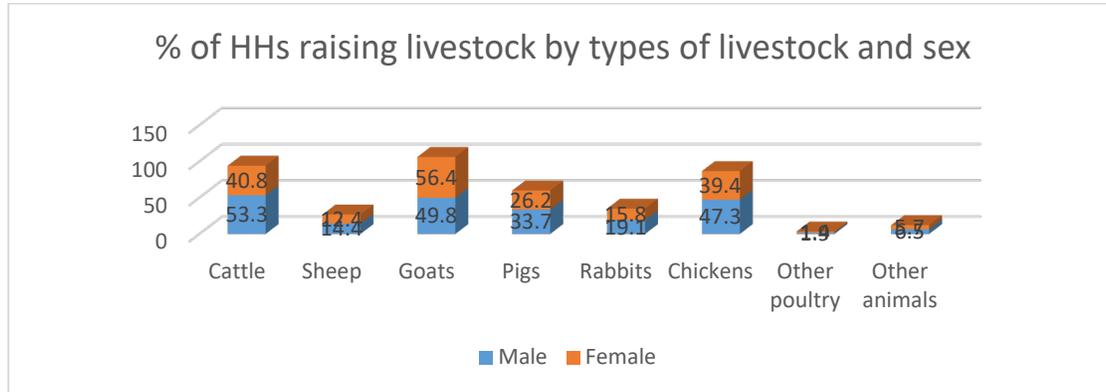
Figure 10 Percentage of households raising livestock by sex of the head of the household



Source: NISR, EICV4 Thematic Report – Gender, 2015

The proportion of male- and female-headed households who own livestock differs by the type of livestock. Overall, the difference between male and female-headed households at the national level in terms of the proportion of households owning livestock is not so alarming. However, a general observation from the EICV 2014-2015 findings is that the proportion of men-headed households who own any types of livestock is always higher than female-headed ones, except for goats, where the female proportion (56.4 percent) outnumbers the one for male (49.8 percent).

Figure 11 Percentage of households raising livestock by types of livestock and sex



Source: NISR, EICV 2014-2015

### Agribusiness and agro processing (including SME)

Fewer women than men work in the formal agriculture business, because they face challenges such as the consent of their husbands to engage in business for married women, limited access to the loan services, access and control over land, and a lower level of education as well as technical know-how and access to technology. While men are engaged in formal small and medium enterprises, women entrepreneurs are more likely than their male colleagues involved in the informal sector. Typical activities of women include running smaller firms mainly in service sectors and thus operating in lower value-added sectors. In addition, they operate more home-based businesses than men do.

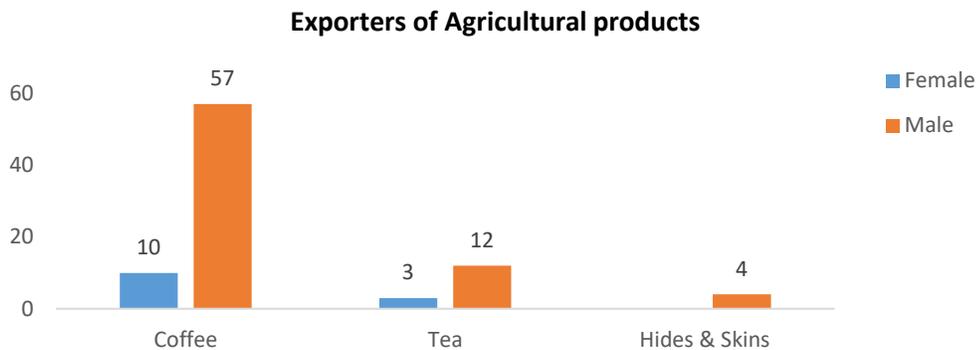
Rwandan Government supported the establishment of Microfinance Institutions as a way of providing financial accessibility to all Rwandans who cannot afford big loans from the banking institutions especially the Rwandan women with a representation of 54% of the total population. Rwandan SMEs make up approximately 98% of the total business and account for 41% of all private sector employments where women are headed for 42% of enterprises in the country and they comprise 58% of the enterprises in the informal sector that accounts for the 30% of the GDP. Despite microfinance contribution to the economy, women in Rwanda, like those around the world, continue to experience many problems in their businesses, which have led to a different mix of constraints including financial credit accessibility, limited share of contracts, access to trade and procurement guidelines and regulations and limited knowledge about financial services, and businesses. (RDB report 2014). It is upon the above that is why the researcher would like to establish the extent to which Micro Finance contributes to the growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in Rwanda (Musomandera Laetitia, Jaya Shukla, Anthony Luvanda, 2015:3).

The same study showed that the largest number of establishments in micro- and small-sized enterprises were sole-proprietorships, and that the owners were the sole employee. In general, sole-proprietorship is by far the most common form of legal status--90.8 percent of the micro and small-sized enterprises. Focusing on the agricultural sector, around 59 percent of enterprises were sole-proprietorships and around 40 percent were female sole-proprietorships.

Agriculture remains central to the export economy, representing 70 percent of the total value of exports. Tea and coffee account for more than 90 percent of export revenue and remain the most widely cultivated cash crops. The diversification to horticulture is expected to further boost agricultural exports.

In the Eastern Province, women are widely engaged in agriculture, but less presenting agricultural exports. The table below is an example of gender disparities for traditional commodities for export, including coffee, tea, and hides and skins.

Figure 12 Number of exporters of agricultural products by sex



Source: NAEB, 2014

In Rwanda, the norm is for women to be involved in the primary production and for men to be involved in the marketing of the product, and subsequently have control of the income. The situation above for cash crop value chains confirms that women have limited access to and control of productive resources, and have less control of household income from farming, due to their larger agriculture and household workload than men have, and their low literacy levels. Due to the latter, they also have reduced access to lucrative employment opportunities.

### Agriculture technologies

The government and development partners are increasingly supporting farmers to shift from rain-fed agriculture to irrigated systems. Some of these are automated and this will contribute to the increasing of the involvement of females and economically empowering them. The irrigated systems also produce high yields, are more reliable, and hence will increase men and women’s incomes. The irrigated systems such as marshland for rice production throughout the country or center pivot or sprinkler systems mainly used for maize production in Eastern Province have considerably increased food production and reduced food insecurity in the area, because of either increased yields or more production during season C (the third growing season).

The Rwandan government has set a goal to establish irrigation systems on 60,000 hectares of hillside land by 2020.<sup>9</sup> However, men are the most involved in irrigation and water management related activities. Information from FGDs indicates that they spend extra hours putting in place and maintaining irrigation infrastructures, especially during dry seasons. Women mainly perform marginal works that do not require much physical efforts, i.e. water distribution in drainage systems and other support services. Participants to FGD also indicated that women are not interested in irrigation initiatives, since most of crops cultivated on area under irrigation are not staple crops, which are crucial to the family food security.

Presently, marshland irrigation has been developed, while hillside irrigation is newly developed only on a small scale. All marshlands are public land managed by the government. Large-scale irrigation and drainage systems have been built and these systems are then lent to farmer associations or cooperatives. The area land under irrigation system has now reached 3 percent of agricultural land (or total land surface?).<sup>10</sup> The government has developed all irrigation infrastructures, and farmers with support of the government have developed very few small-scale irrigation works. Thus, there are no data concerning the owners of farmland under irrigation systems. Use of modern tools (machines) for planting, post-harvesting and other agricultural activities is becoming a common practice in Rwandan agriculture. This may facilitate agriculture activity value Chains.

#### **Women’s membership in cooperatives/associations**

Rwanda has experienced significant economic growth following the 1994 Genocide. This growth is attributed to the expansion of its agricultural sector, specifically farming intensification and the government’s focus on creating strong agriculture cooperatives. (John Elliot Meador & David O’Brien. 2019:2)

*Table 17 Men and Women’s membership in cooperative*

	2010	2011	2012	2015
Men	57.9%	56.8%	55.7%	58%
Women	42.1%	43.2%	44.3%	42%

Source: Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), *Administrative Data, 2016 cited by GMO (2019:20)*

When it comes to membership in agriculture cooperatives, the number of women is low compared to that of men. This is mainly attributed to the distribution of family responsibilities, which leave women with limited time to participate in other development initiatives. In addition, when it comes to decision, making men are the ones to take high leadership positions including chairpersonship, presidency and other related posts.

<sup>9</sup>MINAGRI, (2012), Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Rwanda. Fact-finding Survey for the Support of Aid to Developing Countries (Fiscal Year 2011 Research Project)

<sup>10</sup>NISR, (2012), EICV 3

Data from *RCA, Administrative data, 2013* and cited by GMO (2017), 57.7% of men occupy leadership positions in leadership position against 42.3% of women. Women take over subordinate and stereotyped posts such as the vice presidency, secretariat and treasury which have limited advantages in terms of decision making and access to opportunities such as information and trainings.

### 3.6 GENDER ACCESS TO FINANCE

The target for the Financial Sector Development Programme (FSDP) was to ensure that 80 percent of the Rwandan population has access to formal financial services by 2017. With respect to financial inclusion, the 2016 FinScope report found that 87 percent of women are financially included as well as 91 percent of men, with a relatively low overall gender gap of 4 percent. This is a significant improvement from 2008 and 2012, when women’s inclusion was at 26.8 percent and 39 percent, respectively. (GMO, 2019: 25). The following table gives the details:

*Table 18 Gender Equality and access to Finance*

	Formally Served ( 2016)	Informally Served(2016)	Financially Excluded (2016)
Men	74%	17%	9%
Women	63%	24%	13%

**Source:** *FinScope 2016 cited by GMO (2019:25)*

Financial inclusion looked at in terms of proximity and access to formal banking products, services needs to be accelerated to meet female consumers’ aspirations. The table above highlights gender inequality in favour of men in terms of access to finance. Women may engage in savings groups, cooperatives, income-generating groups or other entrepreneurial activities, and community activities. However, for many women in Rwanda, access to credit programs and services is still restricted due to illiteracy, lack of collateral and time issues. Both women and men most commonly use informal credit, such as borrowing from family, friends, or local money lender (Country Survey Rwanda 2012:6). With majority of women relying on borrowing from informal groups, more efforts are needed in addressing women full inclusion.

### 3.7 ACCESS TO ENERGY BY GENDER

Utilization of electricity for lighting among Female Headed Households greatly improved from 7.7% in 2010 to 20.3% in 2017 while the number of users of firewood as main source of lighting reduced from 9.4 in 2010 down to 2.5 in 2017 for men headed HHs and from 8.2 in 2010 to 7.1 in 2017 for women headed households. (GMO, 2019:51). However, the use of Biomass (Firewood and Charcoal) remains predominant among male and female-headed households as source of cooking energy as highlighted in the table below:

*Table 19 Distribution of Households (HHs) by Main Type of Energy for Cooking (%)*

	2010/2011					2013/2014					2016/2017				
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gazor biogaz	Other	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gaz or biogaz	Other	Firewood	Charcoal	Gaz or biogaz	Crop waste	Other
<b>Male</b>	85.5	11.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	82.2	16.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	78.3	18.9	0.6	1.2	1.1
<b>Female</b>	88.5	8.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	86.3	12.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	84.7	13.0	0.8	0.9	0,6

*Source: EICV4, 2013/2014 and EICV5 2016/2017 cited in GMO (2019:52)*

There is need to increase awareness targeting female headed households on the availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as an alternative source of clean fuel for cooking, provide incentives for the private sector to invest in storage and filling facilities across the country to improve Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) availability and reliability.

The forest sector in Rwanda is regarded as the main source of energy for cooking with a predominance of the firewood consumption at the rate of 85.7 percent by female-headed households compared to 80.8 percent by male-headed households.<sup>11</sup> The use of burning charcoal occupies the second position used by 9.3 percent of female-headed households as compared to 14.7 percent of male-headed households.<sup>12</sup>

There is a wider gap between female-headed households and male-headed households when it comes to comparing the sources of energy for cooking based on area of residence. Thus, in urban areas female-headed households using firewood represent 41 percent compared to 28.5 percent of male-headed households. Charcoal is more used in urban areas with a significant gap between female-headed households (55.1 percent) and male-headed households (65.1 percent).<sup>13</sup> It is worth noting that to reduce the level of firewood consumption, the GoR has been promoting the installation and use of energy-saving cooking stoves in private households. Energy-saving cooking stoves are more popular in rural areas (38 percent) than in urban areas (20 percent).<sup>14</sup> However, it is noteworthy that at the national level, female-headed households possessing energy saving stoves represents 32 percent, compared to male-headed households with only slightly higher at 35 percent.<sup>15</sup>

The EICV4 findings, as per the below table, indicated that regarding the main type of fuel that households use for cooking, 86 percent of female-headed households used firewood in 2013/14 while male-headed households that used firewood in 2013/14 were 82 percent. Charcoal is more used by male-headed households than female-headed households are.

<sup>11</sup>Fourth Rwanda General Population and Housing Census, 2012.

<sup>12</sup>ibid.

<sup>13</sup>ibid.

<sup>14</sup>ibid.

<sup>15</sup>MIGEPFOP, National strategic plan for the implementation of the national gender policy 2016- 2020

Table 20 Main types of fuel used by Households for cooking

Type of cooking fuel	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
<b>EICV 4</b>				
Firewood	82.2	86.3	82.8	83.3
Charcoal	16.2	12.2	15.9	15.2
Crop waste	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8
Gas or biogas	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Other	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EICV 3</b>				
Firewood	85.3	88.5	86.6	86.3
Charcoal	11.7	8.1	10.9	10.6
Crop waste	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.3
Gas or biogas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

### 3.8 POWER AND DECISION-MAKING

In addition to being a basic human right, gender equality is increasingly seen as a development catalyst. It is a key role-player in Rwanda's democracy and integration into the East African Community (EAC). Ensuring equal participation in governance processes and providing equal access to services are preconditions to facilitate inclusive and effective democratic governance.

Gender equality should not only be recognised on a legal and legislative level, but should be integrated into political, economic, social and cultural strata. Despite formal efforts made to address gender equality, in practice, women and men do not enjoy the same rights, and social, political, economic and cultural inequalities persist. These inequalities are a result of social constructs based on gender stereotypes within families, public life, political processes, administrative procedures, and the organisation of society as a whole. However, within these domains, there is also the opportunity to adopt new approaches and initiate change.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR), with the United Nations (UN) as a key partner, has been pursuing gender equality since 1994. The political participation of Rwandan women has been facilitated by a constitutional mandate and the work of key institutions such as the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, the Rwanda Women Parliamentarians Forum (FFRP), National Women's Council (NWC) and the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO). Rwandan women have created a remarkable political space for themselves in just twenty years. During the 2013 Rwandan Parliamentary elections, a record-breaking 64% of seats were won by women candidates (Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), 2010).

In Rwanda, a conscious effort been made to implement gender-related policies and laws. In its preamble, the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 states that the country is committed to ensuring equal rights for all Rwandans without prejudice, while adhering to the principles of gender equality and complementarity in national development.

### Decision making and governance

Transformational Governance includes the role of men and women and their participation in governance and justice in order to build a secure and stable nation, which provides a platform for economic and social transformation. The Gender constitutional quota of 30% as provided by the Rwandan constitution, combined with a strong political will, gender responsive policies and legal environment as well as enhancement of capacity and mentorship for women led to increased representation of women in decision making organs and improved gender responsiveness of development programmes (GMO, 2019: 53).

*Table 21 Women representation in Parliament*

Year/ Time line	1994	1995- 1997	1998	1999	2001- 2002	2003- 2008	3008- 2013	2013- 2018	2018- 2022
<b>Total Number of Deputies</b>	70	70	70	70	74	80	80	70	70
<b>Women (%)</b>	14	17	19	21	23	48.8	56.4	64	61

*Source: Parliament Administrative Data, 2018 cited in GMO (2019:56)*

Despite the political will to promote gender equality in leadership positions, and to increase women participation in Parliament, women are still lagging behind in terms of involvement in local government decision making as well as in some key positions as highlighted in the following table:

*Table 22 . Men and Women Representation in Decentralized Local Government*

	2016					
	Governors	Bureau of Districts' Councils	Districts Councils	District Mayors	Vice Mayors/ Social Affairs	Vice Mayors/ Economic Affairs
Male (%)	60	29	54.8	83.3	26.7	80
Female (%)	40	71	45.2	16.7	73.3	20
	2017					
	80	53.4	54.8	80	23.3	83.3
	20	46.6	45.2	20	76.7	16.7
	2018					
Male (%)	60	44.1	54.8	73.3	33.3	83.3
Female (%)	40	55.9	45.2	26.7	66.7	16.7

*Source: MINALOC administrative data, 2018 cited in GMO (2019:57)*

It is important to note that increased gender inclusion in governance contributed to fast track the implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programs and increased gender responsiveness in service delivery. In spite of gender commitment as enshrined in the decentralization policy, participation of women in some leadership positions is still low. Therefore, more efforts are needed to address the existing gender gaps and ensure that strategies to improve women/ men's participation are established.

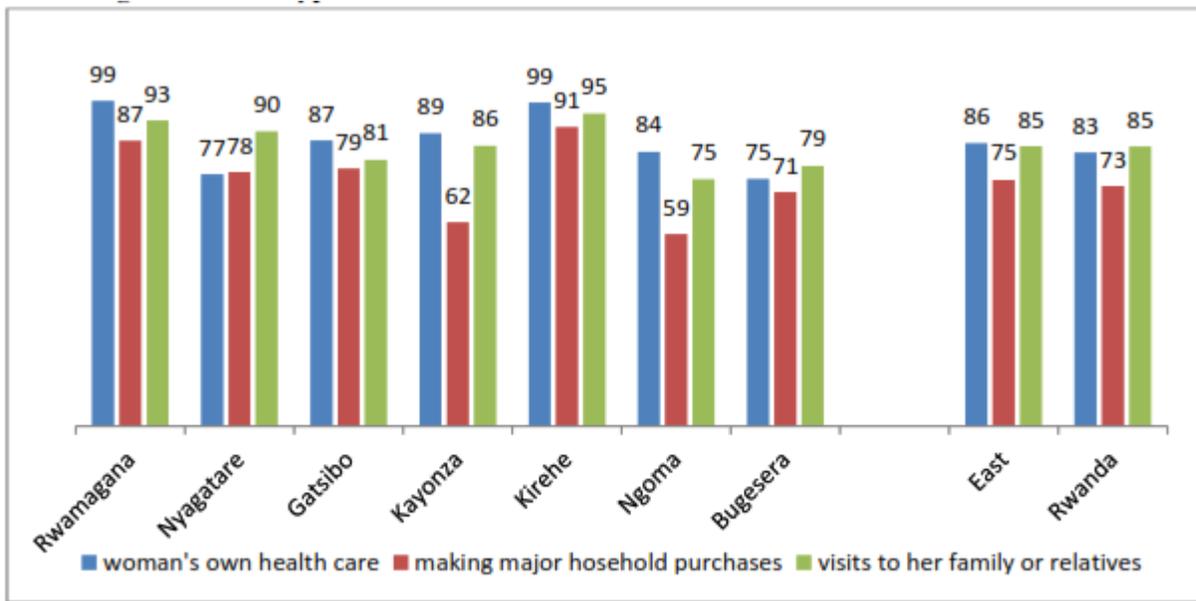
### **Constraints limiting women's participation in decision making**

In this section, the consultant document any cultural, social, legal, and other constraints limiting women's participation in decision making at the household and community levels, or the use of resources and distribution of project benefits. Opportunities for women's voices and rights (e.g., participation and/or representation in decision-making processes and structures, for example in watershed management groups, landscape restoration committees); political empowerment (e.g., local governance structures, leadership training); or access to grievance mechanism(s) will be analysed in this section. Moreover, women's barriers and constraints to full participation in decision-making is highlighted in this section.

The Figure below shows that in Eastern Province, 86 percent of currently married women age 15-49 say they make decisions about their own health care meaning ( deciding whether or when to see a doctor) either by themselves or jointly with their husbands, and 75 percent of women say they participate in decisions about major household purchases. 85% of married women say they participate in decisions about visits to their own family or relatives.

Many women are not empowered within their households and need permission from men to access health care. In 2015, only 23% of women reported being able to make decisions independently about their own health, and 16% reported that decisions were made mainly by their husbands (DHS, 2015). Women are also not always involved in household decision-making and depend financially on their partners. As a result, they must ask their partners for money for health care-related decisions like transport to health facilities, CBHI premiums, or copayments and service fees. (USAID, 2018:25).

Figure 13. Percentage distribution of women reporting to make decisions per type of decision



Source: RDHS, 2014-15

#### Men and women representation in the private Sector

The Private Sector Federation (PSF) has made progress in establishing the institutional and coordination framework through the 10 Chambers including Chamber for Women Entrepreneurs. In addition, a gender accountability programme (Gender Equality Seal) initiated by PSF, GMO and UNDP is striving to promote gender accountability in the sector (GMO, 2019: 62).

Table 23 Men and Women in Executive Committees of PSF Chambers at National and Provincial Level

	At National level			At Provincial Level		
	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President
Male (%)	100	100	100	100	60	60
Female (%)	0	0	0	0	40	40

Source: PSF, Private Sector Structures Elections, Executive Report, 2018

Table 24 Men and Women in Executive Committees of PSF Chambers at District Level

	2017			2018		
	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President	Presidency	First Vice Presidency	Second Vice President
Male (%)	100	40	60	100	80	80
Female (%)	0	60	40	0	20	20

Source: PSF, Private Sector Structures Elections, Executive Report, 2018 cited in GMO (2019:62)

There is a noticeable trend of having more women as the second president at almost all levels, and this has to be looked into and assessed to identify impact on women participation in the private sector.

In addition, much more efforts are needed to bring more women on board especially in strategic positions including those in PSF chambers.

### **3.9 GENDER ROLES AND TIME USE IN DOMESTIC CONTEXT**

By talking about time and space in gender analysis, the consultant would like to recognize gender differences in the availability and allocation of time as well as the space in which time is spent. It includes the division of both productive and reproductive labor, identifying how time is spent and committed during the day, week, month, or year, and in different seasons, and determining how people contribute to the maintenance of the family, community, and society.

#### **Division of labour**

Women continue to face a “double burden” where their time is taken up with domestic responsibilities such as collection of fuel wood and water for household use and consumption, cooking, care of infants and the elderly, and care of small animals, and they carry out many activities related to production such as, paid employment and help on family farms ( USAID, 2015:2). The different structural roles of men and women in the market economy are coupled with correspondingly different—and unbalanced—roles in the household economy. In unskilled labour, men dominate in some types of work such as lifting cans, loading and off-loading, while women tend to perform work requiring less physical strength, such as cleaning. Participation in skilled labour such as office work or transformation processes depends on the level of education and experience of both men and women.

Because of unequal gender roles in the household, women have double or even triple the responsibility of men. While men typically work outside the home, women care for children and sick relatives and perform household chores in addition to subsistence farming. Unequal gender roles are considered common by most men and women and are introduced at early age. Key informants provided examples of young girls being expected to help their mothers with household tasks while boys are given more opportunities to play, attend school, or study. Female headed household are at a particularly disadvantage since they must fulfill their household responsibilities in addition to earning income to support their families. (USAID, 2018:24)

The time burden of responsibilities both inside and outside the home can prevent women from accessing health services. They do not have time for long waits in health centers, traveling to distant facilities, or navigating the different steps in the referral process. Informants reported that women usually do not take the time to look after their own health until they are very sick. Additionally, judgement from community members when men perform tasks culturally attributed to women deter men from assuming household responsibilities when women are ill or occupied at health facilities. Unequal gender roles also affect reporting of SGBV since women fear for their families’ wellbeing if men, the main income earners, are condemned. (USAID, 2018:24)

Gendered division of labour can be observed at all nodes of the value chain; roles are influenced by the production system. In the extensive grazing system that predominates in Nyagatare, for instance, men and boys bring animals to graze and find water, while women mainly care for calves and home processing of milk into fermented milk and butter. In the zero-grazing system, which predominates in the rest of the country and is associated with the national dairy development programmes, the workload is generally heavy, particularly for women, who are responsible for ensuring the cleanliness of utensils and stalls as well as feeding the animals. (Umuzigambeho, 2017:10).

Gender inequalities in employment and income generation, particularly in wage employment, are still prevalent. Women spend significantly longer time than men on domestic tasks and have less time for leisure and for seeking other work using their new skills, for personal care and for rest. (FAO, 2016:22)

In addition to their prominence in agriculture and in the informal sector, women bear the brunt of domestic tasks that are often arduous, time-intensive, and energy-consuming: processing food crops, providing water and firewood, and caring for the children, elderly and the sick as indicated by the table below

Table 25. Domestic tasks carried out per sex

Domestic work	Male		Female		All	
	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours
<b>EICV4</b>						
Fetch water for the household	50.3	2	62.6	2	56.8	2
Forage for firewood	29.5	2	43.2	3	36.7	3
Searching for fodder or grazing	43.9	7	43.7	4	43.8	5
Go to the market for the household for shopping	22.3	2	44	2	33.8	2
Cook for the household	22.6	3	76.2	10	50.9	8
Other household chores	37.1	2	78.4	3	58.9	3
<b>All hours on domestic work</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Hours worked in all current jobs</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>All hours domestic and work for profit or pay</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>48</b>

Source: NISR, EICV4 Gender thematic report

Although in general male employees work more hours (35 hours) than female employees (28 hours) in Rwanda as portrayed in the table above, the focus on domestic work shows that women spent the most time in cooking. This demonstrates the extent to which there are still inequalities in domestic tasks distribution among women and men. For this reason, women find it difficult to move into non-agricultural jobs. This is generally the case for all provinces.

Through the government initiatives to establish early childhood development ECDs, the women would be empowered to carry out other task including income-generating activities and are implicated

in other catchment measures. No single solution can be implemented to address that issue but multiple actions are required, namely:

- Training of men and women on gender equality and complementarity;
- Reduce women burden by improved access to water by settled households for domestic use;
- Promote improved cooking stove to reduce time and hardship of firewood and reduce pressure on forest as rural area use firewood as the main cooking fuel;
- Partnership with local private companies to support establishment of ECDs;
- Rainwater harvesting facilities can help access water and to enhance men responsibility in some home tasks such as watering the cattle;
- The recent initiative of E-public works, whereby the women and men farmers can be paid by working on landscape restoration activities.

### 3.10 CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER

“Climate change is a major threat to the environment and natural resources, which we need for the sustainable development of our globe. Climate change will undermine the very foundation of socioeconomic development and will increase inequality and poverty. It will have a serious impact on the livelihoods of poor women in developing countries, as the increasing droughts and storms will affect agriculture and water resources, which are often the responsibility of women”<sup>16</sup> Gender is a vital element to be taken into account when considering actions both to mitigate and to adapt to climate change. Climate change impacts are not only economic and physical, but also social. Because of gender differences in social-cultural and economic roles and responsibilities, the effects of climate change affect women and men in different ways and often women more harshly.

Worldwide climate change impacts will be differently distributed among different regions, generations, age, classes, income groups, occupations and genders (IPCC 2001).<sup>17</sup> Variability due to climate change is posing specific challenges for Rwanda, including more frequent and intense extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, which have significant negative impact on natural resources, food security,<sup>18</sup> the country’s economy, and differentiated impacts on women and men.<sup>19</sup>

People’s vulnerability and capacity to be resilient and adapt depend on the access to assets. In Rwanda compared to men, women tend to have more limited access to resources that would enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change—including land, credit, agricultural inputs, access to markets, decision-making bodies, technology and training services like it has been highlighted previously. Having less access to asset makes women in Rwanda more vulnerable and less resilient to climate

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<sup>16</sup> Halonen, T. 2012. Foreword to “The Art of Implementation: Gender Responsible National and Regional Strategies Transforming Climate Change Decision Making”. IUCN Global Gender Office. Washington D.C. USA.

<sup>17</sup> IPCC, 2001: *Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Houghton, J.T., Y. Ding, D.J. Griggs, M. Noguer, P.J. van der Linden, X. Dai, K. Maskell, and C.A. Johnson (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 881pp.

<sup>18</sup> The four most vulnerable regions (out of twelve) are the Eastern Agro-Pastoral Zone, the Eastern Semi-Arid Agro-Pastoral Zone, the Bugesera Cassava Zone in the south, and parts of the Eastern Congo-Nile Highland Subsistence Farming Zone.

<sup>19</sup> AfDB (2018) Climate Change profile Rwanda available at [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Rwanda\\_3.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Rwanda_3.pdf)

change than men. Women's coping mechanisms to climate change are still limited due to the high poverty among them, low literacy rate, limited access to extension services and different cultural norms, traditional roles, and power relations between men and women as highlighted above. The GTZ (2010) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA, 2014) emphasized the vulnerability of women to climate change globally; and stated that, as a rule, poor social groups bear the brunt of climate change--not only because they are more dependent on natural resources, but also because they lack the requisite capacity to adapt to climate change.

If there is no clean drinking water, women must walk longer and more often over rough terrain to look for it. If there is less food, a woman is the last in the family to eat. Thus, climate changes increase the existing gender gaps, and continue to adversely and disproportionately affect women, particularly, smallholder women farmers and pastoralists.<sup>20</sup>

Children and women most of the time are the ones in charge of firewood collection taking them between one hour and three hours. This remains a huge workload for women, limiting them a chance to engage in other productive activities. The use of Biomass (Firewood and Charcoal) remains predominant among male and female-headed households as source of cooking energy in the country. Scale up of alternative sources of energy for cooking will reduce workload on women while giving ample time to engage in economic activities. This will also reduce air pollution and health issues resulting from the use of firewood.<sup>21</sup>

The National Climate Change Vulnerability Index defines the Eastern Province as the area with the highest levels of vulnerability in the country. Existing gender imbalances between men and women (particularly, traditional gender roles and patriarchal attitudes towards women in rural Rwanda) weaken their adaptive capacity and make them more vulnerable to shocks and stresses linked to climate change. As a result, women bear the most negative effects of climate change-induced disasters.

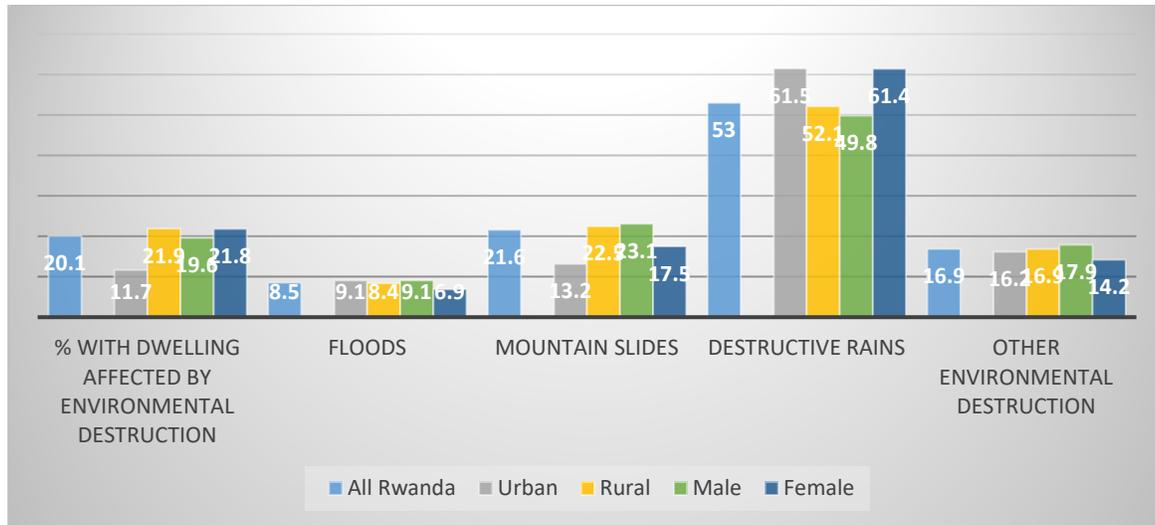
Primary data findings highlight women's limited mobility outside their homes, unpaid care work/household chores, and power relations within the households. In fact, in the case of hunger/famine in the households or community, women and children are the most affected, because men can move away from home in search of food or money and can come back home even after one or two months, as indicated by the CTA (2014). The above is confirmed by the results from the EICV 4 as per figure 16.

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<sup>20</sup>NEPAD, Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture Support Programme (GCCASP)-Rwanda, September 2014

<sup>21</sup> Government of Rwanda. 2018. Gender Profile in the Energy Sector. Available at [http://www.gmo.gov.rw/fileadmin/user\\_upload/profiles/new/Gender%20Profile%20in%20Energy%20Sector.pdf](http://www.gmo.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/profiles/new/Gender%20Profile%20in%20Energy%20Sector.pdf)

Figure 14. Percentage of households with dwelling affected by environmental destruction per location



**Source:** EICV4. Base population: percentage of households with dwellings affected by environmental destruction

Women’s heavy household workload including childcare does not allow them to go out of home in these circumstances. They mostly work in the vicinity of their homes. In this situation, men continue to be considered as the breadwinner and engine of the household, while women are caregivers, which makes women more economically dependent and vulnerable to any economic shock, including climate-induced shocks. Therefore, women remain more vulnerable both in droughts and even during the heavy rain seasons and flooding periods.

Climate change has been outlined in the EDPRS II as a crosscutting issue that should be mainstreamed across all strategic plans to ensure equitable and inclusive development, which also is environmentally sustainable. The National Gender Policy Strategic Plan 2016-2020<sup>22</sup> includes among other objectives the government’s priorities for environmental protection. IT advances this priority by promoting equal participation of men and women in environmental management, through increasing awareness of men and women heads of households on the benefits of radical and progressive terracing for erosion control, and encouraging them to participate in related works It also stresses increasing the use of biogas for both male- and female-headed households, especially in rural areas.

<sup>22</sup>MIGEPROF, National Gender Policy Strategic Plan 2016-2020, April 2016

## CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS

Rwanda has made great efforts to promote economic inclusiveness with special focus on traditionally excluded groups including women. This gender analysis report provided an overview of key policies, legislations and institutional strategies to promote women empowerment and gender equality. It also presented key selected statistics and indicators to highlight progress in economic development and empowerment but also identified prevailing gender gaps. An important finding is that women make up a disproportionate percentage of workers in the informal sector including as domestic workers in subsistence farming systems or seasonal workers. However, while women constitute 66% of the agricultural work force, only 19.7% of women are paid for their labor and lack access income-earning opportunities. Cultural expectations continue to affect perceptions of appropriate roles and responsibilities of men and women whereby men are perceived as breadwinners and providers for their families which restricts women's economic opportunity/autonomy.

The study also focused on understanding the conditions for accessing and controlling productive resources such as access to land (use and ownership rights), agricultural inputs, technology and markets, financial services, education and health; and identified key barriers that hindered women's access and opportunities for economic development. Important hindering factors are lack of land ownership (as productive resource itself but also as barrier to access credit), lack of information and training, lack of involvement in decision-making, but also lack of experience and models that demonstrate gender-relevant opportunities for transformation and change. Women's coping mechanisms to climate change are further limited due to high poverty, low literacy rates, limited access to extension services and different cultural norms, traditional roles, and power relations between men and women. Women are also more affected by threats to hunger/famine due to prolonged drought, as they provide resources for their children first and because men are more mobile in the search of food or income.

Women are key players in the agricultural sector and their livelihoods are highly dependent on agricultural outputs and access to sustainable energy resources. The project provides important entry points for addressing identified gender gaps and barriers of women farmers and women-headed households and also for improving their ability to benefit from agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. The findings of the study in terms of barriers and constraints as well as needs and priorities of women and men should be fully taken on board in the detailed design of the project. Therefore the following recommendations are made:

- Ensure that women farmer are provided equal opportunities for training on climate resilient agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry techniques)
- Identify and promote women entrepreneurs as role models in activities around local enterprise development, e.g. in the context of managing trees nurseries, nursery for fodder trees, value chains etc.

- Support women and strengthen female small-holder groups to become a more active and recognized actor in natural resources management (e.g. in the context of woodlots and tree plantations, district forests concessions etc.)
- Provide opportunities and build capacity of women leaders, lead farmers, farmer trainers and female government extension staff
- Train women farmers, farmer groups and cooperatives on organizational and financial management to enable access to financing including through mobilization of savings;
- Improve women access to credit from the supply site (e.g. by improving financial products of microfinance institutions)
- Strengthen women involvement in decision making on site selection and management of water infrastructure provided by the project (water tanks, rainwater harvesting etc.)
- Promote access to sustainable energy sources for household consumption, in particular for women-headed households and poorest households
- Ensure women inclusion in central and district level planning and management decisions on agriculture, livestock and forestry

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## **GENDER ACTION PLAN ( GAP) <sup>1</sup>**

### **1. Integrating a Gender Perspective into Project Activities**

The project preparation phase has already provided a first opportunity to study the socio-economic conditions of men and women in Rwanda and in the project area, the relationships between men and women, the different roles, rights, needs and causes of vulnerability as well as opportunities of women and men, boys and girls in the context of this project. The results of this analysis has been documented in the Gender Analysis (see Annex 8). This analysis has shaped project development by providing high-level entry points for the project for promoting gender equality, addressing specific constraints or access and rights issues women face in relation to natural resource management but also opportunities for the project to build on capacities and knowledge within communities/ households. The project aims at being gender-sensitive and to effectively contribute to reducing gender gaps in terms of climate change-induced social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.

It is important to understand that the selection of sites and the detailed design of the field interventions (referred to as sub-projects) will take place during the inception phase of the project. Once the actual sites for the field interventions are defined, the project team will drill deeper in the analysis of gender relevant differences and opportunities. This will happen as part of the rapid social baseline analysis planned for each selected site and involve in-depth consultations and focus group discussions with local communities and other relevant stakeholders and through dedicated and separate consultation of women groups and individuals. Applying such a gender-lens will be critical for designing the field interventions to ensure they are gender-responsive and, wherever possible, gender-transformative, and that opportunities for the promotion of gender equality are sought, that women and men have equal access to project services and benefits and that unintended negative impacts are avoided. The latter is the focus of the ESMS screening of the sub-projects which will be done once the sub-projects have been identified as further elaborated in the ESMF. As explained in the ESMF, the rapid social analysis is included in the toolbox that will be applied by the project in the context of the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) (see output 3.1). As such, it will provide social data that will support the ESMS screening of the sub-projects as well as establishing the social baseline for each site selected for field intervention, including the gender relevant differences and opportunities. The gender specialist (see below) will be involved in the analysis to ensure that it achieves the desired results from a gender perspective.

### **2. Gender Action Plan**

In order to further strengthen gender-sensitivity of project design and provide for gender responsive approaches/solutions to enable acting upon gender gaps identified on the gender analysis and to improve gender equality, a Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed that guides each output of the logframe and planned activities of the project. It will ensure that innovation and opportunities for livelihood improvement and economic development are guided by principles of gender equality. The GAP which is presented on the following pages in a tabled format, establishes specific measures for mainstreaming gender under each output. These measures have been developed to provide an additional layer of detail and complements the project activities described in section E.6 of the Full Proposal by establishing specific

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<sup>1</sup> The GAP has been updated in March 2021

gender elements for those project activities where gender aspects are particularly important. The GAP is a management tool that will be used by the project manager alongside the Full Proposal. To monitor progress with the implementation of these measures, an indicator is formulated for each, together with two targets – one to measure progress at mid-term and a second target to be achieved at project completion. While the majority of the indicators and targets have already been defined, others are to be determined during project implementation (indicated in the table with “TBD”). For each of the measures costs and responsibilities have been defined.

The GAP presented below should be understood as a preliminary Gender Action Plan as it will be revised and fine-tuned once the sites for field interventions have been identified, based on the information resulting from the rapid social analysis and the in-depth consultations with the respective stakeholder groups (men and women) carried out for detailing the on-the-ground project interventions. These consultations will be crucial for validating the Plan’s proposed gender-equality measures, indicators and targets. This will ensure that the targets are meaningful and realistic. It should be highlighted that the steps described above (rapid social assessment, consultations and refinement of the Gender Action Plan) will need to be concluded prior to commencing any physical project activity on the ground.

The indicators and targets presented in the Gender Action Plan will complement the project’s overarching M&E plan in a similar way as the GAP measures amend the project activities. The targets established in the GAP need to be understood as an additional layer of detail and will ensure that progress of implementing the gender measures can be monitored appropriately.

The PMU is the entity with overall responsibility for ensuring gender-sensitive project implementation and the execution of the Gender Action Plan. The ToRs for the Project Director explicitly require experience with gender-differentiated responses in project execution. In addition, a gender specialist will be recruited by IUCN to carry out the above described women stakeholder consultations and further engagement throughout the project and to support monitoring of the M&E gender-disaggregated indicators and targets. The gender specialist will also provide gender-specific training for the relevant executing agencies’ project teams to ensure these are fully versed in gender-sensitivity and how to reflect this in their work packages. This includes being instructed about the GAP and the respective measures, indicators and targets that need to be adhered to when implementing the respective project activities. The gender specialist will also brief all consultants hired by the project on the GAP and how the measures and targets need to be reflected in their work and deliverables.

The full list of tasks of the gender specialist features in the last section of the GAP. This section also shows the break-down of the effort and costs foreseen for the different actions. It is important to understand, though, that the GAP presents the effort of the gender specialist in framing the gender-specific measures, instructing the respective executing entities and in designing or adjusting indicators / targets and ensuring their monitoring. The more fundamental investment in gender mainstreaming is reflected through the actual integration of gender-aspects in project design, hence through the actual project activities. As such the cost column in the below table either indicates “no additional costs” or specifies where the gender specialist provides additional technical support to the executing entity.

The Gender Action Plan will be monitored on an annual basis. The general timeline of the implementation of the gender measures within each output is determined by the overall timetable for project implementation but specific details are determined through the consultations with women stakeholders.

These consultations will also establish the timeline for the gender-specific activities identified in these meetings as well as roles and responsibilities.

Gender-responsive measure will be used to shore up women's and youth's knowledge and capacities to implement climate resilient agroforestry landscape restoration practices. The intervention will follow inclusive support of farmer groups and use proactive and affirmative actions to engage groups composed by at least 30% of women .

	<b>Gender Action Plan - as complement of the Project's Results Framework</b>
<b>Project's Impact Statement</b>	<p>To mainstream gender concerns specifically women issues into climate related policies, strategies, legal and institutional framework to enable women access, participation and contribution for integrated resilience approach that is adaptive and able to support transformation and innovative processes.</p> <p><b>Gender-related aspects:</b></p> <p>Women's coping mechanisms to climate change are still limited due to high poverty, low literacy rates, limited access to extension services and different cultural norms, traditional roles, and power relations between men and women. In the case of hunger/famine due to prolonged drought, women and children are the most affected, because men can move in search of food or money and can come back home even after one or two months. As women are key players in the agricultural sector this project seeks to address the identified gender gaps. Therefore, the project will promote tailored trainings through FFS, which address the specific needs of women (especially rural women) and enable them to be risk informed and adopt resilient agricultural practices to secure food even in drought periods.</p>
<b>Project's Outcome Statement</b>	<p><b>Three major outcomes are being planned:</b></p> <p><i>Outcome 1:</i> Restored landscapes support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in the Eastern Province</p> <p><i>Outcome 2:</i> Farmers and communities have resources and capacity to restore, benefit from, and maintain climate resilient landscapes</p> <p><i>Outcome 3:</i> Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels</p> <p><b>Gender-related aspects:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women farmers are skilled in using climate resilient agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry technique) and silvopastoral techniques</li> <li>2. Women farmers, groups and cooperatives are skilled and knowledgeable on organizational management and finance and apply techniques to increase resilience of selected value chains and to promote investments in climate resilient value chains</li> <li>3. Local and National Institutions and governance promote gender mainstreaming as mechanisms to enhance capacities to implement adaptation strategies and manage climate change</li> </ol>

Project Activities/sub-activities <sup>2</sup>	Gender mainstreaming measures within each output	Indicator	Target mid-term	Final Target	Costs <sup>3</sup>	Responsible institution
<b>Component 1. Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province</b>						
<b>Output 1.1 Diversified agroforestry packages scaled-up</b>						
1.1.2: Train 160 farmers groups on agroforestry techniques and establish 160 MoUs with local authorities	Train women farmer in climate resilient agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry techniques)	% of women trained in climate resilient agricultural practices (compared to total number of farmers trained)	At least 30% by YR3	At least 50% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RFA
		% of female-headed households (FHH) trained in climate resilient techniques and in techniques that improve their productivity (compared to total number of farmers trained; possible adjustment once # FHH confirmed as baseline)	At least 5% by YR3	At least 10% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RFA
	Train women in agricultural techniques that improve productivity; to produce agricultural products aimed at the market; and in post-harvest techniques, especially preservation, so that they can sell in times of scarcity.	% of women, including FHH, trained in agricultural techniques that improve their productivity (compared to total number of farmers trained)	At least 30% by YR3	At least 50% by YR6	No additional costs	ICRAF RFA
1.1.3: Establish and sustain one agroforestry/fruit trees nursery in each of the 100 sub-areas of intervention	Identify and promote women entrepreneurs and/or FFS women groups to manage the agroforestry/fruit trees nurseries	% of nurseries managed by women entrepreneurs and/or FFS women groups (compared to the total number of nurseries supported by the project)	At least 30% by YR3	At least 50% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN RFA
	Provide training and technical assistance in tree seedling production, nursery management and fruits grafting	% of women accessing and benefiting from technical assistance (compared to total number of beneficiaries reached)	At least 30% by YR3	At least 50% by YR6	no additional costs	RFA ICRAF

<sup>2</sup> This column present those project activities where gender aspects are particular important and where specific gender elements have been identified that need to be considered during the project implementation. The numbering of the activities follows the numbering applied in the Full Proposal in Section E.6. 3 digit numbering refers to activities and 4 digit numbering to sub-activities.

<sup>3</sup> Where the activity is supported with explicit input from the gender specialist, this is indicated with GS (budgeted at the bottom of the GAP)

		% of FFH accessing and benefiting from technical assistance (compared to total number of farmers reached; possible adjustment once # FHH confirmed as baseline)	At least 5% by YR3	At least 10% by YR6	no additional costs	RFA ICRAF
<b>Output 1.2. Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services</b>						
1.2.3.3 Establish an MoU for each small-holder group to engage in private FMUs management	Establish an MoU for small-holder groups (with at least 30% of key roles assumed by women) to engage in private FMUs management according to approved SFMPs and support them	% of MoUs signed with woodlot owners groups with at least 30% of key roles assumed by women (compared to the overall number of MOUs signed)	At least 20% by YR3	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN
<b>Output 1.3 Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands</b>						
1.3.2.4 Training on tree and forage nurseries set-up, management, planting material distribution and enterprise development	Act. 1.3.2.4 Train women on nursery management for fodder trees and multiplication of grass forages for wider distribution and local enterprise development	% of women who receive training (compared to total number of actors trained)	At least 20% by mid YR2	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RFA
		% of FHH who receive training (compared to total number of actors trained; possible adjustment once # female headed HH confirmed as baseline)	At least 5% by mid YR2	At least 10% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RFA
1.3.4.2 Training 30 farmers on mixing fodder tree leaves and grasses for improved animal nutrition	Identify women as farmer promoters on improved fodder technologies and provide/disseminate agroforestry fodder trees, improved grasses and herbaceous legumes to improve grazing land and build resilience of degraded lands	% of women who act as farmer promoters and receive fodder trees, improved grasses etc for improving grazing land (compared to total number of promoters trained)	At least 30% by mid YR3	At least 50% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF
1.3.4.1 Training 30 leader farmers (ToTs) on management of trees (harvesting tree leaves for feeding	Enhance the capacity of women lead farmers (train the trainers) from local communities on management grazing lands for climate resilient pasture productivity.	% of women who receive training in management of grazing land (compared to total number of actors trained)	At least 20% by mid YR2	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RFA

the cows, pruning, thinning) for improving milk and meat productivity						
1.3.5.4 Organize and training 15 livestock communities for water infrastructure management (water through, rainwater harvesting and water use)	Building capacity of women within livestock communities who benefit from water infrastructure provided by the project (water tanks and water troughs) on water infrastructure management (water through, rainwater harvesting and water use)	% of women, including FHH benefitting from training session on water infrastructure management (compared to total number of beneficiaries)	At least 20% by YR3	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICRAF RFA
1.3.6 Conduct twice per year capacity building workshops for 30 leaders farmers, 7 government extension staff, 7 church leaders and 7 local authorities in charge of development in 7 districts	Build capacity of women leaders farmers, women government extension staff, women church leaders and women local authorities in charge of development in 7 districts (activity 1.3.6)	% of women attending training session (compared to total number of participants)	At least 30% by mid YR1	At least 50% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RFA
1.3.6.5 Develop extension materials (Training manuals, posters and leaflets) and involve media for information dissemination through radio, TV and newsletters	Promote awareness campaigns on women's rights (including GBV) that target women, men, including local leaders and source of influence to promote the enforcement of such rights as well as establish partnerships with other ongoing relevant local networks and CBOs <sup>4</sup> with experience in Gender and GBV issues.	# of awareness campaigns promoted and informative leaflets (key information of GBV services available in each community to seek support in a safe way) produced to enforce women's rights. # of partnership established with existing local networks and CBOs on promotion of women rights.	At least 1 in each target district by YR2	At least 3 in each target district by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RFA

<sup>4</sup> CBOs – Community Based Organizations

<b>Output 1.4 Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands</b>						
1.4.1.2 Establish 210 river/lake shorelines and roadside Community Vigilance Committee (CVC) and sign participatory management MoUs	Promote the involvement of women in river/lake shorelines and roadside Community Vigilance Committee (CVC)	% of women as active members of river/lake shorelines and roadside Community Vigilance Committee (average figure of all river/lake shorelines and roadside CVC)	At least 20% by YR3	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	RWFA
	Promote the involvement of women in buffer zone's Community Vigilance Committee linked with nursery establishment initiatives and silvopastoralism practices.	% of women as active members of buffer zone's Community Vigilance Committee (average figure of all buffer zone's CVC)	At least 20% by YR2	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	RWFA
1.4.3.2 Provide technical support and additional required equipment/tools to nurseries for specific tree seedling production	Increase skill and knowledge to local nurseries including women in production of selected climate resilient multipurpose trees/shrub seedlings	% of women as active members in local nurseries benefitting from technical support	At least 30% by YR2	At least 50% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RWFA
<b>Output 1.5 Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption</b>						
1.5.1 Conduct a large scale and intensive awareness campaign across the Eastern Province on ICS and cooking fuel solutions and opportunities	Promote access to improved cookstoves for poorest households	Number of rural households having access to subsidized cook stoves	20,000 rural HH by YR2	100,000 rural Households by YR6	no additional costs	ENABEL IUCN
1.5.2.2 Subsidize dissemination of improved cookstoves for poorest households	Ensure female-headed households access to improved cook stoves	Number of FFH receiving improved cookstoves (baseline # FHH to be confirmed)	4,000 female-headed HH by YR2	20,000 female-headed HH by YR6	no additional costs	ENABEL IUCN
<b>Component 2. Farmers and communities have resources and capacity to restore, benefit from, and maintain climate resilient landscapes</b>						

<b>Output 2.1 Farmers' groups strengthened to adopt climate resilient land use practices with access to market and finances</b>						
2.1.1.3. Formalization of new groups and cooperatives	Promote women membership in farmers groups/ cooperatives and women taking on key management roles (aim: at least 30% of key roles assumed by women)	% of farmer groups or cooperatives meeting the criteria of at least 30% of key roles assumed by women supported by the project in their formalization (compared to the total number of farmer groups and cooperatives supported)	20% by YR2	40% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN
2.1.3 Capacity enhancement programme for farmer groups and cooperatives (FFPOs)	Train women farmer groups and cooperatives on organizational and financial management	% of women-led cooperatives/ farmer groups' members trained (compared to total number of training participants)	At least 20% by YR2	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICRAF
	Train women members in farmer groups and cooperatives on organizational and financial management	% of women participating in training (compared to total number of training participants)	At least 20% by YR2	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	
<b>Output 2.2 Enhanced climate resilience of agricultural value chains and commodities</b>						
2.2.1.1 establishment of seed enterprises	Mobilize women to establish tree seed enterprises (production of seedlings)	% of women-led tree seed enterprises (compared to total number of enterprises established)	At least 20% by YR4	At least 30% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICRAF
2.2.2: Bee product value chain development	Mobilize women to establish beekeeping cooperatives	% of women-led beekeeping cooperatives (compared to total number of beekeeping cooperatives established)	At least 20% by YR4	At least 30% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF IUCN
2.2.3: Fodder value chain development	Involving women in establishment of livestock feed enterprises (harvesting, package and selling during the dry season)	% of women-led livestock feed enterprises (compared to total number of enterprises established)	At least 20% by YR4	At least 30% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICRAF
2.2.3.1 Establishment of livestock feed enterprises and storage areas	Promote women employment in livestock feed enterprises	% of women employees in livestock feed enterprises established / promoted by the project (compared to total employment)	At least 20% by YR3	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	

2.2.6. Trade fairs and business roundtables connecting farmers with other value chains actors for marketing products based on climate-resilient land use	Promote women involvement in trade fairs (representing an enterprise) and business roundtables	% of women involved in trade fairs representing an enterprise (compared to total number of participants)	At least 20% by YR4	At least 30% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF
		% of women involved in business roundtables	At least 20% by YR4	At least 30% by YR6	no additional costs	
2.2.7 ICT supported climate risk, market information and knowledge products for climate resilience in value chains	Ensure that women benefit from the ICT supported climate risk, market information and knowledge products for climate resilience in value chains	Qualitative indicator	methodology TBD	methodology TBD	no additional costs	IUCN
<b>Output 2.3 Enhanced financial inclusion and investments in climate resilient value chains</b>						
2.3.1.1 Financial education and introduction to financial services	Build capacity of women farmers in financial services and in mobilization of savings to service their businesses	% of women participants	At least 20% by YR2	At least 30% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICCO
2.3.3.2 Design products and services	Support microfinance institutions (MFIs) in gender-sensitive design of the financial products provided for the selected value chains	Number of MFIs supported	1 by YR2	3 by YR6	no additional costs	ICCO
2.3.4: Supporting MFI to design and pilot test financial products for the selected value chains	Evaluate effectiveness of financial products in serving the needs of women entrepreneurs	Qualitative indicator	methodology TBD	methodology TBD	GS	
<b>Component 3. Strengthened enabling environment to effectively plan, manage and monitor climate adaptation outcomes from improved land use at national and decentralized levels</b>						
<b>Output 3.1 Mainstreamed gender-responsive climate resilience for coordination cross-sectoral planning &amp; community landscape restoration plans developed</b>						
3.1.1 Organize and facilitate 10 multi-stakeholder	Promote women participation in multi-stakeholder workshops	% of women attending the multi-stakeholder workshop	At least 30% by YR1	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN

workshops to identify and integrate climate resilience metrics into 35 (7 district*5years) annual district development strategies and performance contracts	to identify and integrate climate resilience metrics into annual district development strategies and performance contracts					
3.1.3 Deliver 5 training sessions at central and district level, to enhance capacities for funding mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions	Ensure women participation in the training sessions delivered to technical staff including agriculture, livestock and forestry extension agents and planners at central and district level on funding mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions	% of women staff participants	At least 30% by YR1	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICRAF
3.1.4 Provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of a cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting mechanism for climate resilient actions	Ensure women participation in the sectoral teams of technical staff benefiting from technical assistance on landscape restoration planners and managers in collaboration with communities	% of women technicians benefitting from technical assistance	At least 30% by YR1	At least 50% by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICRAF
3.1.7 Train 28 staff in the district authorities and provide technical assistance for the	Ensure women participation in the training and technical assistance provided for the assistance for the preparation of landscape restoration plans	% of women benefitting from training and technical assistance	At least 30% by YR1	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RWFA

preparation of 7 landscape restoration plans with climate resilience protocols / technical packages at the district level	Identify gender focal point in each team tasked with the preparation of landscape restoration plans	one gender focal point in each team	1/team	n/a	GS	ICRAF RWFA
<b>Output 3.2 Enhanced and coordinated knowledge and information systems for decision and negotiation support</b>						
3.2.2 Organize 4 trainings for 18 staff (14 from districts, 1 from RAB, 1 from RFA, 1 from RLMUA and 1 from Meteo-Rwanda) on managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects	Ensure women participation in training sessions for technical staff on managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects (14 staff from districts, 1 from RAB, 1 from RWFA, 1 from RLMUA and 1 from Meteo-Rwanda)	% of women participants	At least 30% by YR1	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RWFA
<b>Output 3.3 Seed and seedling supply systems enhanced to provide diverse climate adapted species and varieties</b>						
3.3.4 Conduct 12 trainings for six multi-agency working groups on seed-seedlings and climate adaptation	Ensure women participation in training sessions delivered for multi-agency working groups on seed-seedlings and climate adaptation	% of women included in the multi-agency working group	At least 30% by YR3	At least 40% by YR6	no additional costs	ICRAF RWFA
<b>Output 3.4 Evidence from best practices generated and disseminated</b>						
3.4.2 Produce 2 publications on the role of agroforestry systems for food security and building socio-economic resilience of local communities.	Support women researchers to produce or co-author publications on the role of agroforestry systems and on food security and socio-economic resilience of local communities	Number of publications produced or co-authored by women scientist	2 by YR4	3 by YR6	no additional costs	IUCN ICRAF

3.4.3.2 Prepare inventory on the efficient ICS best adapted to raw material availability and user appreciation in the Eastern Province	Ensure gender-sensitivity of knowledge materials on ICS and other knowledge and research materials	Qualitative indicator	methodology TBD	methodology TBD	GS	ICRAF IUCN
3.4.5.1 Agroforestry monitoring capacity enhanced	Ensure gender-sensitivity of the agroforestry monitoring system	Qualitative indicator	methodology TBD	methodology TBD	GS	ENABEL
<b>Gender mainstreaming measures – overarching (not related to outputs)</b>		<b>Cost description and timing</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Unit Costs – US\$</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total</b>
Training of staff EE		Gender Specialist, Year 1 (inception phase)	Person day	100	30	3,000
Instruct and monitor consultants on requirements for ensuring gender-sensitivity of services and deliverables		Gender Specialist, Year 1 - 6	Person day	100	60	6,000
Provide targeted support for the implementation of project activities as indicated in GAP		Gender Specialist, Year 1 - 6	Person day	100	450	45,000
Support the rapid social analysis (RSA) with focus on gender-specific consultation		Gender Specialist, Year 1	Person day	100	100	10,000
Refine gender baseline in the target sites (e.g. # of female-headed HH, of women led farmer groups/ cooperatives etc)		Gender Specialist, Year 1	Person day	100	50	5,000
Revise GAP based on RSA: fine-tuning indicators and targets		Gender Specialist, Year 1	Person day	100	50	5,000
Develop methodology for qualitative indicators		Gender Specialist, Year 1	Person day	100	50	5,000
Support data collection for M&E incl. stakeholder consultations		Gender Specialist, Year 1 -Year 6	Person day	100	340	34,000
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>113,000</b>

# Access Restriction Mitigation Process Framework

## Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Purpose of the Access Restriction Mitigation Process Framework

1. This Access Restriction Mitigation Process Framework (PF) was prepared to provide a governing framework as well as guidance for the process of preparation and implementation of Action Plans to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions (AR Action Plans) for subprojects causing adverse impacts on land users due to restrictions on access to resources and land use<sup>1</sup> under the Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA) Project (the Project) in Rwanda. The PF and AR Action Plans aim to ensure adequate, fair and timely mitigation of the impacts of access restrictions (AR) on the livelihoods of economically displaced persons. The Project may involve several subprojects with outputs and activities which may necessitate AR with moderate livelihood impacts, in order to help restore degraded landscapes.
2. The Project will select subprojects in various geographical locations and design their specific project interventions only during its implementation phase, and consequently at the project preparation stage it is not known under which subprojects and project activities access restrictions may be imposed. AR Action Plans for subprojects with AR will therefore need to be prepared once the selection of subprojects and screening for potential AR impacts have been accomplished.
3. Accordingly, the preparation of a Process Framework to guide the preparation of AR Action Plans is required by the Environmental and Social Policy of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the project donor, and the Environmental and Social Management System of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Accredited Entity (AE) of the Project.
4. The PF analyzes the applicable legal and policy framework and defines a Project Access Restriction Policy with eligibility criteria and entitlements for displaced project affected persons (PAPs). It sets out procedures for planning and implementation of AR Action Plans for subprojects, including subproject screening, social impact assessment, stakeholder engagement (consultation, participation, disclosure and grievance redress), provision of mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting, as well as the institutional and financial arrangements for access restrictions.
5. This PF was prepared by IUCN and is endorsed by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) through the Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA). The Executing Entities (EE) of the project, RFA, ENABEL and IUCN-Rwanda, will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of AR Action Plans for subprojects involving AR.
6. This PF complies with the applicable laws of Rwanda, as well as the Environmental and Social Policy of GCF and the Environmental and Social Management System of IUCN. In accordance with the IUCN's ESMS Principle on the Precedence of the Most Stringent Standard, the most stringent standard is given precedence i.e., the safeguard requirements providing stronger protection to project affected persons will prevail.
7. The PF is an integral component of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the TREPA Project, and the AR Action Plans for subprojects with AR impacts will form part of the Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

### 1.2. Project Background

8. Rwanda and especially its Eastern Province are affected by
  - vulnerability to climate change impacts on natural resource dependent sectors and communities due to increased frequency and intensity of droughts, floods, and landslides,
  - increasing landscape degradation due to non-sustainable land use practices and climate change impacts, and
  - a high incidence of poverty, especially among the rural population, which simultaneously is intensified by the impacts of climate change and land degradation, and further exacerbates the

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<sup>1</sup> "Restrictions on land use" refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones. (World Bank, EBRD and Inter-American Development Bank Environmental and Social Policies)

degradation of landscapes, due to a lack of means and resources enabling sustainable land use practices and livelihoods.

9. In response to these climate change threats, the Project aims at the promotion and adoption of integrated adaptation measures by local land users and other stakeholders in order to enhance the resilience of the landscapes in the Eastern Province, which will sustain agricultural production and enable sustainable growth in the region in a manner that reduces poverty, increases resilience and achieves food security.

10. The **objective** of TREPA is to achieve a paradigm shift in land management practices in Rwanda’s Eastern Province from landscapes that are degraded, fragile and unable to sustain livelihoods in the face of climate change to restored ecosystems and landscapes through building community resilience to enhance livelihoods, food and water security of the most vulnerable rural population.

11. This objective will be achieved through the accomplishment of the **outcomes** and **outputs** indicated under Table 1.

**Table 1: Project Outcomes and Outputs**

Project Outcomes	Project Outputs
Outcome 1: Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province	Output 1.1. Diversified agroforestry packages scaled-up (EE: RFA)
	Output 1.2. Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services (EE: Enabel)
	Output 1.3 Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands (EE: RFA)
	Output 1.4 Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands (EE: RFA)
	Output 1.5 Clean and efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption (EE: Enabel)
Outcome 2: Agricultural markets and value chains are climate resilient and reinforce climate resilient agro-ecological systems	Output 2.1 Farmers’ groups strengthened to adopt climate resilient land use practices with access to market and finances (EE: IUCN)
	Output 2.2 Enhanced climate resilience of agricultural value chains and commodities (EE: IUCN)
	Output 2.3 Enhanced financial inclusion and investments in climate resilient value chains (EE: IUCN)
Outcome 3: Local and National institutions and governance mechanisms are with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change	Output 3.1 Strengthened gender-responsive climate resilience for coordinated cross-sectoral planning & community landscape restoration plans developed (EE: IUCN)
	Output 3.2 Enhanced and coordinated knowledge and information systems for decision and negotiation support (EE: IUCN)
	Output 3.3 Seed and seedling supply systems enhanced to provide diverse climate adapted species and varieties (EE: RFA)
	Output 3.4: Evidence from best practices generated and disseminated (EE: RFA)

12. The Project will focus on the Eastern Province (Figure 1)<sup>2</sup>, which is the most vulnerable and drought exposed region of Rwanda.<sup>3</sup> The province covers seven districts namely: Bugesera, Rwamagana, Ngoma, Kirehe, Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare and an area of 9,813 km<sup>2</sup> (20% of country’s territory). It is characterized by savannah, swamp, and montane ecosystems, as well as pastures and farmland. The Akagera National Park is located on the eastern boundary of the province, neighboring Tanzania. The Eastern Province is the most populated in Rwanda with an estimated population of 3,051,454 or 24% of the total population, which was estimated at 12,663,116 in 2020.<sup>4</sup> One third or 37% of the population of the Eastern

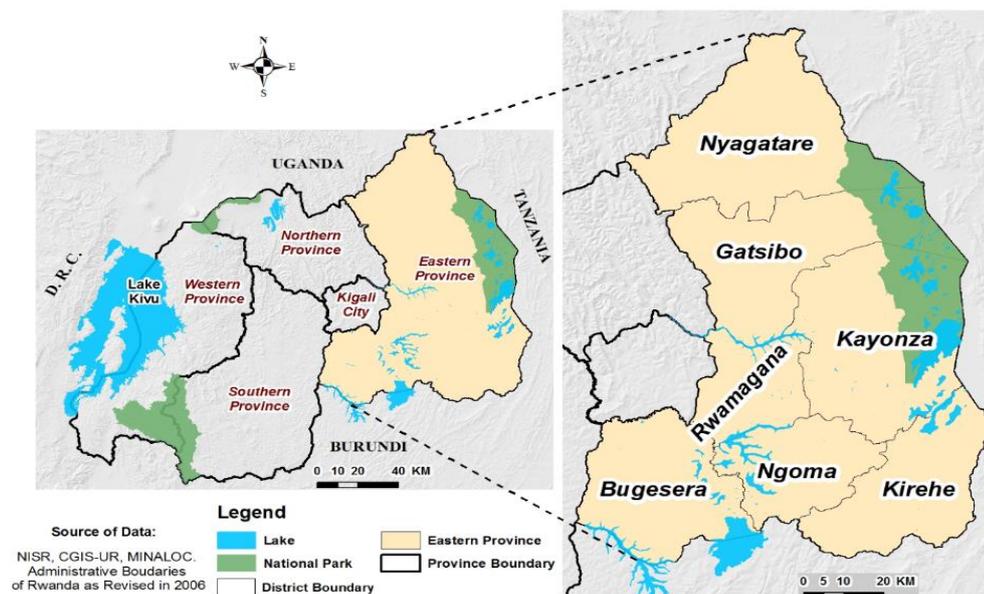
<sup>2</sup> Selection of the Eastern Province is based on the following criteria: (1) contribution of the region to agricultural production and food security; (2) high social and ecological vulnerability to climate change; (3) very high exposure to climate risks such as droughts; (4) high poverty and malnutrition levels; and (5) high levels of land degradation.

<sup>3</sup> REMA, 2015. Baseline Climate Change Vulnerability Index for Rwanda. Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Kigali, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Projection based on National Institute of Statistics for Rwanda, 2014.

Province lives in poverty and 15% in extreme poverty. Table 2 provides an overview of the province’s population and ecosystems.

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



**Table 2. Population and Ecosystems in the Eastern Province of Rwanda**

District	Population	Ecosystems
Ngoma	396,086	The Eastern Plateau (1200-1500m 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 and forest plantations. It rains between 950-1050 mm/year.
Gatsibo	509,049	
Rwamagana	368,498	
Nyagatare	547,649	Eastern Savannah (below 900m altitude) comprises farmlands, pasturelands, numerous wetlands and semi-arid ecosystems, where the prevalent natural plant species are thorny shrubs and trees, especially Acacia spp. and herbaceous plants characteristic of dry lands.
Kayonza	404,584	
Kirehe	400,130	
Bugesera	425,459	Bugesera (900-1200 m altitude) is an area whose colonization by humans is relatively recent and was largely covered by natural forests. It is characterized by arid and semi-arid areas, numerous lakes and swamps that cover an estimated 10,635 ha.

## 2. Scope of Impacts from Access Restrictions

13. As indicated above, the Project will select subprojects, design their specific project interventions and screen for potential AR impacts only during its implementation phase, once restoration plans for the seven districts of the Eastern Province have been developed and the respective subproject sites have been identified. Consequently, at the project preparation stage it is not yet known under which subprojects and project activities access restrictions may be imposed, how many persons may be affected and what type of impacts may occur. Therefore, only the more likely outcome, outputs, and activities which may cause potential AR impacts under a subproject can be tentatively indicated.

14. The planned restoration of (i) degraded District and State-owned tree plantations, and of (ii) protected sensitive ecosystems and erosion prone areas, including lake and river shoreline and roadside plantations and the buffer zone of the Akagera National Park, may require the restriction of access to resources and land

use or the strengthening of the enforcement of existing restrictions to allow for the regeneration of existing vegetation and the growth of planted seedlings.

15. However, it is likely that some of these sites are sought by **vulnerable people** to gather natural resources for livelihood purposes. As shown above, 37% of the population in the Eastern Province live in poverty and 15% in extreme poverty and it is considered likely that due to extreme poverty, resources gathered from forests and other sensitive ecosystems constitute an important part of vulnerable persons' livelihood assets. As the duration of restrictions may range between 2 to 3 years for forage, 3-5 years for fruits and up to 20 years for wood, impacts on vulnerable groups might be considerable, as these often display low adaptive capacity and lack alternative means and resources.

16. Among the resources and livelihood activities most likely to be affected by AR in protected areas are gathering and/or cutting of firewood, timber, rocks and sand for construction, medicinal plants, fruits, bamboo, honey, and food plants, as well as hunting and grazing. These can be used for home consumption and/or sale, as well as ritual practices including weddings, funerals and religious events.

17. Table 3 indicates potential access restriction impacts due to outputs and activities under **Outcome 1**. Impacts due to the imposition of AR under Outcomes 2 and 3 are not expected due to the nature of these activities, which do not involve material interventions on land and within ecosystems but constitute activities enabling the restoration of landscapes and transformation of land use practices under Outcome 1.

**Table 3: Potential Access Restriction Impacts under Outcome 1 (Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province)**

Outputs and activities	Potential risks and impacts	Significance of impact			Specification
		Likelihood <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude <sup>6</sup>	Significance <sup>7</sup>	
Output 1.2: Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services					
Activity 1.2.1: Restore 700 ha of degraded District owned tree plantations and provide technical assistance for their sustainable management	Economic displacement <sup>8</sup> of vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on timber and non-timber resources	3	2	Moderate	District owned forests do not allow unlicensed individual land users to harvest wood or other natural resources. However, as these forests are often poorly managed due to lack of staff and funding, non-titled land and resource uses, especially by poor and vulnerable households, are common and can lead to overuse and degradation.
Activity 1.2.2 Restore, in collaboration with RFA and Districts, an area of very degraded State-owned tree plantations and in long-term concession of 10,000 ha of State Forest Management Units and connect them to private market investors	Economic displacement of vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on timber and non-timber resources	2	1	Low	The Forest Management Units (FMUs) are either organized as cooperatives composed of smallholders who individually own very small plots or are private companies; joining forces as a cooperative allows them to better access markets and to handle larger purchasing orders, including from government (e.g., electricity poles, etc.). While this activity is designed to strengthen smallholders and as such creates social benefits, economic displacement of other groups, such as vulnerable land users who depend on forest resources for fuel wood or other livelihood needs, is possible.

<sup>5</sup> Likelihood: unlikely (1), possible (2), likely (3), almost certain (4)

<sup>6</sup> Magnitude: minor (1), medium (2), major (3)

<sup>7</sup> Significance of an impacts is a result of magnitude and likelihood as indicated in the risk matrix

<sup>8</sup> Loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood

Outputs and activities	Potential risks and impacts	Significance of impact			Specification
		Likelihood <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude <sup>6</sup>	Significance <sup>7</sup>	
1.2.3 Restoration, in collaboration with smallholders, of an area of 6,545 ha of very degraded private tree plantations and their sustainable management under private FMUs according to approved SFMPs	Economic displacement of vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on timber and non-timber resources	2	1	Low	The risk is considered possible but not likely as people participating in these restoration measures need to make a commitment for land restoration. Also, the selection of sites is organized as a fair process guided by transparent criteria
Output 1.3. Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangelands					
Activity 1.3.3 Purchase and disseminate agroforestry fodder trees, improved grasses and herbaceous legumes to improve grazing land and build resilience of degraded lands	Risk of economic displacement of vulnerable resource users other than pastoralists whose livelihoods depend on biomass resources from rangelands.	1	1	Low	Access of non-pastoralist resource users may be restricted temporarily, to protect regeneration and enhancement of rangelands.
Output 1.4: Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands					
Activity 1.4.1 Restore 700 ha of lake/river shorelines and 700 km roadside through tree/shrub planting and participatory management	Economic displacement of vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on biomass resources from roadside and lake/river plantations	2	1-2	Low	Harvesting of wood or other natural resources in roadside and lake and river plantations is not permitted. However, unlicensed land and water resource use, especially by poor and vulnerable households, may occur but requires restrictions to ensure the regeneration of respective landscapes.
1.4.2 Restore and protect 400 ha of Akagera Buffer zone through tree/shrub planting and implementation of participatory silvopastoral plan	Economic displacement of vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on biomass resources from buffer zones	2-3	2	Moderate	This potential risk will vary between specific sites. The buffer zone is severely degraded because of unlicensed non-titled land use, including the harvesting of forest products, and due to a lack of regulation and law enforcement.

18. While not all the outputs and activities listed under Table 3 entail the same likelihood or level of significance of AR impacts, it must be noted that all project interventions aiming at the restoration of landscapes and transformation of land use practices have the potential to cause access restrictions with adverse impacts on livelihoods of project affected persons. Accordingly, **all subprojects** involving restoration of landscapes under **Outcome 1** will need to be **screened** for potential access restrictions on current land users in these landscapes.

19. The project does not include activities that require involuntary land acquisition and resettlement. The project also expressly excludes any physical displacement<sup>9</sup> due to access restriction, including of non-titled settlers who have established residential dwellings in protected areas without recognized land use rights.

20. This PF only focuses on access restrictions and associated impacts that are triggered by the project. This, however, includes not only new restrictions established under the project but also the strengthening of

<sup>9</sup> Relocation or loss of shelter

the enforcement of existing restrictions and regulations that were not effectively enforced prior to the project.

21. The PF also does not address impacts from restrictions related to the Akagera National Park which are put in place or enforced by authorities outside the scope of the project.

### **3. Legal and Policy Framework for Access Restrictions**

22. This Process Framework aims to comply with the applicable laws of Rwanda, as well as the Environmental and Social Policy of GCF and the Environmental and Social Management System of IUCN. This section of the PF summarizes the key legal and policy provisions pertaining to land use and tenurial rights as well as restriction of access to resources and land use. In accordance with the IUCN's ESMS Principle on the Precedence of the Most Stringent Standard, the most stringent standards will be applied under the Project's access restriction policy.

#### **3.1. Rwanda Legal and Regulatory Framework**

23. With Rwanda's National Land Policy of 2004 and the Organic law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda (repealing Organic Land Law No 08/2005 of 14/7/2005) the country is transitioning its land tenure system from traditional customary laws to a system of land ownership by the state and private legal persons.

24. Traditional customary laws, although varying between regions and local social groups, were generally based on tribal lineage chiefs allocating land to their descendants, or on kings and warrior or hill chiefs maintaining patron-client relations with their subjects which involved the exchange of tribute for access to grazing and agricultural land. In principle, customary law recognized land use rights through three modes of acquisition: (i) inheritance in the male line, (ii) bestowal by a chief, in return for tribute, and (iii) by clearing new land to which no chief had laid claim; thus, recognizing both collective and individual ownership. The colonial era and post-independence period codified private property or possession rights of land occupied by individuals (under either customary or written law) and state property of unoccupied land. Nevertheless, the simultaneous and at time conflicting practices of traditional laws and codified law have persisted.<sup>10</sup>

25. Owing to land scarcity and related conflicts the modern state of Rwanda has endeavored to establish a system of private ownership under written law and of state ownership, based on the 2004 National Land Policy, the 2005/2013 Land Law and a widespread Land Tenure Regularization Program, seeking to replace subsistence farming based on customary land tenure by a fully monetized, commercial agricultural sector.<sup>11</sup> The Land Law thus provides for freehold ownership of land as well as long term leasehold of state land by individuals in order to establish security of tenure and incentivize investments in productive land use.

26. State ownership of land is divided into two categories, (i) state land in the public domain, including lakes and rivers and their shores, natural forests, national parks, protected swamps and national roads and their boundaries; and (ii) state land in the private domain, including vacant lands, lands returned to or confiscated by the state, lands acquired through purchase, donation or expropriation for a public purpose, as well as unprotected swamps and state-owned forests. For protected areas and national parks, the 2004 National Land Policy provides for special measures and regulations, including the encouragement of the involvement of neighboring communities in the conservation of protected areas through creation and strengthening of structures for community management. The Law N°33/2010 of 24/09/2010 provides for the establishment of the Akagera National Park and its boundaries, as well as of a buffer zone and an economic development zone in which regulated human activities may be permitted.

27. There are no specific provisions in the respective land and forest laws that grant local community members general use rights over land owned by the state and its resources, such as degraded District and State-owned tree plantations, and protected sensitive ecosystems and erosion prone areas, including lake and river shoreline and roadside plantations and the buffer zone of the Akagera National Park, which are targeted for restoration of their landscapes under the Project. Activities not explicitly permitted and

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<sup>10</sup> M. Reintsma, 1981. Land Tenure in Rwanda. AID Rwanda. Brown, Michael and Ailey Kaiser Hughes, 2017. Is Land Tenure "Secure Enough" in Rural Rwanda? Chemonics International.

<sup>11</sup> Brown et al, 2017

regulated by state authorities are considered illegal and prohibited, as under Article 26 of the 2013 Law Determining the Management and Utilization of Forests in Rwanda. Regulated use of the lands concerned may be granted by state authorities under established management plans or on an ad hoc basis. For example, the 2013 Forest Law allows for the reservation of land for crops and livestock and planting of agroforestry trees under Article 17. Article 37 provides for the transfer of District Forests to individuals and its regulated use, and Articles 40 and 42 permit the transfer of management rights for State or District Forests to individuals, companies, cooperatives and NGOs, among others, based on formal agreements. Under Chapter VII licensing of specified forest use activities, including for the collection and sale of forest products, is permitted. However, under Article 23 harvesting of forests and collection of forest products may be suspended for regeneration and conservation purposes.

28. Thus, collection of fallen branches and dead wood for firewood, collection of fruits and other food plants, or the harvesting of specified amounts of timber for construction of local homes and other buildings, as well as for the commercial sale of timber and other forest products may be permitted by officials of the respective authorities, often on the initiative of local leaders.

29. However, provisions stipulating the payment of compensation for the loss of access rights are not stated under the respective laws, in particular not in the case of unauthorized land use.

30. The Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest governs involuntary land acquisition and resettlement but makes no provisions for involuntary restriction of access to resources and land use. The expropriation law is not applied under the Project, which does not entail involuntary land acquisition and resettlement.

### 3.2. IUCN and GCF Standards

31. Safeguard requirements for the management of restrictions on access to resources and land use are provided in the Environmental and Social Policy of the Green Climate Fund and the Environmental and Social Management System of IUCN. GCF has adopted the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) as interim standards, which address AR under Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (PS 5). IUCN has formulated the Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions under its ESMS.

32. This section focuses primarily on the safeguard requirements for access restriction of both GCF and IUCN, as the Project does not entail involuntary land acquisition and resettlement. The requirements of the respective standards of GCF and IUCN are similar in their substance and will be presented concurrently. Relevant differences will be pointed out as appropriate.

33. Both standards cover **physical displacement** (relocation or loss of shelter) and **economic displacement** (loss of assets or **access to assets** that leads to **loss of income sources or other means of livelihood**) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or **restrictions on land use**.

34. They apply the **mitigation hierarchy** requiring projects to avoid and minimize displacement to the maximum extent possible by exploring alternative project designs. The avoidance of forced evictions is mandated. Unavoidable AR impacts are to be minimized and **mitigated** by providing compensation of lost assets at replacement cost and by restoring and improving the livelihoods and standard of living of displaced persons. In case of physical displacement, the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure is required. AR activities need to be carried out with appropriate **disclosure of information, consultation**, and the **informed participation** of those affected. IUCN requires the free, prior and informed consent (**FPIC**) of persons or communities affected by restriction of access.

35. IFC PS 5 identifies within its scope of application (i) project situations where involuntary restrictions on land use and access to natural resources cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or recognizable usage rights, as well as (ii) restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.

36. While IFC PS 5 indicates its applicability to AR for communities with traditional or recognizable usage rights as well as for communal property, it also refers to a range of natural resources without specifying the

property status of their resource users. It moreover notes that affected persons frequently do not have formal ownership rights. Furthermore, PS 5 classifies persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use, i.e., non-titled PAPs, among project affected persons eligible for mitigation of impacts, in addition to persons with formal legal rights or legally recognizable claims to land or assets.

37. IUCN's standard indicates as within the scope of its application (i) the restriction of access to and/or use of natural resources and to areas of occupation or use, as well as (ii) changes in the use and management regimes of natural resources, without specifying limitations based on the property status of the affected land and resource users. It states nevertheless that all losses must be considered as legitimate for compensation, including those based on customary and non-legal tenure and resource use regimes, but excludes those that involve illegal activity.

38. The general requirements of the standards applicable to AR include the following:

- Establishment of the applicability of the performance standard through the environmental and social risks and impacts identification process (IFC/GCF) or ESMS screening (IUCN).
- Involvement of affected communities through **stakeholder engagement**, including information disclosure, consultation, participation and a grievance mechanism, during the assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of AR under a project.
- **Census and social impact assessment** to provide baseline information, assess AR impacts on displaced persons and to determine their eligibility for mitigation measures.
- Special attention to the needs of and issues affecting **poor** and **vulnerable** people and groups, including gender-differentiated vulnerabilities.
- Preparation of **action plans** for the mitigation of AR impacts, which indicate the eligibility and entitlements of PAPs to mitigation measures, identify development opportunities, and develop a resettlement budget and schedule.
- Responsibility of the project for the **cost** of implementation of action plans.
- Preparation of **process frameworks** for the mitigation of AR impacts, which guide the preparation and implementation of action plans in cases where the exact nature and magnitude of impacts is not known during the project development stage.
- Compensation of losses at **replacement cost** (value) i.e., the amount necessary to replace the lost assets or lost access to assets, based on market value plus transaction costs or an estimate of the value of goods and services generated by the lost assets.
- Land based compensation for displaced persons with **land-based livelihoods**.
- Provision of **mitigation** measures **before displacement**.
- Provision of appropriate **project benefits**.
- Establishment of procedures for **monitoring** and **evaluation** of the implementation of mitigation plans.
- **Disclosure** and **approval** of action plans and frameworks for the mitigation of AR impacts by GCF and IUCN.

39. In the case of **economic displacement** action plans establish the eligibility and entitlements displaced persons to ensure the restoration and improvement of their **livelihoods**, including

- Compensation at replacement cost or value of lost land and other assets of persons with formal legal rights or claims to land,
- Compensation at replacement cost or value of lost assets **other than land** of persons **without** formal legal **rights** or **claims** to land, and

- Provision of opportunities to **improve**, or at least **restore**, their means of **income-earning capacity**, production levels, and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected.

40. For persons affected by project-related **restriction of access** mitigation measures are provided to either allow **continued access** to affected resources or access to **alternative resources** with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. In cases where access to the same or alternative resources are not feasible, culturally appropriate **alternative income earning opportunities** may be provided, such as credit facilities, training, cash, or employment opportunities facilitating livelihood restoration with equivalent livelihood-earning potential.

41. In the case of **physical displacement** action plans establish the eligibility and entitlements of displaced persons to ensure compensation of lost assets through replacement housing of equal or higher value with security of tenure or cash compensation at full replacement cost, as well as adequate relocation assistance, excluding the compensation of land for persons without formal legal rights or claims to land. Displaced persons without titles or claims to land need to be provided with adequate housing with security of tenure so that they can resettle legally without having to face the risk of forced eviction.

42. To prevent opportunistic encroachment in the project area, the project or a relevant government authority establishes and makes public a **cut-off date** for eligibility.

### 3.3. Gap Analysis

43. The preceding analysis indicates the absence of a general legal and policy framework in Rwanda for the restriction of access to resources and land use and for the assessment and mitigation of related adverse social impacts. By contrast GCF/IFC and IUCN have established safeguard standards to protect the livelihoods of displaced persons and involve these in the establishment of restrictions, the mitigation of impacts, and the management of protected landscapes and resources. Although community participation in the management of resources in protected areas or other state lands is permitted under Rwandan law, there is no comparable system for the management of the impacts of AR on the livelihoods of especially vulnerable resources users. Accordingly, in the TREPA Project the imposition of AR will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the GCF and IUCN environmental and social safeguard standards.

44. The above analysis also points out the weakness of traditional customary land rights systems and land use practices under Rwanda's contemporary legal and regulatory system. However, poor and vulnerable rural communities and households facing poverty and extreme poverty frequently depend on the continued but frequently unlicensed accessibility of open resources owned by the state, given their limited means of livelihood generation. Resources gathered or land used for grazing and crop cultivation in the sites targeted by the project (District and State-owned tree plantations, lake and river shoreline and roadside plantations and the buffer zone of the Akagera National Park) often represent critical natural resource assets for resource- and land-poor people and are a fundamental component of their livelihood strategies, both as basis for subsistence and for gaining income by small-scale commercialization.

45. The Project will therefore pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups displaced by AR, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons whose land use practices may not be protected under national legislation. PAPs experiencing the loss of access to unlicensed resource uses will therefore be eligible for the mitigation of AR related impacts, in accordance with the IFC/GCF provision recognizing persons without formal legal rights or claims to land as eligible for compensation at replacement cost or value of lost assets other than land.

46. The project does not include activities that require involuntary land acquisition and resettlement. The project also expressly excludes any physical displacement due to access restriction, including of non-titled settlers who have established residential dwellings in protected areas without recognized land use rights.

47. Accordingly, to safeguard persons affected by AR and especially vulnerable communities, and to mitigate the impacts of AR on them, the project will implement the following access restriction policy.

#### **4. Project Access Restriction Policy**

48. In accordance with the IUCN's ESMS Principle on the Precedence of the Most Stringent Standard, the safeguard requirements providing the strongest protection to project affected persons will prevail, and therefore the Project adopts this Project Access Restriction Policy for the restriction of access to resource and land use.

49. This Project AR Policy will be implemented and complied with by each subproject under the TREPA Project which imposes restriction of access to resources and land use and/or strengthens the enforcement of existing restrictions. The AR Project Policy will be included in each AR Action Plan.

##### **Screening**

- Each prospective subproject under the Project will be screened to assess whether Access Restrictions will be required to manage its landscape restoration activities and thereby trigger the requirements for the preparation and implementation of an Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions.

##### **AR Planning**

- Each subproject which imposes AR will prepare a comprehensive Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions.
- Each Draft and Final AR Action Plan will be submitted to IUCN for review and approval, endorsed by the RFA, and disclosed on the IUCN and RFA websites.
- In the case of unanticipated AR impacts noted after AR Action Plan finalization and approval, Updated AR Action Plans will be prepared, reviewed, approved and disclosed as well.
- The Project and its subprojects will avoid, minimize or mitigate AR impacts causing economic and/or physical displacement as defined in the applicable safeguard standards of GCF/IFC and IUCN.

##### **Stakeholder Engagement**

- All PAPs affected by AR and the stakeholder engagement activities relevant to AR will be included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed about the planned access restrictions as well as their mitigation and given an opportunity to participate in the planning of AR in an accessible, understandable and culturally appropriate form. AR and mitigation measures will be negotiated with the PAPs and their free, prior and informed consent will be obtained before the imposition of agreed measures.
- Draft AR Action Plans, including drafts of updated AR Action Plans, will be disclosed to PAPs for review and comments. The approved final AR Action Plans will be disclosed to the PAPs as well. All stakeholder engagement activities will be documented in the draft, final and updated AR Action Plans.
- A grievance redress mechanism with representation of relevant stakeholders will be established at the time of project inception, will be accessible to persons displaced by AR and will endeavor to resolve their grievances promptly and transparently.

##### **Vulnerable Project Affected Persons**

- Vulnerable households and the specific AR impacts on their livelihoods will be identified in the census and socio-economic survey for each subproject and indicated in each AR Action Plan. The inclusion of displaced vulnerable persons in consultations and the planning of measures for the rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihoods will be ensured, to safeguard against impoverishment and to reduce their vulnerability.

## Assessment of AR Impacts

- A comprehensive social impact assessment (SIA) of all persons displaced by AR, an inventory of their lost resources and assets, a limited socio-economic baseline survey, and an assessment of the economic value of lost assets and incomes will be carried out.
- On the basis of the assessment of actual AR impacts under a subproject, the SIA will be used to determine which specific provisions for eligibility and entitlements under the Project AR Policy will be triggered and are applicable.

## Eligibility

- All persons displaced by access restrictions imposed and/or enforced under the project, including those with and without formally recognized land use or ownership rights, who use or occupy restricted land and its resources before the cut-off date, will be eligible for mitigation of adverse impacts, including compensation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of whether the impacts are permanent or temporary, full or partial. Non-titled PAPs without legally recognizable claims to land will be eligible for all mitigation measures.
- An eligibility cut-off date will be declared and widely publicized on the date of commencement of the social impact assessment for each subproject which requires AR, to ensure the exclusion of opportunistic encroachment from eligibility for mitigation measures.

## Entitlements

- Compensation of the loss of livelihoods due to the loss of access to resource assets will be done at replacement value, either through mutually agreed continued and regulated access to affected resources, or access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. In cases where access to the same or alternative resources are not feasible, culturally appropriate alternative income earning opportunities may be provided, including employment opportunities, training, credit facilities, or cash compensation to facilitate livelihood restoration with equivalent livelihood-earning potential.
- In case of the loss of land or structures due to AR, these will be replaced with assets of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost, calculated at fair market value plus transaction costs, including interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the PAPs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age. Non-titled PAPs without legally recognizable claims to land will be eligible for all mitigation measures, except for the compensation of the loss of land.
- Relocated displaced people, if any, will receive secure tenure to replacement land, better housing, transitional support and access to available civic infrastructure and services.
- For all persons displaced by AR full access to the development benefits under the Project will be ensured. The landscape restoration and land use improvement activities aiming at sustainable resource use and conservation under each subproject constitute a key mitigation mechanism for the impact of AR and all PAPs will therefore be included in the community resource management activities as well as measures for individual project beneficiaries.
- All agreed mitigation measures must be provided and/or in place<sup>12</sup> before access restrictions become effective.

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<sup>12</sup> Some mitigation measures will require longer implementation periods, such as regulated access to resources under restoration or project employment, training and small enterprise development supported by micro-credit. For these, all eligible PAPs need to be identified and registered and the commitment of the Project and the relevant authorities to provide access to agreed mitigation needs to be formally guaranteed. Cash compensation and assistance will be provided before the date of effectiveness of access restrictions.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

- The effectiveness of the implementation of the AR Action Plan for each subproject and the impacts of its measures on the livelihoods of the displaced persons will be monitored during and evaluated after AR Action Plan implementation.

## Conditions for subproject approval

- For each subproject, a Draft AR Action Plan will be submitted to IUCN for review and comments. Upon revision and final review, the Final AR Action Plan will be approved and disclosed. The approval and disclosure of the implementation-ready Final AR Action Plan of a subproject is a precondition for the ESMS clearance of the subproject and for the commencement of the implementation of the AR Action Plan.
- The full implementation of the Final AR Action Plan in the meaning indicated above under entitlements (all agreed mitigation measures must be provided and/or in place) is a precondition for the declaration of the date of effectiveness of access restrictions and the commencement of restoration measures under subproject activities causing AR impacts.
- The project progress and evaluation reports will include the assessment of the implementation of all AR Action Plans throughout the project cycle.

## 5. Institutional Arrangements for the Management of Access Restrictions

50. The roles and responsibilities for the planning, implementation and supervision of AR under the Project are vested with a number of institutional actors as outlined below. Furthermore, the capacity building activities for AR related institutional actors are defined.

### 5.1. Institutional actors

51. The focal Ministry for the project will be the Ministry of Environment (MoE) through Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA). The project will be implemented by the Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA), IUCN Rwanda Country Office and Enabel (former Belgian Technical Cooperation) as the Executing Entities (EE). The project has also pre-identified service providers for various outputs, including the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), ICCO Cooperation and the World Vision Rwanda Office. All of these organizations will assume responsibilities for various project outcomes and outputs, including outputs under Outcome 1: Restored landscapes that support climate resilient agro-ecological systems and livelihoods in Eastern Province, which is the most likely to cause AR related impacts.

52. As an Accredited Entity, **IUCN** will oversee the project implementation and be accountable to GCF. IUCN will be responsible for ensuring that the relevant standards are adhered to, including for procurement, finance, reporting and monitoring, and environmental and social safeguards. The AE functions will be undertaken jointly by programmes hosted at IUCN Headquarters (GEF & GCF Coordination Unit, Global Finance Unit, Global Forest Programme) and the Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESARO). The IUCN Global ESMS Coordinator will assume AR Action Plan review and approval, as well as monitoring and supervision functions and support training on social safeguards.

53. **RFA** will be responsible for the implementation of project activities undertaken in the country by different units in the Forestry Department of RFA at the central level, and by the Agricultural and Natural Resource Unit, Forestry and Natural Resources and Forestry Extension Offices at district level under **Output 1.1**: Diversified agroforestry packages scaled-up (together with ICRAF and IUCN Rwanda); **Output 1.3**: Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages to restore degraded rangeland (together with ICRAF); and **Output 1.4**: Protective restoration measures are scaled up to climate-proof fragile, ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands. The Project Management Unit (**PMU**) will be established under the RFA.

54. The **Enabel Rwanda** office contributes experience with the implementation of various forest restoration projects in the Eastern Province of Rwanda, including the implementation of a sustainable woodlot management plan. The organization will be responsible for **Output 1.2**: Woodlots and tree plantations are rehabilitated and sustainably managed for productive and ecological services; and **Output 1.5**: Clean and

efficient cooking energy technologies promoted through support to private sector and communities to transition/reduce biomass fuel consumption.

55. The key roles and responsibilities for the management of access restrictions are indicated in Table 4.

**Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities for the Management of Access Restrictions**

Institutional Actors	Responsibilities
Lead Executing Entity Social Safeguard Consultant	Preparation and implementation of Action Plans to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the specific outputs the respective EE is responsible for cause AR impacts under a particular subproject.</li> <li>• If several outputs with different responsible EEs under a subproject cause AR impacts, their Lead EEs will collaborate as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Social Safeguard Consultant IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer IUCN Regional ESMS Officer	Ensure the compliant implementation of the Process Framework Support the preparation and implementation of Action Plans to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions
IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer	Screening to assess need for Access Restrictions Review and revision of AR Action Plans
IUCN Global ESMS Coordinator IUCN Regional ESMS Officer	Review, revision, approval and disclosure of AR Action Plans
IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer and Field staff of the responsible EEs	Social Impact Assessment
Social Safeguard Consultant IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer IUCN Regional ESMS Officer IUCN Global ESMS Coordinator	Capacity building training of EE and Service Providers staff on the preparation and implementation of AR Action Plans
Social Safeguard Consultant	Evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the AR Action Plans

## 5.2. Capacity building

56. The staff of the Executing Entities and of the Service Providers involved in the implementation of subprojects throughout the Project will participate in training workshops on social safeguards for the restriction of access to resource and land use. The training will consist of two modules.

57. The first module will provide all project staff working in both the field and the regional and national offices with a general overview of the policy and legal requirements for AR under the Project and of the provisions of the Process Framework.

58. The second module will provide designated project staff directly involved in the preparation and implementation of Action Plans to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions with detailed guidance through classroom and field-based training. The training will be carried out in the context of the first subproject identified to require the imposition of access restrictions in order to ensure hands-on and on the job instruction and experience. Instruments for the assessment of AR impacts, including formats for the questionnaires of the participatory appraisal and census, as well as for the inventories of PAPs and lost assets, will be developed and refined in the context of the training.

59. The training concept may require the use of an alternative mode of instruction if conditions due to the global COVID-19 health emergency prevent field-based training and international travel.

## 6. Stakeholder Engagement

60. Meaningful stakeholder engagement (SE) is a critical tool to facilitate the successful implementation of the Project and its subprojects and plays a central role in the management of social impacts caused by the restriction of access to resources and land use.

61. SE under each subproject will be commensurate with the level and magnitude of AE impacts. It is involved in

- Screening of subprojects for AR impacts,
- Assessment of all AR impacts and identification of PAPs,
- Establishment and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, and
- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject AR Action Plans.

62. SE for the management of access restrictions involves

- **Consultation** of all PAPs under a subproject,
- **Disclosure** of all relevant information on AR and its mitigation, including draft and final AR Action Plans for subprojects imposing AR, as indicated in the Project AR Policy under SE in Section 4,
- **Participation** of PAPs in the negotiation of and decisions on all mitigation measures, as well as the provision of mitigation measures, and
- Establishment of a **Grievance Mechanism**

63. In compliance with the requirement for **FPIC**, the implementation of all project measures with access restrictions and their mitigation will be negotiated with the PAPs and their consent will be obtained in order to go ahead with the planned project measures.

64. The key methodologies for SE are consistent with standard participatory appraisal practices (see section 7).

- **Focus group discussions** and **key informant interviews** with various subsections of the persons displaced by AR (according to gender, socio-economic status, vulnerability, types of livelihood activities, etc.) and other relevant project stakeholders for in-depth discussions and the negotiation of AR and mitigation measures and during their implementation
- **Plenary meetings** with all persons displaced by AR, segregated by gender and other social variables if relevant, and other relevant project stakeholders to (i) provide relevant information and disclose the results of groups consultations and negotiations, as well as Draft and Final AR Action Plans; (ii) receive feedback and address PAPs concerns during planning and implementation of AR; and (iii) discuss, obtain and confirm FPIC with measures for AR and the mitigation of their impacts,
- **Participatory resource mapping** to identify resource use practices and their locations, and **field visits** with **transect walks** in the landscapes and ecosystems under restrictions to observe and discuss in-depth the PAPs' resource use practices, their locations, and adverse impacts of AR.

65. All SE communication will be undertaken in an accessible, understandable and culturally appropriate form.

66. All stakeholder engagement activities will be documented in the Draft, Final and Updated AR Action Plans, where documentary evidence, such as attendance records and photographs of SE events will be annexed.

67. The PAPs will be requested to form **PAP committees** under each subproject to facilitate internal discussion as well as representation and communication of the PAPs with project staff and local authorities. The PAP Committee of each subproject will designate a representative who will participate in the Project Grievance Mechanism at the local level, including the submission and resolution of complaints.

68. The Project-wide **Grievance Mechanism** (GM) will receive and document all complaints and concerns of project affected persons, including those concerning AR, and pursue their prompt and fair resolution. The

project wide GM requires the participation of project staff and other relevant officials with adequate understanding of the management of access restriction and sufficient authority to resolve respective grievances. The resolution of grievances at the local level is most practical and cost-effective and therefore preferred, but complaints not resolved within a reasonable span of time can be elevated to the next level.

69. The **GM** will be organized as a **three-stages** process involving the project affected persons with the

1. the Local Executing Entity concerned,
2. the PMU within RFA, and
3. the Project Complaints Management System established at IUCN headquarters.

70. Any community, organisation, project stakeholder or affected group (consisting of two or more individuals) who believes that they may be negatively affected by an Executing Entity's failure to comply with the requirements of the AR Action Plans for their subproject, the Project AR Policy and Process Framework, or the GCF and IUCN Environmental and Social Policies and Standards, may submit a complaint.

71. The PAPs will be fully informed about the grievance mechanism and their right to seek resolution of complaints.<sup>13</sup>

## **7. Assessment of Impacts from Access Restrictions (SIA)**

72. The ESMF requires that every subproject will be screened for potential adverse social and environmental impacts using the standard ESMS Questionnaire which, among others, queries potential impacts related to IUCN's ESMS Standards, including the standard on involuntary resettlement and access restrictions. Once screening confirms that a subproject causes access restriction, the preparation of an AR Action Plan, is required.

73. The Project and its subprojects will avoid and minimize AR impacts causing economic and/or physical displacement to the extent possible, without compromising its conservation objectives. Unavoidable AR impacts are required to be mitigated. Therefore, for each subproject the impacts of AR need to be fully identified, including a full inventory of affected resources and their uses and of the affected land users, to ensure that all of these are appropriately and fairly compensated in accordance with the Project AR Policy and the applicable GCF and IUCN safeguard policies.

74. This section discusses the requirements for the assessment of impacts from access restrictions on displaced project affected persons and outlines the key methodologies used. The social impact assessment (SIA) will be aligned with the general baseline surveys and appraisal in each of the subproject sites stipulated in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for TREPA.

75. The identification of impacts due to AR requires a considerate approach to the resource users whose livelihoods will be affected. Given the potentially sensitive nature of their resource uses in protected and restricted landscapes due to the absence of formal use rights, conventional quantitative survey methods may not be suitable, at least in the initial phase of the social impact assessment (SIA). Therefore, participatory appraisal methods will be used at first to establish rapport with the affected communities, and gain an in-depth understanding of PAPs' resource uses and the impact of AR.

76. As early as possible, the participatory appraisal will confirm whether the proposed access restrictions under the subproject would cause any impacts on land users in the subproject communities or not. In the case of a confirmed absence of impacts the assessment need not proceed to the census. Instead, the project staff will prepare a due diligence report documenting the participatory appraisal activities undertaken and confirming the absence of impacts due to access restrictions. The due diligence report will be submitted to IUCN and its findings reported in the next project progress report.

77. It must however be noted that AR impacts mitigated by the proposed project measures do constitute AR impacts in need of full assessment and mitigation as determined under an AR Action Plan. Thereby, the subproject can ensure that all impacted PAPs will be guaranteed the provision of project benefits as

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<sup>13</sup> Further guidance on SE and GM is available in the respective IUCN Guidance Notes available at [www.iucn.org/esms](http://www.iucn.org/esms).

mitigation entitlements. In such cases the subproject will proceed with the impact assessment, including the census, and the preparation of the AR Action Plan.

78. Once the project staff responsible for the SIA has confirmed impacts, established rapport and developed a thorough understanding of the ground situation, a census with a limited socio-economic survey can be undertaken with every household affected by AR.

79. In each subproject the responsible Executing Entity will **publicly notify** an **eligibility cut-off date** at the beginning of the SIA and notify the PAPs about the LAR impact of the project.

80. If a need for access restrictions has been noted through subproject screening the responsible project staff as indicated in section 5.1. will initiate activities for the preparation of an Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions.

### **7.1. Participatory appraisal**

81. As stated above, the sensitive nature of non-titled resource use by mainly poor and vulnerable households and communities requires simultaneous rapport building and an in-depth assessment of AR impacts through participatory appraisal methods, to gain familiarity with the context and develop trust. Therefore, it needs to be ensured that the consultations are designed in a way that people feel safe and that they are assured that specific information obtained from and/or about individuals would not be disclosed, will not be used for any form of coercion and that analysis and documentation for public disclosure would only use anonymized data. The use of participatory appraisal methods for impact assessment is consistent with and overlaps with the stakeholder engagement approach indicated in section 6.

82. The assessment of AR impacts will focus on establishing the level and magnitude of impacts taking into account the following factors:

- Nature or type of the impact: What natural resource assets are affected and how?
- Purpose of resource use: Are the resources used for subsistence or commercial use?
- Persons affected: Who is affected? Are men and women, poor and vulnerable or well-off persons, or majority and minority groups affected differently?
- Duration of the impact: are access restriction short-term, medium-term, long-term, or permanent?
- Severity of the impact: do the resources losses constitute a large or small proportion of the livelihood assets used and incomes derived by the affected person, household and community (taking into account the duration of impacts)?

83. The participatory appraisal will combine several assessment methods. It is critical to allow for sufficient time to cover all selected activities, all affected person and groups, and all restricted locations or sites. The timing and pacing of activities will have to take into account people's obligations and schedules to pursue their livelihood activities and other commitments. Establishment of rapport and trust and gaining access to knowledge cannot be rushed and require patience and respectful communication with the PAPs. The exercise is very much about listening and learning from the PAPs about their lives, activities, problems and concerns by the persons carrying out the assessment, and not about telling the affected persons what to do and think. During the SIA, the project staff needs to suspend preconceived notions and assumptions and be open to new insights and understanding before suggesting and negotiating how to resolve problems and mitigate impacts.

84. The following approaches and methods to participatory appraisal can be used:

85. **Key informant interviews** are used to discuss a topic in-depth with identified key persons who have extensive knowledge about a community or particular sub-groups, or who have positions of authority, trust and influence. Examples include religious leaders, chiefs, successful farmers, and traditional leaders. Responses can be triangulated with other sources of information. Key persons are also often opinion leaders in their communities or even regions and may be able to help generate support by and the cooperation of the PAPs.

86. **Focus group discussions** (FGDs) provide opportunities for detailed discussion with a small group of selected participants. Groups can be formed with the participation of a heterogeneous group or by focusing on a homogeneous group. The latter is in particular useful for situations where cultural norms do not allow certain groups to speak up (e.g., the poor and vulnerable PAPs, women or marginalized groups) or to focus on specific issues of a certain affected group (e.g., farmers, fishermen/women, youth etc.). It is more likely that sensitive issues around resource use, the legality of access, livelihoods, well-being, health or issues of marginalization are raised in a smaller group. FGDs should have a clear format using an open-ended questionnaire, so that the facilitator of the discussion can keep the discussion on track and the participants can expand on topics and raise their own. Documenting the questions asked will also allow the team to repeat the FGDs over time to monitor how perspectives may be shifting. However, due to sensitivity of issues around unlicensed use of resources, formal recording of discussions may need to be avoided.

87. **Participatory mapping** exercises can be used to identify AR impacts and to develop AR Action Plans. The most common mapping exercises include resource mapping combined with seasonal calendars or poverty and vulnerability mapping combined with wealth ranking. Through these exercises the location of resources in restricted areas and the residences of different social groups are plotted with differently colored markers on large paper or with various differently colored materials, such as sand and wood, on the floor of a meeting venue. The preparation of the maps leads to detailed discussions on the matters of concern, such as resource use, the composition of ecosystems and livelihood systems, the AR impacts on these systems, differential impacts on the poor and vulnerable or alternative arrangements for resource use. Mapping should be accompanied by developing seasonal calendars for resource uses to understand the timing of respective livelihood activities.

88. **Field visits with transect walks** in the landscapes and ecosystems under planned restrictions help the project staff to observe and discuss resource use practices, their locations, and the potential adverse impacts of AR, and to gain an in-depth understanding in situ. It is important to undertake these walks with the various resource users as well as trusted key informants and to ensure that all affected areas and locations are covered. Seasonal changes may need to be considered and walks repeated over time. At minimum it needs to be inquired how the ecosystems and livelihood systems concerned are changing throughout the seasons and how they have changed over time, in particular considering the potential impacts of climate change. Repetition of specific walks will need to be used to assess possible mitigation measures in the same or alternative sections of the subproject landscapes. Photographic and videographic documentation of critical issues and sites should be undertaken during the walks, keeping in mind the possible concerns of resource users about their anonymity.

89. The **findings of the participatory appraisal** with affected local stakeholders and community members will be **documented** in the AR Action Plans for the subprojects for each site visited and discussed, including

- The number and types of PAPs,
- Locations visited and observed,
- Records of mapping exercises,
- Inventories of affected resources and assets and their uses and by affected persons,
- Records of issues discussed and proposed solutions including possible mitigation measures, and
- Evidence of participation, including signed minutes or records of participation and photographs or videos, with the appropriate caveat about anonymity if requested or required.

90. The project staff responsible for the SIA will provide a concise narrative description and analysis of the findings of the participatory appraisal for each site under the subproject planned to go under restrictions. The narrative analysis can be supported and illustrated by a descriptive table for the main variables assessed, including

- the types of resource accessed,
- the use of the resource,
- the types of resource users,

- its significance for the resource users' livelihoods,
- the impact on the resource users' livelihoods, including, the duration of the impact due to restrictions, and the severity of the impact in terms of its likelihood and magnitude.

91. The sample in Table 5 includes potential impacts that may be expected from AR in the subproject areas, based on the findings of the Project's feasibility study.

92. Geographic maps and satellite imagery of the restricted areas, overlaid with information on AR related impacts, will be included among the documentation of the SIA as well.

93. The types of resources users potentially affected by AR in the subproject areas would likely be predominantly PAPs without formally recognized land use or ownership rights. A smaller group of APs may be expected to have no formal legal rights to land but can make claims to land and use rights that are recognized or recognizable under the national laws, such as persons with licenses for resources uses issued by government agencies. It is not expected that access restrictions would affect person or legal entities owning private land or land leased from the government.

94. Among the potential PAPs the following groups may be expected.

- Returning refugees or people affected by competing claims from returnees: Rwanda has seen the return of multiple waves of refugees (typically small-scale farmers) in the past. For example, two thirds of the land area of the Akagera National Park was allotted to refugees and demobilized soldiers. Some returnees on the other hand found that their original land had been allocated to settlers under the Land Tenure Regularization Program resulting in competing claims for land and temporary or long-term landlessness.
- Pastoralist herders: The Eastern Province includes semi-arid land occupied by pastoralists. Restriction of access to grazing land might affect transhumant communities, and competition for water and pastures due to the increasing length of droughts may increase pressure on range lands.
- People owning very small plots: Even with land registration, registered land parcels might be too small to sustain a household and provide for sufficient resources.

95. Landless people: The Land Tenure Regularization Program provided an opportunity to all Rwandan citizen to register land acquired through customary or written law. While the process has been judged as an inclusive process, there may be vulnerable groups who were not able to file their land claims during the formal registration process. These may therefore be landless and highly dependent on open land and forest resources owned by the state.

## **7.2. Census of persons affected by access restrictions**

96. The participatory appraisal methods permit an in-depth understanding of resource uses in locations under proposed restrictions and of the impact of these restrictions on livelihoods. However, by using participatory appraisal methods the data generated is based on the observation of the various individuals and groups available for meetings, discussions and walks and can therefore not provide a complete inventory of all resource users and their losses and livelihood impacts. These need to be obtained through a full census including a limited socio-economic survey (SES) of all PAPs affected by AR. The census enumerates all AR-affected households and, if applicable, displaced businesses, using a closed-ended questionnaire querying all relevant variables, including

- Number of displaced households and all their members,
- Types and quantities of all resource assets affected by AR, and their associated property status,
- All income sources (hunting and gathering, herding, agriculture, business, employment etc.) and total monetary and non-monetary income among all household members, and
- All other property of land, buildings and other structures not affected by AR and their associated property status.

**Table 5: Resource Use and Impacts due to Access Restriction at Site XX under project activity 1.x.y.**

Resource accessed and used	Purpose	Legal status of resource use	Resource users	Specification of resource loss	Duration of impact	Significance of impact		
						Likelihood	Likelihood	Likelihood
Fallen branches and dead wood	Fuelwood for energy supply	Unlicensed	20 residents of adjacent village, mainly poor women	40% subsistence 60% sale to local traders Loss of key fuelwood source and main cash income	Medium term until regeneration of remaining forest and maturation of fuelwood plantation	4	4	4
Mahogany trees, mature	Fuelwood for energy supply	Unlicensed	2 residents, male hardware traders from district town	Loss of lucrative additional income source Annual seasonal additional cash income source during dry season		4	4	4
Mahogany trees, mature	Commercial construction timber	Permit by district forest office	3 small scale timber traders in adjacent village	Loss of main cash income source	Long-term, regeneration planting up to 30 years	4	4	4
Medicinal plants	Subsistence use in household and sale at local market	Unlicensed	20 residents of adjacent village, mainly poor women					
Other non-timber forest products (fruits, bamboo, bees, food plants)	Subsistence use in household and sale at local market							
Hunting (meat)	Subsistence use in household and sale at local market							
Grazing of livestock	Subsistence use in household and sale at local market							
Non-timber forest products	Cultural/spiritual practices							
Collection of rock and sand	Construction							
Water resources (if restrictions apply)	Household supply and cultivation of home gardens							

97. In addition, a limited number of socio-economic characteristics of the displaced households, such as ethnicity, gender, age and education of its members, head of household, access to public services, as well as vulnerability in terms of poverty, age, disabilities and gender of household head, will be recorded.

98. The census will also inquire into the compensation preferences and expectations of each displaced household.

99. All data collection and presentation need to be disaggregated by gender and other relevant social characteristics, depending on the social groups of concern.

100. In the AR Action Plan, the findings of the census and SES will be tabulated in aggregate and disaggregated tables for analytical and reporting purposes.

101. Furthermore, for each household individual records with demographic and socio-economic data for the household and an inventory of all losses due to AR will be prepared. This household record will be used in the negotiation and agreement on mitigation measures, the establishment of individual entitlements, and as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation. The individual records will remain project internal and not disclosed in the AR Action Plans.

102. The Social Safeguard Consultant and the IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer will prepare appropriate formats for the questionnaires of the participatory appraisal and the census, as well as for the aggregate and disaggregated inventories and records of PAPs, their lost assets and mitigation entitlements. These will be developed during project inception and refined during the social safeguards training and its initial field assessments in the first subproject under the Project (see Section 5.2).

## 8. Mitigation of Impacts from Access Restrictions

103. **Avoiding impacts** by seeking to exclude locations targeted for restoration which exhibit a high degree of dependency of especially poor and vulnerable resource users on their available resources **may be difficult**, as these sites tend to be overused and thus display a considerable degree of degradation. In order to meet both, the landscape restoration and livelihood support objectives of the project, its design aims to restrict damaging practices while providing ways and means for the improvement of land use practices.

104. **Avoiding impacts** by seeking to omit locations with high dependency of especially poor and vulnerable resource users on their available resources **may be difficult**, as these sites tend to be overused and thus display a considerable degree of degradation. In order to meet both, the landscape restoration and livelihood support objectives of the project, its design aims to restrict damaging practices while providing ways and means for the improvement of land use practices.

105. Therefore, the planned **project benefits** under Outcome 1 will **function as the primary mitigation measures** for the restriction of access and ecologically adverse land use practices. This implies that all persons affected by access restrictions who are identified in the SIA would be eligible for project benefits and be among their primary participants. The key project measures would entail a combination of (i) regulated access to and augmentation of existing resources and their sustainable use, (ii) sustainable use of alternative and economically viable resources or resource locations, and (iii) the reduction of demand on resources. Resource demands that cannot be met through regulated and/or alternative resources would require (iv) alternative means of livelihood generation or (v) subsidizing poor and vulnerable affected persons for the duration of necessary restrictions. Given that the regeneration of the various types of ecosystems and agro-ecosystems involved may take between 2-3 years for forage, 3-5 years for fruits and 10-20 years for wood, temporary restrictions of varying length can be expected.

106. Given these likely scenarios, the subprojects will require detailed planning of potentially complex land use and livelihood systems which involves the consideration of various time factors, both seasonal and over the short- to medium-term future, which can accomplish sustaining the livelihoods of PAPs and the landscape on which they depend.

107. The **community management of resources** is envisioned as a key mechanism for ensuring self-regulated access to and use of resources based on community ownership and an understanding of the positive implications of sustainable resource use. It is critical that **non-titled poor and vulnerable resource users** are fully engaged and entitled to project benefits and mitigation measures, as these would otherwise

undermine strategies that only focus on the titled owners or licensed users of targeted landscapes, because the poor and vulnerable lack alternative means of livelihood generation.

108. It will be of the greatest importance that the participatory stakeholder engagement process aims to collaboratively develop project benefits and mitigation measures that are suitable to the specific sites under each subproject. The PAPs and project staff need to be prepared to think out of the box and creatively “invent” new strategies which can meet the conservation and livelihood objectives and challenges of the Project over the lifetime of each subproject and beyond.

### **8.1. Mitigation measures under the TREPA Project**

109. The following planned project activities provide examples of project benefits which may readily be applied as mitigation measures for access restrictions.

#### **8.1.1. Reduction of fuel wood need through improved cook stoves**

110. The project will promote the dissemination of improved cook stoves (ICS) under Output 1.5 with a target of facilitating access to ICSs for over 100,000 rural households. This will be achieved through testing ICS and support to local manufacturers, by developing and establishing a subsidy and microcredit scheme with local finance institutions and by establishing “cooking fuel and technology” hubs in 14 local main markets in the Eastern Province. By having access to ICS, the benefiting households will be able to significantly reduce their consumption of fuel wood. However, this does not lead to a complete avoidance of the demand for fuelwood as the stoves still require wood. The project will need to assess the remaining dependency on local fuelwood sources and also develop further strategies and measures for alternative and augmented sources of fuelwood. One option is the expected increase in biomass through improved efficiency and yields of existing woodlots managed by community groups, the planned Community Vigilance Committees (CVC) (see below). In addition, agreements with controlled access rights to areas with sufficient sources of dead fuelwood, such as fallen branches and dead trunks, can be negotiated between the respective authorities and CVC members. Again, it would be critical to ensure that poor and vulnerable resource users affected by AR are included in the membership of CVC and participate in training, negotiation and decision making on the new resource use strategies.

#### **8.1.2. Restoration and community management of the Akagera National Park buffer zone**

111. As part of Activity 1.4.2 the project will support the restoration and protection of 400 ha of the Akagera buffer zone. Silvopastoral plans will be developed for the buffer zone and neighboring ranches together with the communities and with support from the TREPA silvopastoral experts and in collaboration with district and sector extension services. These plans will not only establish restoration measures but will also ensure that communities will be able to use the buffer zone for wood and fodder production and for beekeeping. The plans will designate areas in the buffer zone for the production of wood and fodder, define management tasks and responsibilities, as well as modalities for sustainable harvesting of wood and non-wood products. A key element is to establish a fair and transparent benefit sharing mechanism. The process is institutionalized through the establishment of 20 Community Vigilance Committees (CVCs) in the buffer zone which sign MoUs with the forest authorities confirming their commitment to the restoration of these protective plantations and their sustainable management. The MoU-based management plans will be validated in community meetings. The approach of combining restoration with community management through the formation of CVCs has been successfully tested by ENABEL in the other projects in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

112. The buffer zone is currently severely degraded because of illegal harvesting of forest products and due to a lack of law enforcement. Given the current state of degradation, it does not provide many resources to local communities and as such does not offer real incomes to the local population, except for the use of some areas for grazing livestock. Therefore, land use restrictions put in place by the project through agreements with the CVCs may not necessarily cause increased adversity for vulnerable groups in terms of their access to resource assets. On the contrary, by ensuring sustainable management of the buffer zone areas, their situation is expected to improve by replacing the current insufficiency of resources with controlled and sustainable access to resources in the medium and long term. The details of land use, timeframes and benefit sharing modalities will be defined in the respective silvopastoral plans and MoUs. It will be ensured that certain activities such as harvesting of honey and (controlled) grazing can be allowed

immediately, while other land uses will need to be put on hold to ensure restoration and regeneration (e.g. 2-3 years for forage, 3-5 years for fruit trees and 10-20 years for wood). At the same time the transition from resource use without formal rights to community management based on MoUs legalizes a participatory management approach which empowers the participating communities to manage these areas for their own benefit.

### **8.1.3. Direct and induced employment opportunities through reforestation works**

113. The project will provide direct employment opportunities for restoration works on public lands (Akagera buffer zone, lake and river shoreline and roadside plantations and state and district-owned tree plantations) as well as on private lands. The modalities will vary between these land use types, but will include contracting forestry service providers, including local small contractors, who will hire labour from local communities for tree planting (in particular in the buffer zone). The feasibility study has estimated the following employment needs:

- Lake and river shoreline and roadside plantations (Activity 1.4.3.): 700 laborers
- Akagera buffer zone (Activity 1.4.2.): 700 laborers
- Scale-up climate resilient silvopastoral packages (Output 1.3): 1000 laborers
- Restoration of district owned tree plantations (Activity 1.2.1): 308 local small contractors plus 700 laborers (mostly from contractor's families)
- Restoration of State-owned district tree plantation (Activity 1.2.2): 500 permanent staff of 20 contractors plus 10,000 laborers

114. For the restoration of the Akagera buffer zone, as well as the lake and river shoreline and roadside plantations, Community Vigilance Committees (CVCs) will be established as described above. Forestry service providers will be engaged by the Project to ensure the proper seedling preparation and planting. The service providers will hire laborers from among the local communities according to modalities agreed between the communities and the local authorities. Priority will be given to vulnerable groups, including women and people affected by access restrictions. The latter will be determined based on the social impact assessment as discussed in section 7 above.

### **8.1.4. Improvement of private tree plantations**

115. Activity 1.2.3 aims to support smallholders who individually own only very small plots to restore areas of very degraded private tree plantations and to ensure their sustainable management under private Forest Management Units (FMU) according to approved simplified forest management plans (SFMP) and through joined investment and benefit sharing mechanisms. The owners will be supported to establish groups and to develop necessary organizational and technical capacities. The project will assume the main part of the costs for restoration works (plantation) which will be tendered to the forest operators. The FMUs will provide their participants better access to markets and the ability to handle larger purchasing orders, including from government (e.g., electrical poles, etc.). This initiative is expected to lead to productivity enhancements and economic returns that will translate into improved incomes for the participating households and to a reduction of pressure on resources in surrounding areas which may come under land use restrictions.

### **8.1.5. Alternative income opportunities**

116. The interventions under outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 aim to support small holders and households to transition from subsistence farming to surplus production, including improved access to financial services, such as savings, credit and financial literacy, and to increase beneficiaries' productive assets and market opportunities. The project aims to strengthen farmers' groups and cooperatives, and to promote the integration of farmers into existing Farmer Forest Producer Organizations (FFPO) or, where appropriate, form new ones. Markets and value chains, such as bee products, fodder production and tree cops, have been selected as these represent common livelihood activities also practiced by poorer households with limited access to land. In particular, the bee product value chain with activities, such as beekeeping operations and branded honey and wax production, will offer opportunities for landless households.

117. Alternative income opportunities are expected both through employment opportunities provided by the micro-enterprises acting within these value chains or through self-employment and business creation

activities. Micro-enterprises can supplement seasonal agricultural incomes and/or link smallholders to local markets through the sale and exchange of products. For local tree seed enterprises and seedling nurseries the project also provides additional stimulus through its procurement of seedlings.

118. It needs to be emphasized that the possibility of capture of these project benefits by better-off and well-connected sections of the communities in the subproject areas needs to be checked and that communities affected by restrictions on access to resources and land use are guaranteed access to respective project benefits.

#### **8.1.6. Other mitigation measures**

119. If affected poor and vulnerable communities lack appropriate assets, such as sufficient titled land or skills, to enable their participation in sustainable livelihood generation in the planned activities under the project benefits, alternative means are required to provide viable mitigation measures to these PAPs. The project may for example negotiate legal and guaranteed access to land for landless and near-landless PAPs to establish cultivation of vegetable crops interplanted with tree crops, or fuelwood plantations on state land adjacent to their villages, which are managed by community groups through MoUs defining land restoration and sustainable management practices. These groups would require both capacity building and access to inputs, credit and markets comparable to project provisions for small holders and plantation owners.

120. All mitigation plans will need to be based on the comprehensive analysis of the local ecosystems and livelihood systems in the subproject locations to achieve a viable mix of regulated access to existing resources, the provision of alternative resources and the facilitation of altogether different livelihood activities.

#### **8.2. Viability of livelihood restoration measures**

121. It will be important to assess the **viability** of the proposed mitigation measures to ensure that these are capable of sustaining livelihood in the long-term. This would entail an analysis of the accessibility and absorptive capacity of markets, of the availability and affordability of input supply chains and of the skills of the PAPs targeted to adopt these alternative income generation activities.

122. It must be considered that for example the overproduction of honey and bees wax after adoption by many project beneficiaries and affected persons may adversely affect market prices. The lack of sufficient bee stocks to establish new hives may undermine production and the absence of affordable transport may hinder the sale of products. The Project is therefore obligated to ensure that all proposed livelihood activities will be implemented with the required enabling conditions in place. Great care must be taken to fully understand the feasibility of proposed and adopted livelihood improvement measures and ensure adequate diversification of livelihood sources and thus their viability.

#### **8.3. Eligibility and Entitlements**

123. The participatory stakeholder engagement process with PAPs described above will need to assess, review and negotiate all the options for mitigation of AR impacts under consideration of the measures indicated and the concerns raised above.

124. Based on the inventory of losses and affected persons and the selection of preferred and feasible mitigation measures, the AR Action Plan for a subproject will prepare an entitlement matrix, which uses the data of Table 5 to match resource losses with types of eligible PAPs and their mitigation entitlements. The entries in the entitlement matrix will be further specified in the text of the AR Action Plan to clarify all relevant details and modalities of the agreed mitigation measures.

125. The applicable agreed entitlements will also be logged in each individual PAP record together with the inventory of losses of each household, which thereby constitutes a mutual commitment by the project and each PAP household to accept the restrictions of access and the provision of the specified mitigation measures.

**Table 6: Sample Entitlement Matrix**

Type of resource loss	Specification of resource loss	Eligibility	Entitlements
Fuelwood from forest	40% subsistence 60% market sale	20 non-titled fuelwood gatherers, predominantly poor women	Provision of 1 acre plot of state land under CVC MoU for firewood plantation Alternative location for regulated firewood collection in accessible forest lot Provision of improved cooking stoves 3 years of income assistance at applicable minimum wage
Medicinal plants from forest	Subsistence use in household and sale at local market	20 non-titled gatherers, predominantly poor women	Participation in beekeeping program with provision of requisite inputs and market access Interplanting of medicinal plants in firewood plantation Home garden program with provision of medicinal and other food plants
Construction wood from degraded river shoreline plantation	Commercial timber trade	3 licensed traders	Participation in CVC and restoration of river shoreline plantation Engagement as small contractors in planting and plantation maintenance program

**8.4. Free, prior, and informed consent**

126. Once individual agreements on all mitigation measures for each household of PAPs under a subproject have been established through the participatory negotiation process, a final plenary meeting among the PAPs, project staff and other relevant stakeholders, including management representatives of the Project EEs and the relevant local government authorities, will be held in which the free, prior, and informed consent of the PAPs with the restrictions of access and the provision of the specified mitigation measures is requested by the project and confirmed by the PAPs. Videographic and photographic documentary evidence of the event will be prepared. The FPIC of the PAPs will also be stated in a written document in both the local language and English and signed or thumb printed by the PAPs and management representatives of the Project EEs and the relevant local government authorities.

**9. Budget for Assessment and Mitigation of Access Restrictions**

127. The full cost of the preparation and implementation of the AR Action Plan for each relevant subproject, is an integral part of the Project cost. The cost of the preparation of the plan, including the SIA, as well as of administration, monitoring and evaluation, is covered under the budget of the ESMF. The cost of the implementation of the AR Action Plan, including compensation and livelihood rehabilitation will be covered under each subproject. The subproject AR Action Plan will present a budget for the cost of its implementation.

128. As the majority of mitigation measures for the impacts of access restriction may be expected to be planned project benefits provided to persons displaced by a subproject, the related AR Action Plan implementation costs are already accounted for under the general cost for project activities and included in the overall project budget. Furthermore, the cost of administration, monitoring and evaluation of AR Action Plan implementation will also be covered under the general project budget for these activities.

129. However, any AR Action Plan implementation costs due to additional measures not covered under project benefits will require additional budgeting. Each subproject will accordingly present a budget for the cost of all additional compensation and livelihood restoration. Each AR Action Plan budget will be presented in table form and itemize costs by types of losses and entitlements, following the structure and contents of the entitlement matrix. The budget aggregates for each type of loss the costs for all respective displaced persons, households or entities identified in the AR Action Plan impact assessment. The budget headings include the type of loss, type of mitigation entitlement, respective unit rates, number of units and total cost for each mitigation measure.

**Table 7: Sample Budget for Mitigation of Access Restrictions**

Type of resource loss	Type of mitigation entitlement	Unit	Unit rate	Number of units	Cost	
			Currency		Currency	USD
Fuelwood	Provision of two 1-acre plots of state land under 40-year lease for fuelwood plantation	Acre		2		
	Provision of improved cooking stoves	Item		20		
	3 years of income assistance at applicable minimum wage	Annual minimum wage		20		
<b>Subtotal</b>						
Medicinal plants	Participation in beekeeping program with provision of requisite inputs and market access	Inputs per household		20		
	Medicinal and food plant seedlings and other inputs	Inputs per household		20		
<b>Subtotal</b>						
<b>Grand total</b>						

## 10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Arrangements

130. Monitoring of the planning and implementation of access restrictions and their mitigation are part of the ESMF monitoring, which is integrated into the monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning (MERL) system of the Project. This will integrate specific monitoring and reporting components for the implementation of all the activities and measures of all subproject AR Action Plans, following up on the requirements under the AR Action Plans. AR monitoring will involve (i) process monitoring of the progress of implementation of the required actions under an AR Action Plan; and (ii) output monitoring of the progress of implementation of the required mitigation measures, i.e. the provision of mitigation entitlements to the displaced persons affected by AR. These will be reported in the bi-annual progress reports of the PMU and the Lead EE(s) for the respective subproject and the IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer for each subproject with AR impacts.

131. If monitoring identifies any non-compliance with the AR Action Plans or other critical issues during their implementation, a Corrective Action Plan will be prepared for each respective subproject by the EEs responsible with the support of the IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer, to facilitate the compliant implementation of all requirements of the AR Action Plan, as well as necessary adaptations of the Action Plan to ensure the effective mitigation of all impacts in accordance with the requirement for adaptive learning. The implementation of the corrective actions will be monitored until the full resolution of all issues addressed by the Corrective Action Plan and assessed during the evaluation of AR implementation.

132. The final evaluation of the implementation of the AR Action Plans will assess its overall performance with respect to the required actions and delivery of mitigation entitlements and assess their impact on the livelihoods of the PAPs. The impacts will be assessed against the baseline data generated by the census and socio-economic survey of the PAPs. The evaluation findings will be reported for each subproject in the interim and final evaluation reports of the PMU.

133. If the evaluation identifies any compliance issues or adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the PAPs, the interim and final evaluation reports will contain a Corrective Action Plan to address these issues. The implementation of the Corrective Action Plan will be monitored and evaluated until the full resolution of all issues concerned.

134. All monitoring and evaluation activities concerning the implementation of the AR Plans will be undertaken with the engagement of the relevant stakeholders, especially the persons affected by AR, to receive their feedback and consider their concerns.

## 11. Schedule for the Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan

135. A Schedule for the preparation and Implementation of AR mitigation will guide all AR related activities in each subproject. A sample indicative schedule is provided in Table 8. This represents a commitment to a time framework among all actors involved. Each subproject AR Action Plan will present an indicative schedule with adaptations and modifications according to specific subproject requirements and conditions.

**Table 8: Sample Indicative Schedule for the Preparation and Implementation AR Action Plan**

LAR Activity	Year 1												Year 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mobilize Social Safeguard Consultant and IUCN M&E/Safeguards Officer	■																							
Social Safeguard Training for AR Planning and implementation	■	■																						
Screen AR impacts	■																							
Carry out monitoring of AR planning and implementation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Stakeholder Engagement activities with PAPs	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Establish and operate local Grievance Mechanism	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Assessment of AR Impacts: Participatory Appraisal		■	■	■	■																			
Assessment of AR Impacts: Census					■	■																		
Prepare Draft AR Action Plan						■																		
Negotiation and Agreement on Mitigation Measures						■	■																	
Prepare Final AR Action Plan							■																	
Confirmation of FPIC							■																	
Implementation of AR Mitigation Measures								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Evaluation of AR Action Plan Implementation																							■	■

## **12. Development of an Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions**

136. For each subproject an Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions (AR Action Plan) will be prepared and structured according to the recommended outline shown below.

### **Recommended Outline for an Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions**

1. Introduction
  - 1.1. Purpose of the Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restrictions
  - 1.2. Project Background
2. Legal and Policy Framework for Access Restrictions
  - 2.1. Rwanda Legal and Regulatory Framework
  - 2.2 Project Access Restriction Policy
3. Institutional Arrangements for the Management of Access Restrictions
4. Stakeholder Engagement
5. Assessment of Impacts from Access Restrictions (SIA)
  - 5.1. Participatory appraisal
  - 5.2. Census of persons affected by access restrictions
6. Mitigation of Impacts from Access Restrictions
  - 6.1. Mitigation measures under the Subproject
  - 6.2. Viability of livelihood restoration measures
  - 6.7. Eligibility and Entitlements
  - 6.8. Free, prior, and informed consent
7. Budget for Assessment and Mitigation of Access Restrictions
8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Arrangements
9. Schedule for the Preparation and Implementation of the AR Action Plan

137. The guidance, provisions and requirements in each chapter of the Process Framework will be adhered to and utilized in the preparation of each of the sections of the AR Action Plan.

- Each AR Action Plan prepared for a subproject with AR impacts will start with the Introduction, which states the purpose of the AR Action Plan and clarifies the background of the Project and the specific subproject of concern, comparable to section 1 of this PF.
- Under section 2 on the Legal and Policy Framework for Access Restrictions each AR Action Plan will state that it will adhere to the applicable laws and regulatory framework of Rwanda, the applicable environmental and social policies and standards of GCF and IUCN, and the Project Access Restriction Policy.
- Section 2.1 of the AR Action Plan will include and refine the analysis of the legal and regulatory framework of Rwanda relevant to AR. In particular the local legal and regulatory context applicable to AR in the subproject area needs to be considered.
- The Project AR Policy as stated in the Process Framework will be included under Section 2.2 of each AR Action Plan. It will again be indicated that the subproject is required to comply with the provisions of the Project AR Policy.
- In section 3 the institutional arrangements for the management of access restrictions for the Project as a whole and for the specific subproject with all relevant roles and responsibilities will be clarified.
- Section 4 reports on all the stakeholder engagement activities carried out during the preparation of the AR Action Plan for which all documentary evidence will be referenced and annexed to the AR Action Plan. The role and functions of the Grievance Mechanism will be fully clarified.

- Section 5 reports the results of all AR related social impact assessment (SIA) activities including participatory appraisal and the census of the PAPs for which all documentary evidence will be referenced and annexed to the AR Action Plan.
- Section 6 indicates in detail all agreed mitigation measures for AR impacts and clarifies the process of negotiating and reaching agreements. It provides an assessment of the viability of all specific livelihood restoration measures. An entitlement matrix listing the entitlements for all eligible types of persons affected by AR under the subproject is prepared. The process of reaching and confirming the free, prior, and informed consent of the persons affected by AR under the subproject is described and documented. All documentary evidence for the agreed mitigation measures for AR impacts under the subproject will be referenced and annexed to the AR Action Plan.
- Section 7 provides the budget for mitigation measures under the subproject.
- Section 8 clarifies the specific monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements for the subproject.
- Section 9 provides an indicative schedule for the preparation and implementation of AR mitigation under the subproject.

Gahunda y'Imicungire y'Ingaruka Zaterwa n'Iyangirika  
ry'Ibidukikije

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## *Incamake*

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*Guteza imbere intara y'Iburasirazuba  
binyuze mu kubungabunga ibidukikije*

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## 1. Imiterere y'Umushinga

### 1.1 Intego z'Umushinga n'aho uzakorerwa

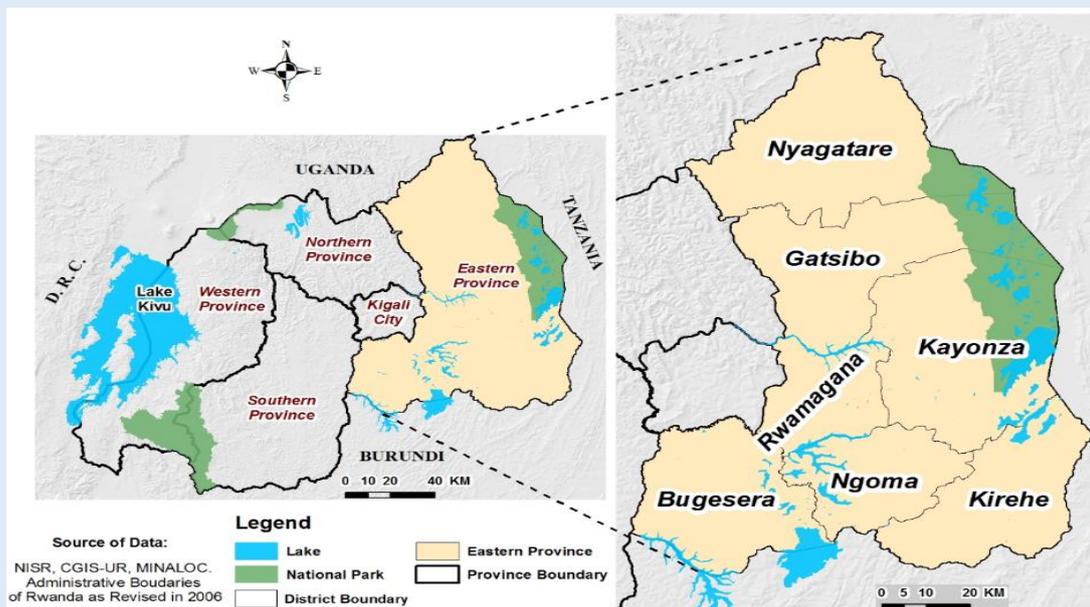
Uyu mushinga ugamije kuzana impinduka mu micungire y'ubutaka mu Ntara y'Iburasirazuba mu Rwanda, aho ubutaka bwangiritse, butagishoboye gutunga ababutuyeho bitewe n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe, buzabungwabungwa bugasubirana urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima rufasha ubwo butaka kugira ubushobozi bwo gutunga abaturage cyane cyane ab'amikoro make bakabona ibiribwa, n'amazi bihagije. Ibikorwa by'uyu mushinga bikubiye mu mbonerahamwe ikurikira:

#### *Imbonerahamwe ya 1: Ibikorwa by'Umushinga*

<b><i>Ikigamijwe</i></b>	<b><i>Ibikorwa by'Umushinga</i></b>
<b><i>Ikigamijwe 1:</i></b> <i>Gusubiza ubutaka umwimerere wabwo kugira ngo bubashe gutanga umusaruro mu buryo butangije ibidukikije mu Ntara y'Iburasirazuba</i>	<i>Igikorwa 1.1. Kongera ubwinshi bw'ubwoko bw'ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka</i>
	<i>Igikorwa 1.2. Kuvugurura no kunoza imicungire y'amashyamba mato kugirango arusheho gutanga umusaruro no kubungabunga ibidukikije</i>
	<i>Igikorwa 1.3 Kwongera ubwinshi bw'ibiti biterwa mu nzuri hagamijwe kuvugurura izangiritse</i>
	<i>Igikorwa 1.4: Kwongera no kunoza ingamba zo gucunga ubutaka no kuburinda kwangirika no gutwarwa n'isuri</i>
	<i>Igikorwa 1.5: Gufasha inzego z'abikorera n'abaturage guteza imbere ikoreshwa ry'ibicanwa bitangiza ibidukikije cyane cyane hagabanywa ikoreshwa ry'inkwi</i>
<b><i>Ikigamijwe 2:</i></b> <i>Gutunganya no kongerara agaciro ibikomoka ku buhinzi no umusaruro mu buryo butangiza ibidukikije</i>	<i>Igikorwa 2.1: Gufasha amashyirahamwe n'amatsinda y'abahinzi gukora ubuhinzi buhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe no kubafasha kubona igishoro no kugera ku masoko biboroheye</i>
	<i>Igikorwa 2.2 :Gufasha gutunganya umusaruro mu buryo butangiza ibidukikije</i>
	<i>Igikorwa 2.3: Gufasha kubona igishoro no kugera ku mari yifashishwa mu bikorwa by'ubuhinzi n'ubucuruzi bw'ibikomoka ku biti hatangijwe ibidukikije</i>

<p><i><b>Ikigamijwe 3:</b> Gufasha no kongerera ubushobozi inzego z'ubuyobozi mu kubungabunga ibidukikije no guhangana n'ingaruka z'imihindagurikire y'ibihe</i></p>	<p><i>Igikorwa 3.1: Kwimakaza ihame ry'uburinganire mu gutegura no gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda zo kurengera ibidukikije</i></p>
<p><i>ubushobozi inzego z'ubuyobozi mu kubungabunga</i></p>	<p><i>Igikorwa 3.2: Kunoza uburyo bwo kungurana ubumenyi no guhanahana amakuru yifashishwa mu kungurana ibitekerezo no gufasha ibyemezo mu kubungabunga ibidukikije</i></p>
<p><i>ibidukikije no guhangana n'ingaruka</i></p>	<p><i>Igikorwa 3.3: Kunoza uburyo bwo kubona no gukwirakwiza ubwoko butandukanye bw'ingembe i zibasha guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe</i></p>
<p><i>z'imihindagurikire y'ibihe</i></p>	<p><i>Igikorwa 3.4: Gukusanya no gusangira y'uburyo bukwiye kandi bunoze mu kubungabunga ibidukikije</i></p>

Uyu mushinga uzibanda ku ntara y'Iburasirazuba ikunda kwibasirwa n'amapfa aterwa n'izuba ryinshi mu Rwanda. Iyi ntara igize n'uturere turindwi aritwo: Bugesera, Rwamagana, Ngoma, Kirehe, Kayonza, Gatsibo na Nyagatare.



*Ishusho 1: Aho umushinga uzakorera*

## 1.2 Uruhare rw'abafatanyabikorwa rw'abafatanyabikorwa mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'Umushinga

Uyu mushinga izashyirwa mu bikorwa na Minisiteri y'ibidukikije binyuze mu kigo cyayo cyo kubungabunga amashyamba (Rwanda Forestry Authority). Uyu mushinga uzashyirwa mu bikorwa n'ibigo n'inzego zikurikira: Ikigo cy'Igihugu cy'Amashyamba (FDA), IUCN Rwanda, na

Enabel. Umushinga kandi wateganyije abandi bafatanyabikorwa bazifashishwa mu bikorwa itandukanye byawo harimo World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), ICCO Cooperation ndetse na World Vision, ishami ry'u Rwanda.

### **1.3 Impamvu umushinga wateguwe**

Uyu mushinga ugamije kwerekana no kunoza uburyo bwiza bw'imicungire y'ubutaka mu kubungabunga ibidukikije kongera umusaruro no guteza imbere imibereho myiza. Hitezwe ko ibi bizafasha kongera umusaruro ukomoka ku mashyamba no kubona ibicanwa bihagije, kongera umusaruro, kwihaza mu biribwa, ndetse no gufasha abaturage kubona ibicanwa mu buryo bihendutse binyuze cyane cyane mu kubagezaho Imbabura zirondereza ibicanwa. Gusa birashoboka ko mu gihe cyo gushyira mu bikorwa uyu mushinga, hari ibikorwa bishobora kugira ingaruka zoroheje ku iyangirika ry'ibidukikije ndetse zikaba zanabangamira imibereho myiza y'abaturage by'umwihariko abafite amikoro make. Ni muri urwo rwego, hateguwe iyi gahunda igamije gukumira ingaruka zaterwa n'ibikorwa by'uyu mushinga haba mu kubungabunga ibidukikije cyangwa ku mibereho myiza y'abaturage.

Iyi gahunda iri mu ndimi z'icyongereza n'ikinyarwanda izatangazwa ku rubuga rw'ikigo IUCN ndetse n'ibindi bigo bibiri bizaba bishinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa uyu mushinga. By'umwihariko, inyariko iri mu rurimi rw'ikinyarwanda izagezwa ku bafatanyabikorwa bose aho umushinga uzakorerwa kugira ngo nabo bazabashe kuyigeza ku batuye aho ibikorwa bizakorerwa.

## **2. Ingaruka zaterwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'uyu mushinga n'uburyo zakumirwa**

Imbonerahamwe ya 2 dusanga kuri paji ikurikira igaragaza zimwe mu ngaruka zatekerejweho zishobora gukomoka ku ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'uyu mushinga ndetse n'uburyo zakumirwa. Gusa, birumvikana ko ingaruka zaterwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'uyu mushinga zizagaragara neza mu gihe cyishyirwa mu bikorwa ryawo, bityo imbonerahamwe ikurikira ikaba igaragaza gusa zimwe mu ngaruka zatekerejwe n'uko zakumirwa.

*Imbonerahamwe 2: Gahunda y'ibanze yo gukumira ingaruka zakomoka ku ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'Umushinga*

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
O1.1: Kongera ubwinshi bw'ubwoko bw'ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka					
1.1.1 Gushaka ibyanya 100 bizaterwamo ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka mu ntara y'iburasirazuba.	Kuba hababo ikimenyane mu guhitamo imirima ndetse n'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga	1	1	Nke cyane	Guhitamo ahazaterwa ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka bigomba gukorwa biciye mu mucyo nk'uko bisobanurwa mu mutwe wa 3.1 ahavugwa ibijyanye n'uburyo ahazaterwa ibiti hazatoranywa.
1.1.2 Guhugura abatsinda 160 y'abahinzi ku bijyanye n'ubuhinzi aho ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka ndetse no gusinya amasezerano y'imikoranire 160 n'ubuyobozi bw'inzego z'ibanze	Kuba hababo ivangura cyangwa ikimenyane mu guhitamo abafashamyumvire ndetse n gutoranya abahinzi bazitabira amahugurwa	1	1	Nke cyane	Umushinga uzakoresha Abafashamyumvire mu ishuri ryo mu murima aho abahinzi batoranywa bagahabwa amahugurwa kugira ngo bazabashe guhugura abandi bahinzi. Biciye muri ubu buryo, umushinga uzabasha guhugura abahinzi benshi. Abahinzi bazashyirwa mu matsinda 160 kugirango aya mahugurwa akorwe mu buryo bworoshye aho buri mufashamyumvire azaba ayobora abahagararye amatsinda babarirwa hagati ya 20-30. Aba bayobozi b'amatsinda nabo bazaba bahagarariye abahinzi babarirwa hagati ya 10-20

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
	Kuba habaho kutita ku ihame ry'uburinganire ndetse n'inshingano z'abagore n'abagabo mu gihe cy'imitegurire y'amahugurwa (urugero: guhitamo igihe amahugurwa azabera, uko amatsinda akorwa, n'ibindi)	1	1	Nke cyane	Gutanga amahugurwa hifashishijwe gahunda y'ishuri ryo mu murima bizakorwa hubahirizwa ihame ry'uburinganire mu butoranya anzahugurwa ndetse hitabwa ku cyatuma abagore n'abagabo bakurikira amahugurwa nta mbogamizi.
1.1.3 Gushyiraho no kwita kuri pepiniyeri imwe y'ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka cyangwa ibiti by'imbutu zizashyirwa ahantu 100 hatoranyijwe guterwa ibiti.	Hashobora kuba imbogamizi mu kubona ubutaka bwo kubakaho pepiniyeri	1	1	Nke cyane	Penipiyeri zizubakwa ku butaka bwa Leta cyangwa ubw'abaturage ku giti cyabo. Birumvikana ko nizubakwa ku butaka bwa Leta nta kibazo kizavuka mu kububona. Ku rundi ruhande, nizubakwa mu mirima y'abaturage ubwabo, biramenyerewe mu Rwanda ko igihe habaye igikorwa remezo kizagirira inyungu ba nyiri ubutaka, hasinywa amasezerano na nyir'ubutaka ku bushake kandi biciye mu mucyo. (harimo kuba yaba mu

Ibikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
					bagenerwa bikorwa b'ibyo bikorwa ku ikubitiro, Umushinga uzabikora muri ubwo buryo. Byongeye kandi, kuko ahazatoranywa kubakwa pepiere hashobora guhinduka, za pepiniyeri zizubakwa aho abaturage bazaba bagaragaje ubushake ndetse bakemera gusinya ayo masezerano.
	Kuba haba habaho kwaduka kw'ibimera bidasanzwe muri ako gace bigateza iyangiriwa ry'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima muri ako gace.	1	2	Nkeya	Imbonerahamwe ya 20 igaragara mu iyigamushinga igaragaza urutonde rw'ubwoko bw'ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka byatoranyijwe gukoreshwa, ndetse no mu mugereka wa 1, iyi nyigo igaragaza ibiti byatoranyijwe gukoreshwa. Ibi kandi bishimangirwa n'ibikubiye mu gikorwa cya 3.3 aho imbuto z'ibiti bizakoreshwa ndetse hashimangirwa ko hakakorwa imfashanyigisho izifashishwa mu guhitamo ubwoko bw'ibiti bizaterwa hagamijwe gukumira bwiganze bw'ubwoko bw'ibiti bidakomoka muri ako gace. Ibikorwa bizakorwa

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
					bisobanurwa neza mu mutwe wa 5.5.4 w'Inyandiko the ESMF igaragaza uko (Full English version) <b>M1</b> .
	Kuba hababo gukoresha amazi menshi aturuka mu masoko mu kuhira za pepiniyeri bityo bikabangamira abandi bakeneye gukoresha ayo mazi.	2	1	Nke cyane	Pepiniyeri ntizizakenera amazi menshi cyane, kuko hazakoreshwa ubwoko bw'imbutu z'ibiti zihangana cyane n'ibura ry'amazi. Pepiniyeri zizubakwa ku buryo butabangamiye urundi rusobe rw'ibinyabuzima cyane cyane ibishanga. Umushinga uzaharanira ko amazi azakoreshwa mu kuhira atazajya avomwa ku mariba y'abaturage.
1.1.4 Gufasha abahinzi no kubongerera ubumenyi mu bijyanye no gutera ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka mu mirima yabo	Ntabyo				
1.1.5 Gushyiraho no kubungabunga ishyamba	Kuba nyiri isambu yahabwa ibyo umushinga umugenera biciye	2	1	Ntoya cyane	Birashoboka ko iyi mbogamizi yabaho ariko amahirwe yo kuba byaba ni make cyane kuko abafiite imirima

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagenda zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
ry'ikitegererezo rifite hagati ya ha 1 na ha 2	mu kimenyane.				izaterwamo amashyamba y'ikitegererezo babo bazagira uruhare bagatanga n'umusanzu mu gutunganya ayo mashyamba.
1.1.4 Gukirikirana, kugenzura no kwita ku biti bivangwa n'imyaka byatewe mu mirima y'abaturage	Ntabyo				
O.1.2 Kuvugurura no kunoza imicungire y'amashyamba kugirango arusheho gutanga umusaruro no kubungabuba ibidukikije					
1.2.1. Kuvugurura ha 700 'amashyamba yangiritse no gufasha kugira ngo abungabungwe mu buryo burambye.	Kuba habaho kwiyongera kw'ibimera by'inzaduka byabangamira ibindi binyabuzima	1	2	Ntoya	Amashyamba yangiritse kenshi usanga ari ay'inturusu kenshi usanga yiganje mu Rwanda. Mu rwego rwo kongera umusaruro w'amashyamba, umushinga uzafasha gutera ubwoko bbw'ibiti bwa gakondo. Ubwoko bw'ibiti byaroranyijwe bugaragara kuri lisiti iri mu nyingo y'umushinga.

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
	Kuba habaho kubangamirwa ku bakoresha ibikomoka ku mashyamba	3	2	Kigereranyije	Amashyamba y'aturere ntiyemerewe gusarurwa kugirango be yakurwamo imbaho cyangwa akoreshwe mu bundi buryo. Gusa, kuko aya mashyamba aba adacunzwe neza kubera ko nta bakozi cyangwa ingengo y'imari yo gukurikirana imicungire y'ayo mashyamba usanga kenshi atemwa ndetse akangizwa cyane, bityo umushinga ukaba ufite intego yo guhagarika ibi bikorwa byangiza mashyamba. Umushinga uzi neza abaturage bakeneye gukoresha ibikomoka ku mashyamba cyane cyane inkwi, bityo akaba ari nayo uzita cyane ku kongera ubuso bw'amashyamba cyane cyane amashyamba kugirango abakeneye ibikomoka ku mashyamba cyane cyane ibicanwa babibone ku buryo buhagije kandi burambye. Ibi bizatuma hiyambazwa "IUCN Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions" aho ingamba zo gusesengura no gukumira ingaruka ziboneka mu nyandiko iri ku

Ibikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
					mugereka. Ubu buryo bugenda bugaruka henshi henshi (M2)
	Kuba abakozi bazifashinzwa mu bikorwa byo gutera no kubungabunga amashyamba baba batarinzwe bihagije, haba kurindwa impanuka zo ku kazi, harimo izaterwa z'ibinyabiziga cyangwa ibikoresho byifashishwa mu kazi, ndetse no kuba abakoresha batubahiriza ibikubiye mu babwiriza mpuzamahanga agenga umurimo.	1	2	Nkeya	Muri rusange iyi mpungenge iri ku kigero gito cyane kuko akazi kazakorwa katazifashisha imashini ziremereye. Gusa hazabaho gusuzuma neza ibikorwa byose by'umushinga mu kwirinda ingaruka zose zakomoka ku kazi ndetse hazatangwa n'amabwiriza rusange yo kwirinda izi mbigamizi mbere y'uko abakozi batangira akazi. Uburyo buzashyirwaho bwo kwirinda ibyago bikomoka ku kazi buzaba bugaragaza uko impanuka zizirindwa ndetse zigakumirwa, gutanga amahugurwa ku bakozi, gukusanya ni gutanga amakuru ku mpanuka zishobora kuba ku kazi, ndetse no kugira gahunda ihame y'ubwirinzi buhagije. Rwiyezamezimirimo

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
					azasabwa kubahiriza amategeko yose agenga umurimo mu Rwanda. Gahunda y'Imicungire y'Ingaruka igaragara mu mutwe wa 5.5.2 y'iyi nyandiko iri mu rurimo rw'icyongereza. Ubu buryo bugenda bugaruka henshi henshi (M3)
1.2.2. Gusubiranya amashyamba ya leta yangiritse ku bufatanye bw'Uturere n'Ikigo cy'Igihugu Gushinzwe Amashyamba no gusubiranya ku buryo burambye ub uso bungana bwa 10,000 bw'amashyamba ya leya ndetse ku bahuza n'abashoramari.	Kuba haba habaho kwaduka kw'ibimera bidasanzwe muri ako gace bigateza iyangiriwa ry'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima muri ako gace.	1	1	Nkeya cyane	Mu gukora iki gikorwa, umushinga uzaharanira ko ibimera byari bisanzwe muri ako gace bidahinduka (Gukomeza gutera ibiti by'ibyurusu cyangwa ibinti biti bisanzwe bihaboneka), ahubwo umushinga uzibanda cyane ku bubungabunga no kubyaza umusaruro ku buryo bukwiye amashyamba yari asanzwe muri ako gace harimo cyane cyane kuba hashakwa amasoko mashya ndetse no kuba hashakwa abaguzi b'igihe kirekire. Mu gihe umushinga uzirikana ko ibimera byari bisanzwe muri ako gace birimo n'ibitari ibya gakondo bigira ingaruka ku buhehere bw'ubutaka, urumuri,

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					gufatwa n'inkongi z'umuriro, umushinga uzirinda kuzana ibimera bishya ahubwo hazabaho kunoza imicungire inoze mu gusubiranya ibice by'amashyamba yari yarangiritse. Aho bishoboka hose, umushinga uzafasha kugirango hingerwamo ubwoko bw'ibiti byari bisanzwe aho kuzanamo ibishyashya.
	Kuba habaho kubangamirwa ku bakoresha ibikomoka ku mashyamba	2	1	Nkeya	Amashyirahamwe y'imicungire y'amashyamba kenshi usanga ari nk'amakoperative sgizwe n'amaturage usanga bafite udushyamba duto cyane. Gukorera hamwe nk'amakoperative bibafasha kubona amasoko ku buryo bworoshye ndetse no kubasha guhaza amasoko manini harimo n'amasoko atangwa n'inzego za leta (urugero: nk'amapoto y'insinga z'amashanyarazi). Mu gihe iki gikorwa kigamije guteza imbere abafite amashyamba mato aho bazagenda babona inyungu zitandukanye, ku rundi ruhanda

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
					<p>abaturage b'abikorwa make bakoresha umutungo kamere ukomoka ku mashyamba cyane cyane ibicanwa bashobora kugerwaho n'ingaruka zitandukanye. Mu kwirinda iyi ngaruka, hasakoreshwa uburyo nk'ubwavuzwe haruguru. (M2)</p>
	Amakimbirane hagati y'abaturage biyitirira ubutaka bwa leta.	1	2	Nkeya	<p>Iyi mpungenge iri ku rugero ruto kuko umushinga uzagaragaza imbago z'ubutaka buteyeho amashyamba ya leta mu buryo buciye mu bucyo biciye mu nteko z'abaturage. Ibi bizasaba kugaragaza ibyangombwa by'ubutaka ndetse n'abo bwanditseho kugira hemeranywe ku mbibi z'ubutaka. Inama n'abaturage ziganira ku bijyanye n'ubutaka ziramenyereye mu Rwanda kandi zatanze umusaruro cyane mu gukemura amakimbirane y'ubutaka mu Rwanda.</p>

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
	Kuba abakozi bazifashinzwa mu mirimo itandukanye bashobora guhura n'impanuka zo ku kazi, harimo izaterwa z'ibinyabiziga cyangwa ibikoresho byifashishwa mu kazi, ndetse no kuba abakoresha batubahiriza amategeko n'amabwiriza yaba ay'u Rwanda cyangwa amategeko mpuzamahanga agenga umurimo.	1	2	Nkeya	Reba ibyagaragajwe haruguru (M3)
1.2.3. Gusubiranya ubuso bwa ha 6,545 z'amashyamba y'abaturage yangiritse bikomeye agasubiranywa ku	Hari imbogamizi yo kuba hababwo ivangura cyangwa ikimenyane mu gutoranya Amashyirahamwe y'imicungire y'amashyamba	2	1	Nkeya	Iyi mbogamizi irashoboka ariko amahirwe yo kuba byabaho ni make kuko abaturage bagira uruhare muri ibi bikorwa byo kubungabunga ibidukikije nabo bagomba kugaragaza uruhare rwabo mu gutunganga

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagera zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
<p>bifatanye n'abaturage ndetse akitabwaho ku buryo burambye biciye mu mashyirahamwe yo gucunga amashyamba nk'uko biteganywa na gahunda zitandukanye z'imicungire y'amashyamba mu Rwanda.</p>	<p>azagerwaho n'ibikorwa by'umushinga</p>				<p>ubu butaka. Ikindi, gutoranya ahazakorerwa ahazatunganywa bizakorwa biciye mu mucyo. (Mwareba inyandiko igaragaz ibizitabwaho kurusha ibindi nk'uko bigaragara mu mutwe wa 3.1)</p>
	<p>Kuba haba habaho kwaduka kw'ibimera bidasanze muri ako gace bigateza iyangiriwa ry'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima muri ako gace.</p>	1	2	Nkeya	Reba ibyagaragajwe haruguru (M1)
	<p>Kuba abakozi bazifashinzwa mu mirimo itandukanye bashobora</p>	1	2	Nkeya	Reba ibyagaragajwe haruguru (M1)

Ibikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagera zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
	guhura n'impanuka zo ku kazi, harimo izaterwa z'ibinyabiziga cyangwa ibikoresho byifashishwa mu kazi, ndetse no kuba abakoresha batubahiriza amategeko n'amabwiriza yaba ay'u Rwanda cyangwa amategeko mpuzamahanga agenga umurimo.				
O.1.3. Kwongera ubwinshi bw'ibiti biterwa mu nzuri hagamijwe kuvugurura izangiritse					
1.3.1 Kubagaraza uko inzuri zari zisanzwe zabashaga guhangana n'imihidagurikire y'ibihe	Ntayo				
1.3.2 Gutotanya ibyatsi biribwa	Kuba haba habaho kwaduka	1	2	Nkeya	Bitewe nuko bigoye kubona ibimera gakondo bishobora

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
b'amatungo bifite ubudahangarwa bukomeye mu guhangana n'izuba kubirango birwanye kumagara kw'inzuri	kw'ibimera bidasanze muri ako gace bigateza iyangiriwa ry'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima muri ako gace.				kwifashishwa nk'ubwatsi bw'amatungo y'inka ariko nabone binabasha guhangana n'ihindakurika ry'ibihe birashoboka ko bizasaba kuzana ibindi bimera bidasanze ari karemao muri ako gace. Gusa, mu kuzana ibyo bimera hazakurikizwa amabwiriza y'ikigo mpuzamahanga cy'amashyamba ICRAF ahatangwa inama ko mu ntara y'iburasirazuba bw'u Rwanda hakoreshwa ibyatsi by'amatungo harimo ibyitwa diversifolia, Leuceana tricandra, Leuceana palida, Calliandra calothyrsus and Vernonia amygdalina. Ibi byose ntago byangiza ibindi bimera.
1.3.3. Kugura no Gukwirakwiza ibiti n'ibindi byatsi bigaburirwa amatungo hagamijwe kongera ubuso bw'aho amatungo arisha ndetse no gusubiranya inzuri	Kuba habaho ivangura n'ikimenyane mu gutanga imgemwe z'ibiti by'ibyatsi bigaburirwa amatungo	1	1	Nto cyane	Iyi mbogamizi ntikomeye ntikomeye kuko ingemwe zizatungwa hakurikijwe ibyiciro by'ubudehe byashyizweho na Minisiteri y'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu n'Ikigo cy'Igihugu cy'Ibarurishamibare (NISR). Abaturage bashyira ingo mu byiciro aho batuye

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
zangiritse.					bagashyirwa mu byiciro hagati ya 1na 6 hashingiwe ku mikoro yabo aho abari mu kiciro cya mbere baba bakennye kurusha abandi naho abari mu kiciro cya 6 bakaba ari abifashije. Ibi bizatuma umushinga wizera ko imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa yitaweho mu bikorwa byawo.
1.3.4 Gutegura ibyiciro by'amahugurwa y'abazahugura abandi mu gucunga neza inzuri hagamijwe ko zirishaho kubazwa umusaruro mu buryo buhagije	Birashoboka ko habaho imbogamizi yo kutubahiriza ihame ry'uburinganire bw'abagore n'abagabo mu gutoranya abazahugurwa	1	1	Nkeya Cyane	Iyi mbogamizi iri ku kigero cyo hasi cyane kuko imfasha nyigisho zateguwe ku buryo zita ku ihame ry'uburinganire kandi zikaba zibanda ku gufata neza ibiti, gutegura ifumbire, ndetse no kubazwa umusaruro ukwiye
1.3.5 Gusuzuma ingano y'amazi n'uburyo hababo gukusanya amazi mu nzuri 60 ndetse no kugura ibigega 60 bya m3 5000 detse no kubaka ibibumbiro 60 hagamijwe kugabanya ibura	Hashobora kubazo ivangura cyangwa ikimenyane mu gutanga ibigega no mu iyubakwa ry'ibibumbiro.	2	1	Ntoya	Iyi mbogamizi irashoboka ariko amahirwe yokubaho ni make kuko hari inzuri nto kandi zifite imbago ndetse n'abirozi bakaba ari bake. NK'uko biteganyijwe muri 1.3.3. ibizakorwa byose bizagenda ku byiciro

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
rya'amazi ku matungo					by'ubudehe kugirango mu guharanira ko ikigero cy'imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa yitabwaho mu bikorwa by'umushinga.
	Kuba abaturage bashobora guhura n'ibibazo by'ubuzima biturutse ku mirimo yo kubaka ibikorwaremezo by'amazi ( kubaka ibibumbiro, kushyiraho ibigega by'amazi ndetse no kubaka ibidamu bya m3 5000	2	2	Ntoya	Iyi mbogamizi irashoboka ariko amahirwe yo kuhaho ni make kuko ibikorwa remezo by'amazi bizubakwa bizaba ari bito cyane. Gusa ingamba zo kwiriza zateganyijwe mu mutwe wa 5.5.3. y'iyi nyandiko mu rurimi rwayo rw'icyingereza.
	Kuba hashobora kubaho imbogamizi n'impanuka zikomoka ku kazi biturutse ku	2	2	Ntoya	Iyi mbogamizi irashoboka ariko amahirwe yo kuhaho ni make kuko ibikorwa remezo by'amazi bizubakwa bizaba ari bito cyane. Gusa ingamba zo kwiriza zateganyijwe

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
	mirimo y'ubwubatsi bw'ibikorwa remezo by'amazi.				mu mutwe wa 5.5.2. y'iyi nyandiko mu rurimi rwayo rw'icyingereza.
1.3.6 Gutegura amahugurwa ku bayobozi b'aborozi 30, abakozi ba Leta 7, Abayobozi b'amadini n'matorero 7, ndetse n'abayobozi mu nzego z'ibanze 7 bashinzwe iterambere mu turere 7	Ntayo				
O.1.4. Kwongera no kunoza ingamba zo gucunga ubutaka no kuburinda kwangirika no gutwarwa n'isuri					
1.4.1 Gusubiranya ha 700 z'inkombe z'ibiyaga n'imigezi ndetse no kubungabunga ha 700 z'inkombez'imihanda haterwaho ibiti bigzwemo uruhare n'abaturage	Kuba haba habaho kwaduka kw'ibimera bidasanzwe muri ako gace bigateza iyangiriwa ry'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima muri ako gace.	1	2	Ntoya	Reba ibyagaragajwe haruguru (M1)

Ibikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagenda zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
1.4.2 Gusubiranya no kurinda ha 400 z'ubuhumekero bw'akagera haterwamo ibiti kandi hakurikizwa gahunda yo gutunganya inzuzi zitewemo ibiti	Hashobora kuba ingaruka ku baturage bakoresha ibicanwa biturutse mu gace k'ubukumekero bwa pariki y'Akagera	2-3	2	Biragerera nyije	Iyi mbogamiri irashoboka kandi ishobora kubaho bitewe n'imiterere y'ahantu tunaka. Ubuhumekero bwa parki bwarangiritse cyane bitewe no gutema amashyamba mu buryo butemewe ndetse no kudakurikirana iyubahirizwa ry'abategeko n'amabwiriza agenda isarurwa ry'amashyamba. Ibikorwa bya muntu byakunze kubangamira ubwusanzure bw'inyamazwa muri aka gace bitewe n'ibikorwa byo kuragiramo amatungo. Ibi byahagaze nyuma y'aho hashyizweho inzitito zirimo amashyamba. Uyu mushinga ufite ingamba zo guhangana n'ingaruka zavuzwe muri 1.4.2 binyuze mu mu gutekereza hamwe gahunda zigera kuri 20 z'imishinga yo kwita ku byanya by'ubuhumekero bwa pariki ndetse n'ibice bihakikije. Ibi bikaba bigamije ko izi gahunda zizatuma hashyirwaho ahantu mu duce tw'ubuhumekero bwa pariki hazaterwa ibiti byagenewe gucanwa, kugaburira amatungo ndetse n'aho kororera

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
					inzuki ibi bikagabanya n'imbizamizi zo kuba hari bamwe mu baturagare bakwinubira kuba badakoresha umutungo kamere uko babyifuza. Izi gahunza zizashyirwaho bibizwemo uruhare n'abafatanyabikorwa batandukanye barimo abaturage, abayobozi mu nzego z'ibanze, ndetse izi gahunza zikaba zizemerezw amunteko z'abaturage. Umushinga andi uzatanga akazi cyane cyane uri ba kanyamashyamba cya emu gutunganya ingembwe ndetse no gufasha abaturage gutera izo ngemwe z'ibiti mu cyanya cy'ubuhumeero bwa pariki. Ihame ry'uburinganire rizitabwaho mu gutanga akazi ( Aho byibuze 30 % by'abakozi bazaba ari abagore). Uko umushinga uzita mu gukemura iyi mbogamizi bigaragarira kandi mu biteganyijwe mu nyandiko z'umugereka (Process Framework)
	Impungenge z'umutekano muke	2	2	Ntoya	Pariki y'Akagera icungwa na African Parks Network,

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
	ku baturage bitewe no kutubahiriza ibiteganywa n'amategeko no kudahanwa ku bangiza pariki n'inkengero zayo				ukaba ari umurango udaharanira inyungu ufatanyije n'Ishami rishinwe ubukerarugenzo mu kigo cy'igihugu gishinzwe ubukerarugenzo (RDB). Pariki ifite uburyo ikurikirana ko habungabungwa neza ndetse ko abangije pariki bahanwa. Mu gihe ibikorwa by'ubushimusi byakundaga kugaragara mu minsi ishize harimo n'abahigaga inyamaswa kugirango bazirye, byumwihariko nyuma yo gutuza impunsi zatahutse ziva uganda na Tanzaniya , ubu byarahindutse cyane biturutse ku ruhare rw'abaturage ndetse n'inyungu abaturage babona ziturutse kuri pariki (Urugero: guhabwa akazi, inyungu ituruka kuri pariki, ibikorwaremezo bifiteye abaturage akamaro, n'ibindi). Ubu abaturage bemera kandi bakubahiriza amabwiriza ndetse bagatanga n'umusanzu mu guharanira ko parii ibungabungwa uko bikwiye harimo no kuba abaturage ubwabo bagaragaza abashobora kuza gushimuta

Ibikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagenda zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
					<p>inyamazwa baturutse hanze.</p> <p>Mu gihe umushinga ubwawo udafitemo ibikorwa byo gukurikirana abangiza pariki pariki ya'akagera nk'uko bisobanurwa mu bikorwa uyu mushinga utazakora, bikubiye mu mutwe 3.3; ariko mu rwego rwo kugira amakenga, umushinga uzakomeza gukurikiranira hafi icyatera amakimbirane ndetse n'icyatuma habaho kwangiza pariki.</p>
	Kuba haba habaho kwaduka kw'ibimera bidasanzwe muri ako gace bigateza iyangiriwa ry'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima muri ako gace.	1	2	Ntoya	Reba ibyagaragajwe haruguru (M1)
	Kuba abakozi bazifashinzwa mu mirimo itandukanye bashobora guhura n'impanuka zo ku kazi,	1	2	Ntoya	Reba ibyagaragajwe haruguru (M3)

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
	harimo izaterwa z'ibinyabiziga cyangwa ibikoresho byifashishwa mu kazi, ndetse no kuba abakoresha batubahiriza amategeko n'amabwiriza yaba ay'u Rwanda cyangwa amategeko mpuzamahanga agenga umurimo.				
1.4.3 Gufasha pepiniyeri 3 zikorera hafi mu gake umushinga ukorerwamo kugira ngo zibashe gutanga ingemwe zibasha guhangana n'ibihe	Ntayo				
1.4.4. Gufasha uturere gukurikirana ko uduce twasubiranyijwe dukomeje	Ntayo				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagenda zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
kubungwabungwa mu buryo bukwiye					
O.1.5. Gufasha inzego z'abikorera n'abaturage guteza imbere ikoreshwa ry'ibicanwa bitangiza ibidukikije cyane cyane hagabanywa ikoreshwa ry'inkwi					
1.5.1 Gukora ubukangurambaga bwagutse mu ntara y'iburasirazuba ku ikoreshwa ry'imbabura za rongereza ndetse n'ubundi buryo bwifashishwa mu guteka	Ntayo				
1.5.2 Gufasha ingo 100.000 mu ntara y'iburasirazuba kubona imbarura za rondereza	Kuba habaho ikimenyane cyangwa se itonesha ku mu gutanga imbabura za rondereza ( urugero: Biciye mu nguzanyo cyangwa Nkunganire)	1	1	Ntoya cyane	Iyi mbogamizi ntikanganye nk'uko bimeze muri 1.3.3 ibizakorwa byose bizakurikiza ibyiciro by'ubudehe, bivuze ko uko imbabura zizatangwa ( biciye mu nguzanyo icirititse cyangwa se nkunganire) bizagenda ku bushobozi bw'ingo zizahabwa izo rondereza. Ibi bizakorwa biciye mu mucyo.
1.5.3 Gushyiraho ahantu 14 mu	Ntazo				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagenda zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
masoko yegereye abaturage					
1.5.4 Gukomeza kwigisha abaturage kureka ibicanwa gakondo bagakoresha imbabura za rondereza zivuguruye ndetse n'ubundi buryo bwo guteka budahumanya ibidukikije	Nyazo				
O.2.1. Guteza imbere amatsinda y'abahinzi kugirango abashe akoreshe ubutaka mu buryo butangiza ibidukikije kandi bakabasha kubona amasoko n'imari yo gukoresha mu bikorwa byabo. practices with access to market and	Isuzuma ntiriyigeze rigaragaza ko hari ingaruka iki gikorwa cyateza				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
finances					
O.2.2 :Gufasha gutunganya umusaruro mu buryo butangiza ibidukikije					
2.2.1. Guteza imbere umusaruro w'ibikomoka ku mashyamba ( Gufasha abaturage gukora ubucuruzi bw'imbutu z'ibiti kugira ngo bageze ku baturage imbuto nziza	Kuba haba habaho kwaduka kw'ibimera bidasanzwe muri ako gace bigateza iyangiriwa ry'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima muri ako gace.	1	2	Ntoya	Reba ibyagaragajwe haruguru (M1)
2.2.2 Guteza umbere umusaruro w'ibikomoka ku nzuki	Ntayo				
2.2.3 Guteza imbere itunganywa ry'umusaruro w'ibiryo by'amatugo (Gushyiraho ahatunganyirizwa ibiryo by'amatungo no	Harimo imbogamizi ko ubutaka bwahingwagaho ibitunga abaturage bukoreshwa mu	1	1	Ntoya cyane	Iki gikorwa ntikizatuma hari ubutaka bukoreshwa kuko kizakorerwa mirima y'abaturage ubwabo.

Ibikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagenda zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
gutunganya ahaterwa ibivamo ibiryo by'amatungo) hibanzwe ku gukoresha urubyiruko n'abagore.	bikorwa by'umushinga				
2.2.4 Kwubaka ubushobozi no kwongerera ubumenyi urwego rw'ubuhinzi n'ibirushamikiyeho imbere mu gihugu kugira ngo rurushaho guhangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe.	Ntazo				
2.2.5 Gushyiraho no kuvugurura ibigo birindwi bishinzwe guhugura hamwe n'ibikorwa remezo nk'amasoko kugira ngo biteze imbere	Nta bibazo byihariye birimo kuko akazi kazaba kajyanye no gutanga ibikoresho ndetse no ufasha mu bya tekhnike.				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagera zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
ubuhinzi n'ibibushamikiyeho bishobora guhangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe.					
2.2.6 Ishyirwaho ry'amamurikagurisha n'uburyo bwo guhuza abahinzi n'abandi bantu bagira uruhare mu musaruro w'ubuhinzi hagamijwe kubakangurira gukoresha umusaruro wavanywe mu butaka bukoreshwa hitawe ku buryo bubungabunga ibidukikije	Ntabyo				
2.2.7 Kwifashisha ikorabuhanga mu kumenya ibyago byaterwa	Ntabyo				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
n'ihindagurika ry'ibihe, kumenya ibijyanye n'amasoko y'umusaruro w'ibuhinzi n'ibiwushamikiyeho					
O.2.3 Ukudaheza mu gutanga imari no gushora imari mu buhinzi n'ibibushamikiyeho byita ku guhangana n'ingaruka z'ibidukikije.	Isuzuma ryakozwe ntiryagaraje abazagenerwa iki gikorwa mu buryo bw'umwihariko. Nta rutonde rwabo rwashyizweho				
O.3.1. Gushyiraho gahunda zo guhangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe hitawe ku ihame ry'uburiangire, ubufatanye hagati y'inzego n'abaturage mu gusubiza ubutaka umwimerere.	Isuzuma ryakozwe ntiryagaraje abazagenerwa iki gikorwa mu buryo bw'umwihariko. Nta rutonde rwabo rwashyizweho.				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
O.3.2. Guteza imbere ifatwa ry'ibyemezo hamwe no gushyikirana n'abandi hashingiwe ku bumenyi n'amakuru bihuriweho n'abafatanyabikorwa.	Isuzuma ryakozwe ntiryagaraje abazagenerwa iki gikorwa mu buryo bw'umwihariko. Nta rutonde rwabo rwashyizweho				
O.3.3. Gutanga ku bacuruzi imbuto zitandutanye zishobora kwera n'ubwo ibihe byaba byahindaguritse.	Isuzuma ryakozwe ntiryagaraje abazagenerwa iki gikorwa mu buryo bw'umwihariko. Nta rutonde rwabo rwashyizweho				
3.3.1 Kurebera iterambere ry'ubuhinzi n'itangwa ry'imbuto mu ndorerwamo y'ihindagurika ry'ibihe hagamijwe kwiga uburyo bwakoreshwa bushobora guhangana	Ntabwo				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa ( zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagena zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe.					
3.3.2 Gutegura ikarita itanga amakuru ahantu hatwe ibiti hamwe n'ibihingwa bigera ku 100 bifite ubushobozi bwo guhangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe.	Ntabyo				
3.3.3 Gushyiraho gahunda y'igihugu yo gutunganya ingemwe za ngombwa z'ubwoko bugera kuri 25 bw'imbutu, imyaka, n'ibiti bushobora guhangana n'ingaruka z'ibidukikije	Ubwoko bw'ingemwe ziturutse 1 hanze bushobora kudakunda ubutaka bwa hano.	1	2	Low	Ibisobanuro birambuye ku kwirinda no gukumira iki kibazo biri mu gice cya 5.5.4 cy'iyi nyandiko. Ubu buryo bugenda bugaruka henshi.
3.3.4 Gukoresha amahugurwa 12 amatsinda y'abafatanyabikorwa mu byerekeranye n'imbutu zibasha guhangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ikirere.	ntabyo				

libikorwa biteganyijwe	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	Uko izi ngaruka zakumirwa (zimwe mu ngamba zo gukumira izi ngaruka zishobora gukoreshwa ku bikorwa bitandukanye. Bityo zagiye zihabwa imibare mu kwirinda ko zagera zigaragara nk'izisubiramo )
O.3.4. Kumenya ahagaragaye imikorere myiza no kuhamenyeshya abandi.	Ibizakorwa ntibirasobanurwa kimwe ku kindi.				

### **3. Uburyo bwo gukemura ibibazo byavuka mu ishyirwamubikorwa ry'umushinga**

Iki gice kiribanda cyane ku buryo bwo gusubiza umwimerere ubutaka mu itsinda rya 1. Hazatoranywa hashingiwe ku bibazo byihariye hafite bijyanye n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ikirere.

#### **3.1 Guhitamo ahakorerwa imishinga**

Umushinga uzakorera by'umwihariko mu duce dutuyemo abatturage bafite amikoro make mu turere turindwi tw'Intara y'Iburasirazuba. Gutoranya utwo duce aho ubutaka buzasubizwa umwimerere bizagenda ku bibazo bitandukanye bihari. Isuzuma ry'ubwo butaka rizakorwa hakoreshejwe uburyo bitwa ROAM mu mpine y'icyongereza. Ibindi bizagenda waho mu guhitamo ubutaka buzakorerwamo iyo mishinga byumvikanyweho n'abafatanyabikorwa bose bazaba bahuriye muri iryo suzuma rigena ahakwiye kujya umushinga. Gahunda yo guhitamo aho gukorera imishinga iri mu mbonerahamwe ya 3. Imbonerahamwe iragaragaza uburyo imishinga izashyirwaho.

#### **3.2 Isuzuma ry'imibereho y'abaturage**

Ibice bizakorerwamo ni bimara gutoranywa, hazakorwa isuzuma ryihuse rya buri gice kugira ngo hamenyekane amakuru y'ibanze y'abaturage. Ibi bizatanga ishusho y'imiterere y'abaturage, ibyo bahuje ndetse n'ibyo batandukaniye. Hazibandwa ku kureba imirimo ibinjiriza amafaranga hamwe n'imibereho yabo ku buryo byoroha guhitamo abakennye kurusha abandi ni ukuvuga mu buryo bw'umwihariko abantu bafite gusa gusa ubushobozi bwo gukoresha inkwi mu gutunganya ifunguro. Aya makuru azava ahanini muri Ministeri y'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu ndetse n'Ikigo cy'Igihugu gishinzwe ibaruririshamibare naho icyiciro urugo rurimo kikazagenwa n'ibyiciro bisanzwe by'Ubudehe. Amakuru azava hano hose niyo azashingirwaho hakorwa isuzuma ry'abakwiriye kwitabwaho kurusha abandi.

#### **3.3 Abatarebwa n'umushinga**

Imishinga mito ifite kimwe muri ibi bikorwa bikurikira ntabwo irebwa n'ubufasha bw'uyu mushinga:

- Ahakoreshwa ingemwe nvamahanga zateza ubutaka ibibazo kandi nta n'uburyo buteguye buhari bwo gukumira cyangwa guhangana n'ibyo bibazo byaba bivutse;
- Ikoreshwa ry'uburyo bwangiza urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima, kandi bikaba bishobora kwangiza ubutaka n'amazi, bukanahindura imikorere myiza y'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima bityo urwo rusobe rukaba rwatakaza umwimerere cyangwa rukanahinduka (amashyamba, ibishanga cyangwa ibihuru bikaba byatakaza umwimerere);

- Gukoresha nabi umutungo kamere nk'amatungo, gusarura ibihingwa, gutema ibiti aho ari bike kugeza bikendereye;
- Gutera amashyamba ahatabugenewe;
- Gukoresha imbuto zatuburiwe mu ruganda (GMOs);
- Gukora ibikorwa byongera ibyuka byanduye byoherezwa mu kirere, umwanda mu butaka no mazi ari nako ibyo bikorwa birushaho kugwiza umwanda mu buryo butatekerejweho.
- Ibikorwa bikoresha bimwe mu bikoreho bibujijwe n'amategeko y'igihugu cyangwa n'amasezerano mpuzamahanga. Gukoresha ibikoreho byaciwe;
- Gukora ibikorwa byateza ibyago abantu bagahunga aho bari batuye (bagatakaza ubutaka cyangwa amacumbi yabo);
- Gukora ibikorwa bibujijwe byasaba ko abashinzwe kwubahiriza amategeko bitambika hatwari bikabaviramo kutubahiriza uburenganzira bwa kiremwa muntu;
- Gukora ibikorwa bijyanye no gukura ubutaka no guhindagura uko hameze mu bice by'ahantu hakwiriye kuba ari ahantu ndangamuco cyangwa ndangamurage.

*Imbonerahamwe 3: Guhitamo ibice by'ahantu umushinga uzakorera*

Ikizagerwaho	Igikorwa	Igishingirwaho mu guhitamo umugenerwabikorwa	Igishingirwaho mu guhitamo igice cy'ahantu	Uko imishinga mito izashyirwaho (Buri mushinga usuzumwa mu buryo bwihariye)
<p>1.1.</p> <p>Kugira amashyamba menshi ahantu hahingwa bityo imicungire y'ubutaka n'amazi bikarushaho kunoga</p>	<p>1.1.1: Guhitamo ibice 100 bizaterwamo amashyamba (ha 400 kuri buri gice) mu Ntara y'Iburasirazuba.</p> <p>1.1.2: Guhugura amatsinda 160 y'abahinzi ku buhanga bugezweho mu guhinga amashyamba no gukorana n'inzego z'ubuyobozi.</p>	<p>Gahunda isanzwe isuzuma icyo ishyamba n'ubuhinzi burishamikiyeho byakungura ako gace:</p> <p>Ibindi bishingirwaho:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ubukene no gusarura ibidahagije ku buryo nta mafaranga yaboneka yo gushyira mu bikorwa ibyemezo bigamije guhangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe</li> <li>- Kuba adafite ha 1 yo guhinga (yaba ari iye cyangwa ayikodesha; abifitiye</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kuba watoranyijwe n'isuzuma rya ROAM nk'igice.</li> <li>- Ibice bikunze kubamo amapfa kandi bibura amazi cyane;</li> </ul>	<p>Ibi bikorwa bizabumbirwa mu mishinga ivugwa mu gice cy'ibizagerwaho 1.2, 1.3 na 1.4 .</p> <p>Hashobora gukorwa ahantu runaka imishinga itagamije gusubizaho amashyamba. Ariko nta byago iyi mishinga yahita iteza, nk'uko imbonerahamwe ya 5 ibyerekanaga, ku buryo byarinda gusaba isuzuma ryihariye. icyakora amabwiriza y'ibanze agenderwaho muri uyu</p>

		ibyangombwa); - Kuba nta buryo afite bwo kubona ibyo kurya imyaka yarumbye; - Kuba umuryango wose uHINGA - Imirire mibi ku bana b'imyaka 7, ubushaka no kuboneka kw'abagize urugo, - Ingo ziyobowe n'abagore zizitabwaho kurusha izindi		mushinga wose ni ngombwa ko akurikizwa.
	1.1.3: Gutera ishyamba/ibiti by'imbutu no kubibungabunga muri buri gace kose mu duce 100 tugize umushinga	Kuba koperative iyobowe neza ikaba ishobora kwunguka rishobora no kuba irindi tsinda ry'abahinzi rigaragaza ko ryabasha gucunga neza iryo shyamba.	Ishyamba riri heza rifite ubutaka bwiza hafi y'amazi n'umuhanda w'akarere.	
	1.1.4: Guha abahinzi ubumenyi bugezweho bwo gutera ishyamba/ibiti by'imbutu mu masambu yabo bwite	Reba 1.1.1 and 1.1.2	Reba 1.1.1 and 1.1.2	

	1.1.5: Gushyiraho isambu y'icyitegererezo ya ha 1-2 buri hantu muri utwo duce 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kuba umugenerwabikorwa mu bavugwa mu gice 1.1</li> <li>- Kuba umwe mu bahinzi bayoboye abandi bakwigisha n'abandi kandi bikemezwa n'abaturage;</li> <li>- Kugaragaza ubushake bwo gukurikiza ingero nziza mu buhinzi no kubifashamo abaturanyi</li> </ul>	Ubutaka bwo muri buri gace buherereye hafi y'umuhanda ku buryo bugaragara neza.	
	1.1.6: gukurikirana no kugenzura uduce tw'ahantu umushinga ukorera.	Reba 1.1.1 na 1.1.2	Reba 1.1.1 na 1.1.2	
1.2. Ibiti biteye aho byahoze kandi bicunzwe mu buryo burambye bubyara inyungu kandi hanabungwabungwa ibidukikije.	1.2.1: Gutera ha 700 z'ibiti aho byahoze ari iby'akarere ndetse no gutanga ubumenyi mu bijyanye n'imicungire y'ishyamba.	<p>Ku bijyanye n'amasezerano y'uhabwa iryo shyamba, agomba kuba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Umuturage bwite cyangwa koperative ifite uburambe mu micungire y'ibiti n'amashyamba,;</li> <li>- Abagore bafite ubwiganze bw'abanyamuryango (&gt;50%)%);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ishyamba ry'Akarere</li> <li>- Ishyamba ryashizemo ibiti riri mu rwego rw'ibanze rw'amashyamba agomba kuvugururwa</li> <li>- Aho bishoboboka, kuba hari mu duce twatoranyijwe na gahunda ya ROAM</li> </ul>	Uduce tuzakorwamo tuzashyirwaho hagendeye ku turere ariko buri gace gahuye n'umushinga muto ntikazarenza imirenge ibiri.

		<p>ndetse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Akorana n’abandi bafite aho bahuriye n’imirimo na serivise zijyanye n’ibiti.</li> </ul>		
	<p>1.2.2: Gusubizaho amashyamba ya Leta yangiritse cyane ku bufatanye n’ikigo cy’Igihugu cy’Amashyamba n’Uturere. Kugirana amasezerano na b’abashoramari bakabyaza umusaruro ha 10,000</p>	<p>Ku bijyanye n’amasezerano yo kubyaza umusaruro amashyamba ya Leta, ubibikora agomba kuba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sosiyete ifite uburambe mu micungire y’amashyamba;</li> <li>- Akora imirimo yo gutunganya imbaho (sarumara, ibarizo, ...) ibisigazwa akabitunganyamo ibicanwa;</li> <li>- Imirimo ye yunguka;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amashyamba ya Leta</li> <li>- Ahatoranyijwe hagomba kwitabwaho kurusha ahandi</li> <li>- ha 700 zigomba kongera guterwa: Amashyamba yangiritse ari ku rutonde rw’agomba kwitabwaho mbere y’andi.</li> </ul>	<p>Uduce tuzakorerwamo tuzashyirwaho hagendeye ku turere ariko buri gace gahuye n’umushinga muto ntikazarenza imirenge ibiri.</p>
	<p>1.2.3: Kuvugurura amashyamba yangiritse ari ku buso bungana na ha 6,545 ku bufatanye na ba nyirayo hagendewe kuri gahunda y’Igihugu yo gutera amashyamba</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abafite ubutaka buto buri muni ya hegitari 5</li> <li>- Abagore bafite ubutaka bazitabwaho mbere y’abandi;</li> <li>- Kuba abafite ubutaka babishaka kandi babyemeye ku mugaragaro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ahatoranyijwe hagomba kwitabwaho kurusha ahandi ;</li> <li>- ahari amapfa kurusha ahandi n’ahari isuri bitewe n’ubwo bw’ubutaka cyangwa ubuhaname bw’umusozo;</li> <li>- Ishyamba ryangiritse cyane.</li> </ul>	<p>Ibijyanye no kuvugurura ni icyemezo gifatwa na ba nyir’ubutaka bitabaye ngombwa ko agira ibyo abuzwaho uburengazira ku butaka. Ariko ntibyakuraho ko ubutaka bwakoreshwa mu</p>

			- Kuba ishyamba riri mu Gahunda y'Akarere y'Imikoreshereze y'Ubutaka.	gufasha abakene kurusha abandi babuturiye. Uduce tuzakorerwamo tuzashyirwaho hagendeye ku turere ariko buri gace gahuye n'umushinga muto ntikazarenza imirenge ibiri.
1.3. Kwongera ubwinshi bw'ibiti biterwa mu nzuri hagamijwe kuvugurura izangiritse	1.3.1: Kugaragaza ibimenyetso biranga inzuri zibasha guhangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe	Nta mugenerwabikorwa wihariye	Guhitamo ahantu bizagenwa n'uburyo bwa ROAM ndetse n'ibiharanga bigaragaza urugero hagezeho hangirika (urugero ruri hejuru cyane, hejuru, rugereranye)	Uduce tuzakorerwamo tuzabumbirwa mu matsinda burikamwe kitwa mushinga muto. Imishinga mito izakorerwa ahantu hari ubutaka bwagutse hashingiwe ku buryo hatoranyijwe mu buryo bw'isuzuma rya ROAM; hateganyijwe ko uko hazaba hangana biri hagati y'umurenge umwe cyangwa 2.
	1.3.2: Guhitamo ubwoko b'ibiti bito, n'ibyatsi by'amatungo byifitemo ubushobozi buri hejuru bwo guhangana n'amapfa kandi bishobora gufasha inzuri guhangana n'ihindagurika ry'ibihe.	Nta mugenerwabikorwa wihariye	ntacyo	

	<p>1.3.3: Kugura no gukwirakwiza ubwatsi bw'amatungo bwa kijyambere kugira ngo ubutaka buragirirwaho amutungo bwangiritse burusheho kugira ubushobozi bwo guhangana n'ibiza.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abagenerwabikorwa bazaba ari abafite ubutaka buragirirwaho</li> <li>- Urubyiruko n'abagore bafite ubutaka buragirirwaho</li> <li>- bazitabwaho mbere y'abandi</li> <li>- Abagaragaje ko bashaka ko ubutaka bwabo buvugururwa</li> </ul>	<p>being part of the identified priority landscapes</p>	
	<p>1.3.4: Gutegura buri mwaka amahugurwa abiri y'abahugura abandi bagizwe n'abahinzi-borozi 30, bagahugurwa ku micungire y'ubutaka buragirirwaho mu rwego rwo kubuha ubushobozi bwo guhangana n'ihindagurika ry'ibihe bityo bukarushaho gutanga umusaruro.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kuba ari umuhizi-mworozi ubikora</li> <li>- Gutoranya n'abandi bahinzi-borozi</li> <li>- Byaba byiza azi gusoma no kwandika cyangwa yifitemo ubundi bumenyi bumushoboza guhugura abandi.</li> <li>- 60% bakwiriye kuba ari abagore.</li> </ul>	<p>Ntacyo</p>	
	<p>1.3.5: Gusuzuma ukuboneka kw'amazi hamwe n'urugero rushoboka rwaboneka rw'amazi ku nzuri 60 ndetse no kugura ibigega 60 bya m<sup>3</sup> 5000 hamwe</p>	<p>n/a. Inzuri zizatoranywa hashingiwe ku rugero rw'amazi zikenera mu gihe runaka ndetse hanashingiwe ku bukene bw'amazi zisanganywe.</p>	<p>Ubutaka buri mu bwamaze gutoranywa</p>	

	no kwubaka ibigega by'amazi 60 byo kugabanya ubukana bw'amapfa ku matungo.			
	1.3.6: Gukoresha kabiri mu mwaka amahugurwa yo kwubaka ubushobozi ku bahagariye abahinzi-borozi 30, abakozi 7 ba leta bo mu rwego rw'ubuhinzi, abayobi 7 b'amadini ndetse n'abagize inzego za leta 7 bashinzwe iterambere mu turere 7.	Nta mugenerwabikorwa ku giti cye	Ubutaka buri mu bwamaze gutoranywa	
1.4. Kwongera no kunoza ingamba zo gucunga ubutaka no kuburinda kwangirika no gutwarwa n'isuri	1.4.1:Gutera ibiti n'ubwatsi kuri 700 ha ku nkombe z'ikiyaga/uruzi ndetse no kuri 700 km z'inkombe y'umuhanda bigacungwa buri wese abigizemo uruhare.	Ubutaka rusange bwa Leta, nta mugenerwabikorwa ku giti cye.	Guhitamo ahantu bizashingira ku isuzuma rya ROAM ku rwego rwo hejuru, kandi hakazakurikizwa impamvu ikurikira: a) inkombe z'uruzi n'ikiyaga: (i.) inkombe zibasirwa n'isuri bitewe n'uko zihanamye cyangwa zitariho ibiti bifata ubutaka ngo bukomere;	The sub-projects are formed at the landscape level based on the ROAM assessment. It is expected that these will comprise between 1-2 sectors.

			<p>(ii.) inkombe zikorera imirimo itemewe bikaziviramo ibyago byinshi byo gutwarwa n'isuri;</p> <p>(iii.) inkombe zashyizwe mu rwego rw'izigomba kwitabwaho mbere y'izindi hashingwe ku isuzuma rya ROAM (rivugwa mu gace kitwa Ibikorwa 3.1) kandi kwitabwaho kwazo bikaba byanafasha n'ibindi bice bitandukanye bivugwa ahandi (nko mu bice 1.1,1.2, 1.3)</p> <p>b) inkombe z'umuhanda:</p> <p>(i.) inkombe z'umuhanda zidateyeho ibiti;</p> <p>(ii.) inkombe z'umuhanda zihanamye ;</p> <p>(iii.) inkombe z'umuhanda zashyizwe mu rwego rw'izigomba kwitabwaho</p>	
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			<p>mbere y'izindi hashingwe ku isuzuma rya ROAM (rivugwa mu gace kitwa Ibikorwa 3.1) kandi kwitabwaho kwazo bikaba byanafasha n'ibindi bice bitandukanye bivugwa ahandi (nko mu bice 1.1,1.2, 1.3)</p>	
1.4.2: Kubungabunga 400 ha z'inkengero z'Akagera bicye mu buryo bwo kuhatera ibiti n'ubwatsi ndetse no gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda yo gukoresha no gucunga inzuri buri wese abigiramo uruhare	Nta mugenerwabikorwa yihariye	<p>Guhitamo ahantu bizashingira ku isuzuma rya ROAM ku rwego rwo hejuru, kandi hakazakurikizwa impamvu ikurikira:</p> <p>(i.) gufasha imirimo yo mu nzuri ikorerwa muri metero 100 y'uruzitiro rw'iburengerazuba, ahantu hane niho hazatoranywa bitewe n'ibyo hakeneye;</p> <p>(ii.) hazatoranywa ahantu ho mu nkengero hahanamye kandi hangiritse cyane kugira ngo haterwe ibiti n'ubwatsi.</p>	<p>Buri hantu mui aho hane hazaba hatoranyijwe ngo haterwe ibiti n'ubwatsi hazafatwa nk'agace kagize umushinga muto. Ubuso bwaho ntibuzarenza ahantu hangana n'umurenge.</p>	

	1.4.3: Gutanga inkunga y'ubumenyi kuri za pepiniyeri 3 ku buryo zibasha gutanga imbuto z'ibiti n'ubwatsi bishobora guterwa ahantu hatandukanye kandi zigahangana n'ingaruka z'ihindagurika ry'ibihe.	Guhitamo umugenerwabikorwa bizagengwa n'amabwiriza y'iyi Gahunda izemerera pepiniyeri gukora zikoresheje amikoro yazo mu rwego kuziba icyuho cy'ibibazo byagaragara.	Guhitamo ahantu bizagengwa 'amabwiriza y'iyi Gahunda	Nta shyirwaho ry'umushinga muto rizaba kuko ibyavuye mu isuzuma bitazagenderwaho.
	1.4.4: Gutanga inkunga y'ubumenyi ku turere turindwi ku buryo tubasha gukora igenzura ry'ahatewe ibiti hagamijwe kurindwa ingaruka ziterwa n'ihindagurika ry'ibihe.	Nta mugenerwabikorwa wihariye	Bizashingira ku makuru y'ahatoranijwe ngo havugururwe.	Nta shyirwaho ry'umushinga muto rizaba kuko ibyavuye mu isuzuma bitazagenderwaho.
1.5. Gufasha inzego z'abikorera n'abaturage guteza imbere ikoreshwa ry'ibicanwa bitangiza ibidukikije cyane cyane hagabanywa	1.5.1: Gukora ubukangurambaga bufatika kandi mu buryo buhoraho mu ntara yose y'iburasirazuba ku bijanye n'imbabura za kijyambere n'amahirwe ari mu ikoreshwa nyaryo ry'ibicanwa.	Nta mugenerwabikorwa wihariye	Ku rwego rw'akarere/igihugu	Nta shyirwaho ry'umushinga muto rizaba kuko ibyavuye mu isuzuma bitazagenderwaho.

<p>ikoreshwa ry'inkwi</p>	<p>1.5.2: Gushyigikira ingo zo mu cyaro 100 000 kugira ngo zigerweho n'imbabura zirondereza ibicanwa.</p>	<p>Bigenwa n'Amabwiriza y'iyi Gahunda cyane ko kubona n'imbabura zirondereza ibicanwa bifite icyo bifasha mu mirimo y'ivugururwa ivugwa mu gice cyitwa Ibikorwa 1.2,1.3,1.4 Ibindi bishingirwaho mu kwishyura 50% cyangwa 100% by'igiciro cy'imbabura zirondereza:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kuba uri mu itsinda ry'abahinzi-borozi bari mu mabere w'abagenerwabikorwa bavugwa mu gice 1.1 kugeza kuri 1.4;</li> <li>- Ku bijyanye n'amafaranga winjiza, kuba uri mu itsinda rya 1 cyangwa 2 urebwa na 100%, itsinda 3-4ni 50%</li> <li>- Kubanza kwishyura 50%</li> </ul>		<p>Nta suzuma rikenewe</p>
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		by'umusanzu 50% ikaba ubufasha		
	1.5.3 Gushyira mu masoko TREPA ikoreramo ahabugenewe hakusanyirijwe ibijyanye n'ikorabuhanga ry'ibicanwa.	Si ngomba kuko hazaba hari ahabugenewe mu masoko	Amasoko 14 ari mu turere twemejwe	Nta shyirwaho ry'umushinga muto rizaba kuko isuzuma ritari ngombwa.
	1.5.4: Gushyigikira imirimo igamije kubungabunga ibidukikije by'umwihariko gutera inkunga gahunda yo gusimbuza uburyo bwa kera bwo gucana ubushya butangiza ibidukikije.	Si ngombwa	Ku rwego rw'akarere/igihugu	Nta shyirwaho ry'umushinga muto rizaba kuko isuzuma ritari ngombwa.

### **3.4. Gusuzuma ingaruka z'umushinga ku bidukikije no ku mibereho y'abaturage**

Impamvu y'iri suzuma ni ukugira ngo habeho gusobanukirwa niba hari ingaruka mbi zaturuka ku mushinga muto hanyuma niba izo ngaruka zimenyekanye habakabaho n'andi masuzuma agamije gushyiraho ingamba zo guhangana n'izo ngaruka. Isuzuma rishyira buri mushinga muto mu rwego runaka hagenda ku bwinshi cyangwa ubuke bw'ingaruka mbi ziwitezweho, nkeya, zigereranye, nyinshi. **Imishinga mito ifite ingaruka mbi nyinshi nta kunga izaterwa.** Isuzuma rikorwa hifashishijwe urutonde rw'ibibazo bibazwa bikanakurikiranwa n'umukozi w'Umushinga wa IUCN ushinzwe ubugenzuzi n'ubuziranenge.

### **3.5. Isuzumwa ry'Umushinga n'ingamba zo gukumira**

Ni ngombwa gushyiraho ingamba ku mishinga yunganira iri mu gice cy'imishinga itagaragaza ibyago byinshi cyangwa imbogamizi nyinshi mu rwego rwo gukumira ko hari ikibazo cyagaragara mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa ryayo. Ibi bigomba gukorwa hitabwa cyane ku kumva ibitekerezo by'abagererwabikorwa b'ubumushinga mu buryo butaziguye hagenewe na none ku ngamba zigaragara mu mbonerahamwe ya 2. Bitewe n'imiterere y'ikibazo, hashobora gukenerwa inyingo yindi yihariye. Ku bibazo bindi bikomeye byavuka, hazakenerwa umpuguke mu mibanire idafite aho ihuriye n'umushinga.

### **3.6. ESMS ku mishinga yunganira**

Imishinga mito igaragaza ibyago bike izerekanwa na raporo y'isesengura izaba yakozwe mbere. Ku mishinga ifite amahirwe menshi yo kudahura n'ibyago byo guhura n'imbogamizi mu ishyirwa mubikorwa byayo, Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe Ikurikirana n'Igenzura ry'Imishinga afite inshingano zo kugendura niba inyigo y'igenzura yarakozwe neza ndetse niba raporo yatanzwe nayo yarakozwe neza. Uyu mukozi kandi agenzura niba ibyavuye muri iryo genzura ry'ibanze byarashyizwe mu nyandiko y'imbanzirizamushinga, ikubiye mu nyandiko yihariye igaragaza uko ibidukikije ndetse n'Umutekano w'Abantu bizitabwaho mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mubikorwa ry'umushinga.

### **3.7. Ikurikiranabikorwa n'igenzura ry'ishirwamubikorwa rya ESMP**

Imishinga yose itagaragaza imbogamizi nyisnhi izakenera ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ingamba zikubiye mu nyandiko y'umushinga igaragaza uko ibidukikije n'umutekano w'abantu bizubahirizwa (ESMP). Urwego rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ari narwo kandi rushinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa indi mishinga mito, ni narwo rufite mu nshingano ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ingamba zigamije gukumira ibibazo byavuka ku mushinga.

Uburyo bwo kugaragaza aho ingamba zo gukumira zigeze zishyirwa mu bikorwa, bikorwa n'urwego rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga hagendewe ku nshuro ziteganywa muri ESMP, byibura mu gihe cy'umwaka. Izi raporo kandi zisesengurwa n'umukozi wa IUCH ushinzwe ikurikiranabikorwa n'isuzuma ry'imishinga. Uretse gusesengura izi raporo kandi, hazajya hanasuzumwa ubuziranenge bw'izi ngamba.

Bitewe n'imiterere y'ikibazo, urwego rushinzwe ikurikirana rushobora gutegura ibiganiro byihariye n'abagenerwabikorwa ndetse n'igice cy'abagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga kugira ngo hakusanzweho ibitekerezo byabo ku buryo babona ingamba zikumira zashyizweho. Ku mishinga igaragaza ibyago kene, nta kindi kindi ikeneye uretse gusa kuyikurikirana mu buryo buhoraho.

## **4. Ibijyanye n'ibiganiro n'abagenerwabikorwa, uburyo bwo kugaragaza no Gutanga amakuru ku bitagenda**

### **4.1. Ibiganiro n'abagenerwabikorwa**

Uburyo bw'imikoranire n'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga ndetse no gutanga amakuru biteganywa mu nyandiko yihariye ireba iyi ngingo. Itoranywa rya site zizasanwa muri gahunda z'umushinga zisobanurwa mu gice cya 3.1 cy'iyi nyandiko. Iki gice kandi kigaragaza uko imishinga mito mito izakorwa. Bitewe n'ibikorwa byakozwe muri buri mushinga, umushinga uzagira uburyo bw'imikoranire y'abagenerwabikorwa bawo bibanze kugira ngo harebwe neza niba ibikenewe by'ingenzi byose byaritaweho. Abagenerwabikorwa b'ingenzi bo bavugwa mu gice cya 1.1. ni abahizni bato ari nabo umushinga uzakorana nabo binyuze binyuze mu buryo

rusange bwagutse ndetse no kugera aho batuye mu rwego rwo gutoranya ibikorwa bizakorerwaho umushinga.

Abahinzi kandi bazaganirizwa mu gihe cyo gutoranya ibikorwa by'umushinga bizibanda ku iterwa ry'ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka kugira ngo ibitekerezo n'ibyifuzo byabo ku mirima yabo ndetse n'aho batuye byitabweho.

Kuri gice cya 1.2, abagererwabikorwa bibanze ni abasanzwe bafite amashyamba cyangwa imirima ihizemo ibiti cyangwa abandi bumva bifuza kubishoramo imali. Uburyo bwo gukorana n'abo bese ni ubu bukurikira:

- **Amashyamba y'Akarere (igikorwa cya 1.2.1):** Nk'uko byasobanuwe mbere, umushinga uzakora ibikorwa bitangukanye by'ubukanguramabga mu rwego rwo gushishikariza abagererwabikorwa bo muri ibyo bice gufata no kwegukana amashyamba yose y'akarere
- **Gutera amashyamba ya Leta (igikorwa cya 1.2.2):** Umushinga uzafasha Ikigo cy'igihugu gishinzwe amashyamba (RFA) ndetse n'Uturere mu kubaha umurungo wo kubaka imikoranire y'abagererwabikorwa bo mu rwego rw'abikorera ndetse n'amakompanyi kugira ngo afate amashyamba ari ku buso bwa 10,000ha by'igihe kirekire, harimo n'amakoperative y'abahizi harimo n'abasanzwe bafite imirima y'ashyamba ku giti cyaho.
- **Izahurwa ry'ubutaka buto buto (igikorwa cya 1.2.3):** Muri iki gikorwa, umushinga ufite intego yo gukora ikusanyamakuru ry'ubutaka rihuriweho n'abaturage mu rwego rwo gutahura ubutaka bw'abantu ku giti cyabo (impuzandengo ya 40ha y'ubutaka, hafi amatsinda 160) byangiritse cyangwa ubuherereye ku buhaname bukabije, bukunze kwibasirwa n'isuri ku buryo bigaragara ko bikenewe kubungabungwa.

Mu gice cya 1.3, abagererwabikorwa bibanze ni abaturage b'aborozi. Umushinga uzakorana nabo binyuze mu gutoranya ibyanya/inzuri byabo hagenewe ku kigero cyo kwangirika cyabyo kugira ngo hamenyekane ahakeneye kwitabwaho kurusha ahandi. Ku bufatanye n'abaturage, amashyamba azashyirwaho ubuhumbikiro bw'ibiti azashyirwaho ndetse acungwe n'abaturage ubwabo. Aba baturage ni nabo bazagira uruhare mu gutoranya ubwoko bw'ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka bizaterwa hamwe n'ubwatsi bw'amatungo.

Uburyo bw'imikoranire n'abaturage bwatoranyijwe ku gikorwa kiri mu gice cya 1.4 bushingiye ahanini ku gushyiraho amatsinda y'abaturage y'imboni (CVC). Aya matsinda azaba agizwe

n'abatariye inkengero z'imigezi, inkengero z'imihanda ndetse no mu cyanya cy'Umugezi w'Akagera. Uburyo bwo gukorana n'abaturage kandi buzashingira ku gutoranya ndetse no gushyira mu byiciro ahakenewe kwitabwaho kurusha ahandi.

Mu byanya by'imigezi, umushinga uzita cyane ku gushyiraho ibyanya 20 by'imigezi bikomye ndetse n'inkengero zabyo. Umushinga uzasinye amasezerano y'imikoranire n'abaturage bahatariye. Uburyo bwo gushyiraho amatsinda y'abaturage b'imboni (CVC) busanzwe bwarakozwe neza n'ikigo cy'Igihugu cy'Amashyamba mu Karere ka Rwamagana muri 2018, buzita cyane ku kureba ko ibyifuzo by'abagererwabikorwa ndetse n'ibyo bakenye kurusha ibindi byitaweho.

Uburyo ibi bizakorwa (Reba umugereka) bwamaze gushyirwa kugira ngo butange umurongo ngebderwaho mu gukumira imbogamizi zishobora kubaho. Ibi birimo gushyiraho igice kihariye ku buryo bw'imikoranire n'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga nka kimwe mu bintu by'ingenzi bifasha mu gukemura ibibazo byaterwa no kuba bamwe bahezwa kugera ku mutungo n'ubutaka bwabo.

#### **4.2. Gutanga amakuru**

Imishinga ifite ibyago bice iri mu rwego rwa B, ikenera ESIA ndetse n'inyandiko igaragaza uko ibidukikije ndetse n'umutekano w'abantu bizitabwaho (ESMP) izashyira ahagaragara izi nyandiko zose mu minsi 30 mbere y'iyemezwa ry'umushinga. Izi nyandiko zose zizaba ziri mu ndimi z'icyongereza n'ikinyarwanda. Raporo zizashyikirizwa GCF hakoreshejwe uburyo bw'ikoranabuhanga ndetse n'urubuga rwa Interineti rwa GCF hagendewe kuri politiki yo gutanga amakuru ya GCF n'igice cya 7.1 cy'itangwa ry'amakuru cy'inyandiko ya GCF.

Imishinga ishobora gutuma habaho kwimura abaturage, izasaba ibindi biganiro byihariye n'abagenerwabikorwa by'umwihariko abagizweho ingaruka ku buryo butaziguye. Ibijanywe nuko ibi bizakorwa bigaragarira mu mugereka 5.

#### **4.3. Uburyo bwo Kugaragaza ibitagenda**

IUCN ifite uburyo buzwi bufasha abagenerwabikorwa kugaragaza ibyo batishimiye mu bice byose ibikorwa by'imishinga ya IUCN iherereyemo mu gihe hana hari amahame atubahirijwe.

Uburyo bufasha abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga kugaragaza ibyo batishimiye ni ingenzi kuko bufasha mu gutanga icyizere ku bagenerwabikorwa ko bazumvwa kandi bagafashwa ku gihe mu gihe hari icyo bagaragaje. Uburyo bwa IUCN busobanura neza amahame akurikizwa, inzira zinyurwamo mu kugaragaza ikitagenda ku mushinga , uburyo bwo gutanga igisubizo, ndetse n'uburyo umushinga ukurikirana uko bikorwa.

Umuntu cyangwa urwego runaka rwumva ko rushobora kugirwaho ingaruka z'umushinga ku buryo bubu biturutse ko hari amahame amwe n'amwe yirengagijwe ashobora kubigaragaza. Umuntu ku giti cye cyangwa uhagarariye abandi ashobora gutanga ikibazo cye. Icyakora ibibazo bitagaragaza ba nyiri kubitanga nta gaciro bizahabwa. Umwirondoro w'abatanze ibibazo uzagirwa ibanga igihe cyose.

Ubusabe butemewe ni ubu bukurikira:

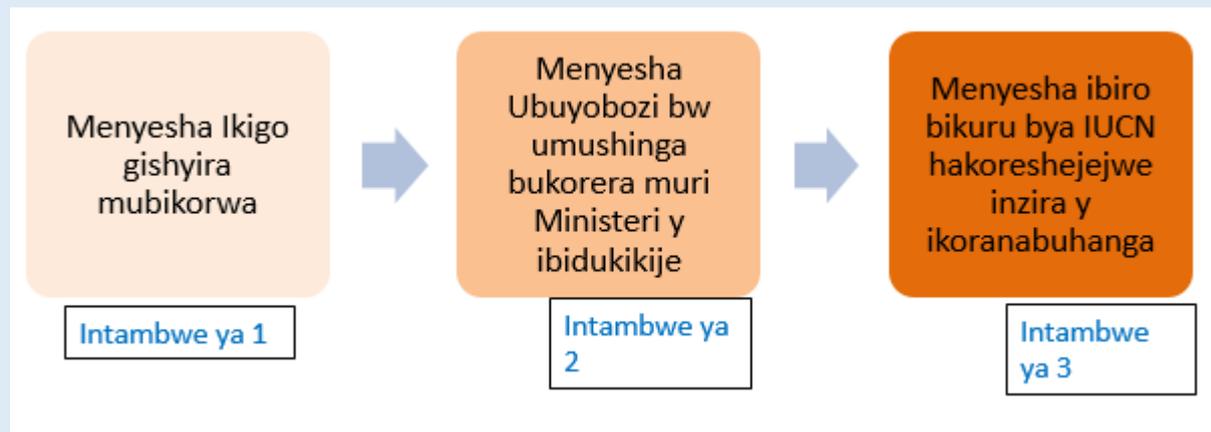
- Ibibazo biri gushakirwa ibisubizo cyangwa ibindi bibazo bireba abandi bantu batari IUCN cangwa urundi rwego rufite aho ruhuriye n'umushinga
- Ibibazo byatanzwe nyuma y'itariki ya nyuma y'irangira ry'umushinga
- Ikibazo kije nyuma y'amezi 18 nyuma y'irangira ry'umushinga mu gihe iki kibazo gifite inkomoko ku mushinga ariko itaramenyekanye mbere y'itariki y'irangira ry'umushinga
- Ibibazo bifitanye isano n'amategeko, poliiki by'igihugu, keretse gusa mu gihe iki kibazo gifite aho gihuriye n'amahame n'imikorere y'inwandiko ya ESMS ya IUCNN
- Ibibazo bifitanye isano n'imicungire y'umutungo n'abakozi ndetse n'imiyoborere bya IUCN kuko bifite ahandi bibarizwa.

### **Inzira eshatu zo gukemura ikibazo cyatangzwe**

Gukemura neza no gushaka umuti w'ikibazo cyatangzwe, bikorerwaku rwego rwo hasi hashoboka.

Uburyo bwa IUCN bwo gukemura ibibazo bushingiye ku ntambwe 3 nk'uko zagaragajwe muri Figure 2. Bitangirira ku rwego rushinzwe ishyingirwa mubikorwa ry'umushinga hamwe n'urwego rurebwa n'ikibazo. Aba bafatanyaga mu kwiga imiterere y'ikibazo kandi bigakorwa bese bashyize imbere inyunga bahuriyeho kugira ngo humvikanywe ku byo impande zombi zihuriyeho.

Intambwe 1. Kumvikana hamwe ku miterere y'ikibazo ndetse n'inzira zo kugikemura



*Imbonerahamwe ya 2: Uburyo butatu (3) wamenyekanisha ibitagenda neza mu mushinga*

Nubwo bishobola ko ikibazo gishoboea gukemukira ku rwego rw'abashyira mu bikorwa umushinga ndetse n'abarebwa n'ikibazo, ariko birashoboka cyane ko ibintu bishobora kwanga bikagera ku rundi rwego, bigasaba ko hitabazwa ishami rishinzwe Gukurikirana imishinga riri ku cyicaro cya IUCN ku rwego rw'Igihugu.

Mu gihe izi ntambwe ebyiri nta musaruro zitanze, ikibazo cyakoherezwa ku rundi rwego rwisumbuye rwa IUCN (PCMS) nk'intambwe ya 3. icyo gihe hagomba gusobanurwa ko uburyo bwo kumvikanisha impande zombi bwari bwakoreshwejwe mbere mu gushaka umuti w'ikibazo ariko ntibugire icyo butanga. Mu gihe ikibazo cyaba gikeneye umwihariko bitewe n'amakuru arimo, uwatanze ikirego afite impungenge n'ubwoba, intambwe za mbere zakirengagizwa, bityo ikibazo kigatangwa hakoreshejwe PCMS.

Ikibazo gitangwa kuri PCMS, gitangwa hakoreshejwe uburyo burikira:

- Kwandikira ikicaro gikuru cya IUCN gihereye mu Busuwisi, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland
- Kwandika kuri email to [projectcomplaints@iucn.org](mailto:projectcomplaints@iucn.org);
- Gukoresha fax to +41 22 999 00 02 (ugakoresha IUCN, ikicaro gikuru nka aderesi); cyangwa
- Ugahamagara Tel + 41 22 999 02 59.

Kubera ko uyu mushinga uterwa inkunga na GCF, birashoboka kandi ko ikibazo cyakoherezwa ku rwego rwigenga rwa GCF. Andi makuru arambuye, wayasanga kuri <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-complaint>.

Hagendewe ku ntambwe ya mbere, ibibazo bishobora kwakirwa mu magambo ku mukozi w'umushinga uri kuri site, hakoreshejwe Telephone cyangwa mu nyandiko igashyirwa mu gasanduku k'ibitekerezo cyangwa se ikibazo kikaba cyatangwa hakoresheje email yohereza kuri PMU cyangwa IUCN.

Uretse intambwe ya mbere, Intambwe ya kabiri PMU cyangwa IUCN (intambwe ya 3), ikindi kintu cy'ingenzi ni ukugira ikayi yabugenewe yo kwandikamo no kubikamo ibibazo byakiriwe. Iyi kayi ifasha cyane kubika no kwegeranya ibibazo byatanzwe ndetse n'aho ibibazo bigeze bikemurwa

Inzego zsihyira mu bikorwa imihinga zifite inshingano zo gutanga ikayi ikubiyemo ibibazo byatanzwe, igashyikirizwa PMU mu gihe cya buri mezi 6.

Abantu bose bantanga ibibazo byabo bakiranwa ikinabupfura kandi amakuru yabo akabikwa mu ibanga rikomeye. Buri rwego rushinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ruba rusabwa gukora ibishoboka byose mu gukemura ikibazo rwashyikirijwe mu gihe cyagenwe. icyakora hari bimwe mu bibazo bishobora kuba bikomeye cyane, bidashobora gukemukira ku rwego rwibanze. Bene ibyo bibazo, bishyikirizwa urundi rwego rwa kabiri (PMU) bitarenze mu minsi 10. PMU ishobora gufashwa na IUCN, ishami ryo kurwego rw'Igihugu. Aho PMU nayo itabashije gukemura ikibazo yashyikirijwe, iki kibazo gishyikirizwa PCMS mu minsi 20 kugira ngo gisuzumwe. Igihe bitwara ndetse n'uko bigenda bikubiye mu nyandiko ya IUCN.

Inyandiko yabugenewe y'ikibazo izashyirwa mu rurimi gakondo ndetse ishyirwe ahantu hagerwaho na buri wese. Ibibazo byose byakiriwe binyuze kuri PCMS bikorerwa isuzuma ryimbitse ndetse n'inzira yo gusubizwa ikorwa hakurikijwe inzira ziteganywa mu nyandiko ya IUCN. Mu gihe ikibazo gikomeye, umuyobozi wa PPG asaba abashinzwe gukora iperereza ryihariye gukurikirana iki kibazo harimo no kujya site y'ikibazo kugira ngo hakorwe iperereza ryimbitse n'imizi y'ikibazo ndetse akanakora ingengabihe y'uko bizagenda.

### **Uburyo bwo kurwego rwibanze**

Mu rwego guharanira ko buri kibazo gishobora kuvuga gikemurwa mu buryo boboneye kugira ngo birusheho gufasha uuhsinga ndetse n'abagenerwabikorwa bagizweho ingaruka

n’umushinga, ibintu bikurikira bizitabwaho hagamijwe kurushaho kunoza no kumenyekanisha inzira zifashishwa mu gutanga ikibazo:

1. **Gusakaza amakuru:** Umushinga uzatangaza amakuru yimbitse areba umushinga, inzira zikoreshwa mu gutanga ibibazo ku muntu utanyuzwe n’ingingo runaka. Hazatangazwa inyandiko nyinshi zitandukanye kandi zisakazwe ku bagererwabikorwa banyuranye hakoreshweje uburyo burimo imbuga nkoranyambaga, inyandiko, IUCN ndetse n’imbuga zisaznwe ziriho za interineti.
2. **Gusobanurira inzego zibanze:** Hazabaho gahunda zo gusobanurira inzego zibanze hagamijwe gufasha abaturage kumva neza ingano n’imiterere by’umushinga ndetse n’inzira zifashishwa mu gutanga ikibazo mu gihe hari ingingo runaka umuntu tanyuzwe nayo
3. **Uruhare rw’abagenerwabikorwa mu gukurikirana ESMP:** Guha umwanya abagenerwabikorwa ndtse n’ibyiciro byagizweho ingaruka n’umushinga mu gukurikirana ESMP bizafasha mu gushyiraho uburyo bwiza bwo kumenya inzira yifashishwa ndetse no gukemura ibibazo na mbere y’uko bikomera
4. **Uburyo Gakondo bwo Gukemura amakimbirane (Gacaca, Abunzi, etc):** Aho ibibazo bishingiye ku makimbirane hagati y’ibyiciro cyangwa abagenerwabikorwa (urugero ikibazo gishingiye ku kurwanira uburenganzira ku butaka) cyangwa byatewe n’umushinga, hazabaho gukoresha uburyo gakondo busanzwe bwifashishwa mu guhosha amakimbirane.
5. **Gutanga ikirego** – Biremewe gutanga ikirego igihe ikibazo cyamenyeshejwe abagishinzwe ariko ntigikemurwe muburyo bushimishije uwagitanze.
6. **Agasanduku Kagenewe ibitekerezo/Ibibazo** – Agasanduku kagenewe kwakira ibitekerezo ndetse n ibibazo by abaturage, abagenerwabikorwa ndetse n abafatanyabikorwa gateganijwe gushyirwa ahateranira abantu mugice umushinga uzashyirwamo mu bikorwa.

#### 5. Uburyo aya mabwiriza mu mushinga uzashyirwa mubikorwa

Gushyira mu bikorwa aya mabwiriza bireba bwambere Umukozi ushinze ibijyanye n ibidukikije mu kigo IUCN, nk ikigo gishinzwe byumwihariko gushyira mu bikorwa no gukurikirana ibyuma mushinga ku rwego rwa Afurika. Umukozi ufite ikicaro muri IUCN Rwanda akaba kandi ari mu bashinzwe umushinga umunsi ku munsi, nawe arebwa no gushyira

mubikorwa aya mabwiriza no guharanira ko yubahirizwa. Ashinzwe kandi gukorana buri muni n abandi bafatanyabikorwa nk'ikigo cy igihugu gishinzwe amashyamba, umuryango Enabel, n abandi bafatanyabikorwa. Inshingano mu buryo burambuye zikubiye mu mbonerahamwe ikurikira:

*Imbonerahamwe 4: Inshingano mugushyira mu bikorwa aya mabwiriza*

Intabwe n ibikorwa biteganijwe	Aho bizakorera	Ubishinzwe	Izindi nyandiko zagufasha
Guhugura abakozi bose b'umushinga kubijyanye n aya mbawiriza	Umushinga wose	Inzobere mpuzamahanga mu byimicungire y ibidukikije	
Gukomeza kumenyesha no gukorana n izindi nzego mu kubahiriza no gushyira mubikorwa aya mabwiriza	Umushinga wose n aho uzakorera hose	Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe kubahirizwa no gushyirwa mubikorwa kw'aya mabwiriza (ESMF Project officer)	Iteganyamigambi rirambuye ryo gukorana n izindi nzego mu itegura n ishyirwa mu bikorwa by umushinga <sup>1</sup> .
Gushyiraho ibirebana n uburyo buhoraho bwo kwita ku bidukikije mu mushinga	Ibikorwa byose by umushinga	Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe kubahirizwa no gushyirwa mubikorwa kw'aya mabwiriza (ESMF Project officer)	Process Framework
Gushyiraho urutonde rw'ibibazo n ibisubizo bifasha mu gusobanukirwa ibyitabwaho mu ishyirwamubikirwa ry umushinga	Umushinga wose n aho uzakorera hose	Abashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga	ESMS Screening & Clearance
Gutegura raporo igaragaza uko bishyirwa mu bikorwa	Umushinga wose n aho uzakorera	Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe kubahirizwa no gushyirwa mubikorwa kw'aya mabwiriza	ESMS Screening & Clearance

<sup>1</sup> Warisanga ku rubuga [www.iucn.org/esms](http://www.iucn.org/esms)

	hose	(ESMF Project officer)	
Kugaragaza urutonde rw'inzitizi n' uburyo bikemurwa hubahirijwe amabwiriza yo kungabunga ibidukikije	Ibikorwa byagaragaye ko bifite inzitizi	Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe kubahirizwa no gushyirwa mubikorwa kw'aya mabwiriza (ESMF Project officer)	ESMP– Guidance Note & Template
Kugaragaza uburyo bwihariye bimwe mubikorwa bibangamiye ibidukikije bizirindwa mu ishyirwa mubikorwa ry'umushinga	Ku bikorwa byagaraje inzitizi	Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe kubahirizwa no gushyirwa mubikorwa kw'aya mabwiriza (ESMF Project officer)	ESMS Screening & Clearance
Gutegura iteganyabikorwa na raporo y uko aya mabwiriza akurizizwe	Ibikorwa by umushinga	Abafashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga	ESMP– Guidance Note & Template
Gukurikirana no kugenzura ishyirwamubikirwa ry amabwiriza ku rwego rwose rw umushinga no kumenyesha izindi nzego	Umushinga wose	Umukozi wa IUCN ku Rwego rwa Afurika ( Regional ESMF Officer)	

# **Gahunda yo Gukumira Ingaruka Zaterwa no Kubuza Abaturage Uburenganzira bwo Gukoresha Umutungo Kamere w’Ahakorerwa Ibikorwa by’Umushinga**

Umushinga wo Kubungabunga Ubidukikije Hagamijwe Guteza Imbere Intara y’Iburasirazuba Ibirimo

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## 1. Intangiriro

### 1.1. Impamvu ya Gahunda yo Gukumira Ingaruka zaterwa no kubuza abaturage Uburenganzira bwo Gukoresha Umutungo Kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga

1. Iyi gahunda yashyizweho hagamijwe gutanga umurongo ku itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda yo gukumira ingaruka zaterwa no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahagenewe gukorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga, bityo bikaba byagira ingaruka ku bakoresha ubutaka bitewe no kutabasha gukoresha nk'uko bisanzwe ubutaka n'umutungo kamere wabo, mu gihe cyo gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ugamije kubungabunga ibidukikije mu guteza imbere intara y'Iburasirazuba.

Iyi gahunda igamije gukumira, mu buryo bunoze kandi buciye mu mucyo, ingaruka ku buzima bw'Abaturage bitewe no gukumirwa gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga. Umushinga uzaba ufite ibikorwa bitandukanye bishobora gusaba ko abaturage babuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa bizakorera kugira ngo ibikorwa byo gusana ibyanya byangijwe bibashe gukorwa nta mbogamizi.

2. Umushinga uzatoranya ibikorwa biherereye mu bice bitandukanye ariko uburyo bwihariye bw'uko bizakorwa bukorwa mu gihe cyo cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ryawo. Bityo, mu gihe cy'itegurwa ry'umushinga ntiharamenyekana ibikorwa bisazaba ko abaturage badakomeza gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa by'umushinga bizakorerwa. Bityo gahunda y'uburyo bwo gukumira ingaruka zaterwa no kuba Abaturage babuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa bizakorerwa izategurwa ari uko ibyo bikorwa byamaze gutoranywa.
3. Bityo, hakenewe itegurwa rya gahunda izagenga ibijyanye no kubuza abaturage gukoresha uwo mutungo kamere nk'uko biteganywa n'Ikigega cyo Kubungabunga Ibidukikije (GCF), Umuterankunga w'umushinga, ndetse nk'uko biteganywa na gahunda ay'uburyo bwo gucunga ibidukikije y'Ihuriro Mpuzamahanga ryo Kubungabunga Ibudukikije (IUCN), ndetse n'Urwego rushinzwe ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'Umushinga.
4. Iyi gahunda isesengura kandi ikerekana amategeko n'amabwiriza yakurikizwa, hagaragazwa ibigomba kwitabwaho n'ibiteganyijwe guhabwa Abaturage bazagerwaho n'ingaruka zo kuba bakwimurwa ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga. Iyi gahunda igaragaza uko kubuza abaturage ikoreshwa ry'umutungo kamere w'ahazakorerwa ibikorwa bizakorwa bizakorwa, ibijyanye no

gutoranya ibikorwa nyirizina bizakorwa, gusesengura ingaruka z'ibikorwa by'umushinga ku baturage, imikoranire n'abafanyabikorwa ( Ibiganiro, kugira uruhare mu bikorwa by'umushinga, gutanga amakuru, ndetse no gukemura ibibazo byavuka), kugaragaza uko ingaruka zakomoka ku ishikirwa mu bikorwa ry' ibikorwa by'umushinga zakumirwa, ikurikiranabikorwa no gutanga raporo, ndetse n'inzego n'ingengo yimari izakoreshwa muri ibyo bikorwa.

5. Iyi gahunda yateguwe na IUCN, yemezwa na Minisiteri y'Ibidukikije binyuze mu kigo kiyishamikiyeho cyo Kubungabunga Amashyamba (RFA). Ibigi bizashyira mu bikorwa uyu mushinga ni Ikigo cyo kubungabunga Amashyamba (RFA), ENABEL ndetse na IUCN, ibi bigi bikazaba bishizwe gutegura no gushyira mu bikorwa imishinga n'ibikorwa bisaba ko abatwaga babuzwa uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere uri aho ibyo bikorwa bizakorwa.
6. Iyi gahunda izashyirwa mu bikorwa hakurikijwe amategeko y'u Rwanda ndetse na Gahunda z'Imicungire y'Ibidukikije y'ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije z'ibigo bya GCF na IUCN. Hashingiwe ku ihame rya gahunda yo kubungabunga ibidukikije ya IUCN yo kwita cyane ku ubabaye wagizweho ingaruka kurusha undi, ihame ryo gushyira imbaraga ku rurinda no gufasha abababaye kurusha abandi niryo rizakurikizwa.
7. Iyi gahunda ikubiyemo uburyo bwateganyijwe n'umushinga wo kubungabunga ibidukikije mu ntara y'Iburasirazuba ndetse na gahunda z'ibikorwayihariye byose bigamije gukumira ingaruka zagera ku bagenerwabikorwa. Iyi gahunda nayo izaba ikubiye muri gahunda y'imicungire y'ibidukikije yateganyijwe n'uyu mushinga.

## **1.2. Ibirebana n'Umushinga**

8. U Rwanda ndetse n'Intara y'Iburasirazuba by'umwihariko bugarijwe n'ibi bikurikira:
  - Kwiyongera kw'amapfa, imyuzure n'inkangu bitera ingaruka z'imihindagurikire y'ibihe ku bimera n'umutungo kamere cyane cyane ku byiciro ndetse n'abaturage batunzwe cyane no gukoresha umutungo kamere
  - Kwangirika k'ubutaka bitewe no kuba busakoreshwa mu buryo bunoze, bigatera ingaruka zikomoka ku mihindagurikire y'ibihe.
  - Ubukene cyane cyane ku batuye mu bice by'icyaro, aho ingaruka zabwo zongererwa ubukana n'ingaruka z'imihindagurikire y'ibihe no kwangirika k'ubutaka bitewe no kubura uburyo n'ubushobozi butuma ubutaka bukoreshwa neza kugira ngo bubashe gutanga umsuaruro ufasha kubona ibyo abatwaga bakeneye mu guteza imbere imibereho myiza yabo.

9. Mu rwego rwo gukemura ibyo bibazo biterwa n'imihindagurukire y'igihe, umushinga ugamije gushyiraho no guteza imbere uburyo nunoze bwo gufasha abaturage n'abandi bafatanyabikorwa kubasha guhangana n'iryo hindagurura ry'ibihe, hagamijwe kubaka ubudahangarwa rw'ibidukikije n'ubutaka by'umwihariko mu Ntara y'Iburasirazuba kugira ngo butange umusaruro kugira ngo umusaruro w'ubuhinzi wiyongeye muri ako karere bikazafasha kugabanya ubukene, hongerwa ubudahangarwa ku mihindagurukire y'ibihe byose bigamije kwihaza mu biribwa.
10. Uyu mushinga wo kubungabunga ibidukikije mu Ntara y'Iburasirazuba ugamije gufasha abatuye iyi Ntara guhindura no kunoza imicungire y'ubutaka kugira ngo ubutaka bwari bwarangiritse, butakibasha kwera neza bitewe n'imihindagurukire y'ibihe bubashe kongera gusubiranwa no kwitabwaho hagamijwe gufasha abaturage cyane cyane ab'amikoro make kubaka ubudahangarwa ku ngaruka z'imihindagurukire y'ibihe; aho babasha kubona ibibatunga n'amazi bihagije.
11. Iyi ntego y'uyu mushinga izagerwaho ari uko ibikorwa byawo bikoze uko bikwiye nk'uko bikubiye muri iyi mbonerahamwe ikurikira:

#### Imbonerahamwe 1: Ibikorwa by'Umushinga

Ikigamijwe	Ibikorwa by'Umushinga
Ikigamijwe 1: Kubungabunga ubutaka aho ibihingwa n'ibimera bibasha guhangana n'ingaruka z'iyangirika ry'ibidukikije mu Ntara y'Iburasirazuba	<b>Igikorwa 1.1.</b> Kongera ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka (Uzagikora: RFA)
	<b>Igikorwa 1.2.</b> Kuvugurura no kunoza imicungire y'amashyamba mato kugira ngo arusheho gutanga umusaruro no gufasha kubungabuba ibidukikije (Uzakora Igikorwa: Enabel)
	<b>Igikorwa 1.3.</b> Kongera ibiti biterwa mu nzuri hagamijwe gusubitanyanya inzuri zangiritse (Uzakora Igikorwa: RFA)
	<b>Igikorwa 1.4.</b> Kongera ingamba zo kungangabunga ubutaka bwangizwaga n'imihindagurukire y'ibihe n'ubwibasirwa n'isuri (Uzakora Igikorwa:RFA)
	<b>Igikorwa 1.5:</b> Gufasha inzego z'abikorera n'abaturage muri rusange guteza imbere ikoreshwa ry'ibicanwa bitangiza ibidukikije cyane cyane hagabanywa ikoreshwa ry'inkwi (Uzakora Igikorwa: Enabel)

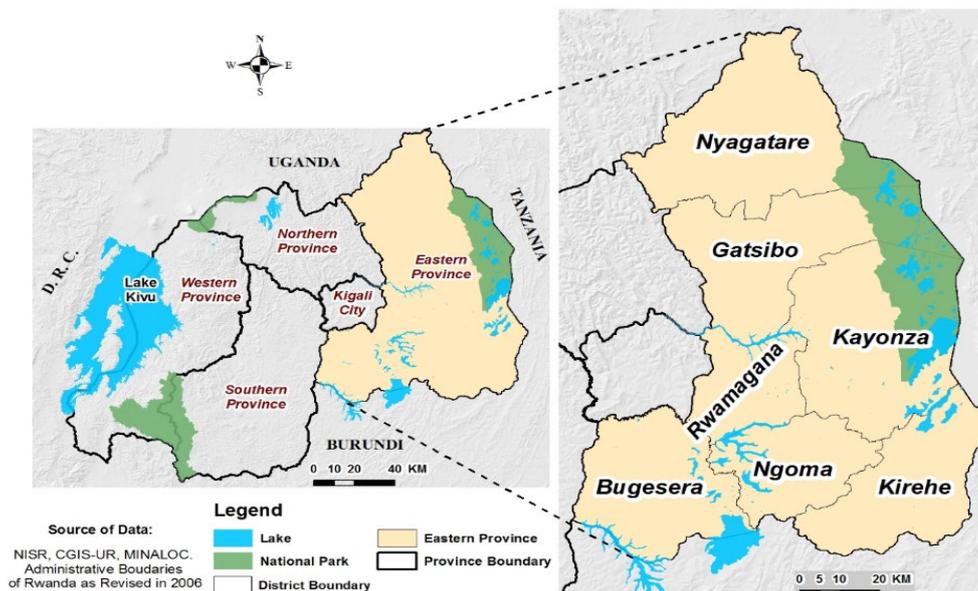
<b>Ikigamijwe 2:</b> Gutunganya no kongerera agaciro ibikomoka ku buhinzi ndetse no guharanira ko n'ibindi bihingwa bigira ubudahangarwa ku mihindagurikire y'ibihe	<b>Igikorwa 2.1:</b> Gufasha amashyirahamwe n'amatsinda y'abahinzi gukora ubuhinzi bubasha guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe no kubafasha kubona igishoro no kugera ku masoko biboroheye (Uzakora Igikora: IUCN)
	<b>Igikorwa 2.2 :</b> Gufasha gutunganya umusaruro w'ibikomoka ku buhinzi mu buryo butangiza ibidukikije (Uzakora Igikorwa: IUCN)
	<b>Igikorwa 2.3:</b> Gufasha kubona igishoro no kugera ku mari yifashishwa mu bikorwa by'ubuhinzi butangiza ibidukikije
<b>Ikigamijwe 3:</b> Gufasha no kongerera ubushobozi inzego z'ubuyobozi haba ku rwego rw'igihugu n'inzego zegereye abaturage mu kubungabunga ibidukikije no guhangana n'ingaruka z'imihindagurikire y'ibihe	<b>Igikorwa 3.1:</b> Kwimakaza ihame ry'uburinganire mu gutegura no gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda zo kurengera ibidukikije (Uzakora Igikorwa: IUCN)
	<b>Igikorwa 3.2:</b> Kunoza uburyo bwo kungurana ubumenyi no guhanahana amakuru yifashishwa mu kungurana ibitekerezo no gufata ibyemezo mu kubungabunga ibidukikije (Uzakora Igikorwa: IUCN)
	<b>Igikorwa 3.3:</b> Kunoza uburyo bwo kubona no gukwirakwiza ubwoko butandukanye bw'ingembe zibasha guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe (Uzakora Igikorwa: RFA)
	<b>Igikorwa 3.4:</b> Gukusanya no gusangira amakuru y'uburyo bukwiye kandi bunozze mu kubungabunga ibidukikije

12. Uyu mushinga uzibanda ku ntara y'Iburasirazuba (Igishushanyo 1) ariko gace mu Rwanda gakunda kwibasirwa n'amapfa aterwa n'izuba ryinshi. Iyi ntara igizwe n'uturere turindwi aritwo: Bugesera, Rwamagana, Ngoma, Kirehe, Kayonza, Gatsibo na Nyagatare ikaba ifite ubuso bwa Km<sup>2</sup> 9,813( Ni ukuvuga 20% by'ubuso bwose bw'igihugu). Aka gace karangwa cyane n'imirambi, ibishanga, ndetse n'ibimera bigufi haba ku misozi ndetse n'inzuri.

Pariki y'akagera iherereye mu nkengeri z'iyi ntara y'Iburasirazuba, ikaba ihana imbibi n'Igihugu cya Tanzaniya. Intara y'Iburasirazuba ni Intara ituwe cyane mu Rwanda aho ifite abaturage babarirwa muri 3,051,454 ni ukuvuga bangana 24% by'abaturage bose b'igihugu nabo babarirwaga muri 12,663,116 mu mwaka wa 2020.

Kimwe cya gatatu cy'abaturage bose b'intara y'Iburasirazua, ni ukuvuga ababwirwa muri 37% baba mu bukene naho 15% baba mu bukene bukabije. **Imbonerahamwe ya 2** igaragaza uko intara y'Iburasirazuba ituwe ndetse n'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima ruharangwa.

### Igishushanyo 1: Ikarita y'Intara y'Iburasirazuba



### Imbonerahamwe ya 2: Uko intara y'Iburasirazuba ituwe ndetse n'urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima ruharangwa

Akarere	Abaturage	Ibidukikije biharangwa
Ngoma	396,086	Aka gace k'Intara y'Iburasirazuba kagizwe n'imisozi y'ibitwa (ifite ubutumburuke buri hagati ya (m1200 na m 1500), ahanini igizwe n'ibidukikije aho ibimemera ari bike kandi bikaba byarakunze kugenda byangizwa n'ibikorwa bya muntu harimo ibikorwa by'inzuri, ibiyaga byangiritse kubera ibishanga bikorerwamo ubuhinzi, ndetse n'amwe mu mashyamba yagiye yangirika. Imvura igwa muri aka gace ibarirwa hagati ya mm 950 na 1050 ku mwaka.
Gatsibo	509,049	
Rwamagana	368,498	
Nyagatare	547,649	Ni agace k'imirambo kari ku butumburuke buri muni ya m900, kenshi usanga higanje inzuri, ibishanga ndetse ahenshi usanga hari ibimera bike, ndetse n'aho biri usanga byiganjemo ibiti birimo bigufi ubusanzwe bikunda kugaragara ku butaka bushyuha.
Kayonza	404,584	
Kirehe	400,130	
Bugesera	425,459	Akarere ka Bugesera kari ku butumburuke buri hagati ya m900 na 1,200. Aka gace kakaba karatangiye kurwangwamo ibikorwa bya

		muntu byangiza ibidukikije byatangiye kuhakorerwa mu minsi ya vuba, aka gace kakaba mbere kari kiganjeho amashyamba. Muri aka gace uhasanga cyane ibiyaga n' ibishanga byihariye ubuso bugera kuri ha 10,635.
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**2. Uburemere bw'ingaruka zaterwa no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga**

13. NK'uko byagaragajwe haruguru, umushinga uzatoranya ibikorwa, ugaragaze uko bizashyira mu bikowa ndetse usesengure ingaruka zishobora guterwa no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo Gukoresha Umutungo Kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga.

Ibi bikazakorwa mu gihe umushinga uzaba watangiye gushyirwa mu bikorwa mu gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda yo gusubiranya ibidukikije mu ntara y'iburasirazuba ndetse ndetse n'igihe ibikorwa bizaba byamaze gukorwa. Kubwi'iyi mpamvu, mu gihe cyo gutegura umushinga, ntibiramenyekana ibikorwa bishobora gusaba ko abaturage babuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere waho bizakorerwa, umubare w'abashobora kugirwaho ingaruka nabyo, ndetse n'uburemere bw'ingaruka zishobora kubaho. Bityo, ibikorwa binini bigaragara ko bizasaba ko abaturage ko babuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere waho bizakorerwa nibyo bishobora kugaragazwa ubu.

14. Ibikorwa byateganyijwe byo gusubiranya ibidukikije mu turere tw'Intara y'iburasirazuba harimo amashyamba ya leta, ahantu hakomye, uduce dukunda kwangizwa n'isuri, inkengero z'ibiyaga n'imigezi, inkengero z'imihanda ndetse no bu buhumekero bwa za parike y'Akagera. Aha hose, bishobora kuba kuba ngombwa ko abaturage basanzwe bakoresha umutungo kamere waho babuzwa kuwukoresha, cyangwa se amabwiriza yarasanzwe akurikizwa agenga imikoreshejeze y'umutungo kamere w'utwo duce akaba yakazwa kurushaho kugira ngo ibimera n'ibidukikije byo muri utwo duce byongere byiganze ndetse n'ingemwe z'ibiti byatewe zibashe gyfata no gukura neza.

15. Gusa birashoboka ko hamwe mu hazakorerwa ibi bikorwa abaturage baba bakeneye gukoresha umutungo kamere waho cyane abakennye kugira ngo babashe babashe kubaho. NK'uko byagaragajwe haruguru, 37% by'abaturage b'Intara y'iburasirazuba baba mu bukene ndetse 15% by'abaturage b'iyi ntara baba mu bukene bukabije.

Bityo birumvikana neza ko abaturage bakeneye umutungo kamere harimo ibikomoka ku mashyamba kugirango babashe kubyifashisha mu mibereho yabo.

Abaturage bashobora kubuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere uva muri ibyo bice mu gihe kibarirwa hagati y’imyaka 2 n’imyaka 3 ku biti n’ibimera by’amatungo, hagati y’imyaka 3-5 ku biti by’imbuto ndetse n’imyaka igera kuri 20 ku biti bibazwamo imbaho. Bityo, hashobora kuba ingaruka ziremereye ku baturage cyane cyane ab’amikoro make kuko usanga baba bafite ubushobozi buke bwo kubasha kubahiriza ibisabwa n’impinduka ndetse bakaba badafite n’ubushobozi bwo kubona icyo basimbuza ibyo bari basazwe bakoresha igihe byaba bitakiboneka.

16. Zimwe mu ngaruka zishobora kugera ku baturage bitewe no kubura uburenganzira bwo gukomeza gukoresha umutungo kamere w’abo ibikorwa bizakorerwa, harimo kuura inkwi zo gucana, kubura imbaho, kubura amabuye n’imicanga byo kubaka, kubura imiti gakondo, imbuto, imigano, ubuki, ibihingwa bitandukanye, ibikorwa byo guhiga, kuragira n’ibindi. Ibi byose usanga byitabazwa mu mirimo yo mu rugo, kugurishwa mu masoko ndetse no gukoreshwa mu mihango itandukanye harimo ubukwe, gushyingura, imihango y’amadini n’ibindi.

17. **Imbonerahamwe ya 3** igaragaza ingaruka zishobora kubaho zitewe no kuba abaturage babuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere w’ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by’umushinga ku cyane cyane ku bikorwa biteganyijwe ku ntego ya mbere y’umushinga.

Nta garuka zitezwe ku bikorwa by’intego ya 2 n’iya gatatu y’umushinga bitewe n’ubwoko bw’ibikorwa bizahakorerwa. Bityo kuko bidasaba ibikorwa byihariye bizakorerwa kuri ubwo butaka, hakubiyemo ibikorwa bizafasha gutumba ibikorwa byakozwe bibasha kugira umusaruro ndetse hakabaho n’impinduka mu bikoreshereze inoze y’ubutaka.

**Imbonerahamwe ya 3: Ingaruka zishobora kubaho bitewe no kubura abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere w’ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by’Umushinga ku ntego ya mbere y’umushinga** (Kubungabunga ubutaka aho ibihingwa n’ibimera bibasha guhangana n’ingaruka z’iyangirika ry’ibidukikije mu Ntara y’Iburasirazuba

Ibikorwa by’Umushinga	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ubukana bw’izo ngaruka			Ibizobanuro byimbitse
		Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	

Ibikorwa by'Umushinga	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ubukana bw'izo ngaruka			Ibizobanuro byimbitse
		Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	
Igikorwa 1.2. Kuvugurura no kunoza imicungire y'amashyamba mato kugirango arusheho gutanga umusaruro no gufasha kubungabuba ibidukikije					
Igikorwa: 1.2.1: Gusubiranya ubuso bwa ha 700 z'amashyamba ya leta yangiritse ndetse no gufasha kugira ngo abungabunwe bu buryo bwiza burambye	Gutakaza uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'amashyamba ku kubaturage b'amikoro make bakoresha cyane imbaho n'ibiziomokaho	3	2	Zigereranyije	Ntibyemewe ko amashyamba ya leta ntuyemewe gusarurwa n'abadafite ibyangombwa byo gusarura amashyamba. Gusa, kuko usanga kenshi aya mashyamba aba adacunzwe neza bitewe no kutagura abakozi bahagije n'ingengo y'imari ijyanye no gukukirirana imicungire y'aya mashyamba, kenshi usanga yibasirwa n'abatatangira ibyangombwa by'umwihariko abaturage b'amikoro make ndetse bigatuma anangirika.

Ibikorwa by'Umushinga	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ubukana bw'izo ngaruka			Ibizobanuro byimbitse
		Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	
<p><b>Igikorwa 1.2.2</b> Gusubirana, ku bufatanye n'ikigo cyo kubungabunga amashyamba (RFA) , ubuso bwa ha 10,000 z'amashyamba ya Leta zari zarangiritse cyane zigahabwa gucungwa n'amatsinda y'Abaturage mu buryo bw'igihe kirekire, kubafasha kugera ku masoko no kubahuza n'abashoramari.</p>	<p>Gutakaza uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'amashyamba ku kubaturage b'amikoro make bakoresha cyane ibiti n'ibibikomokaho</p>	2	1	Nkeya	<p>Amatsinda yo kubungabunga amashamba akora nk'amashyirahamwe agizwe n'abahinzi kenshi usanga bafite uturima duto tw'amashyamba cyangwa se ugasanga ni kompanyi zigenga. Guhuza imbaraga nk'amakoperative bibafasha kubasha kubona amasoko mu buryo bworohyeye ndetse no kubasha guhaza amasoko manini harimo n'aya leta. ( urugero Kugemura amapoto y'ibiti). Mu gihe iki gikorwa cyagenewe gufasha abaturage kugira ngo babashe kubona inyungu zikomoka kuri ayo mashyamba, birashonoka ko bashobora kutabasha kuyakoresha uko babonye mu buryo bifuzwa cyane cyane ab'amikoro make barimo abateka bifashishije inkwi gusa.</p>

Ibikorwa by'Umushinga	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ubukana bw'izo ngaruka			Ibizobanuro byimbitse
		Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	
1.2.3 Gusubiranya ubuso bwa ha 6,545 z'amashyamba y'abaturage yangiritse bikomeye agasubiranywa ku bufatanye n'abaturage ndetse akitabwaho ku buryo burambye biciye mu mashyamba yo gucunga amashyamba nk'uko biteganywa na gahunda zitandukanye z'imicungire y'amashyamba mu Rwanda.	Gutakaza uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'amashyamba ku baturage b'amikoro make bakoresha cyane imbaho n'ibiziomokaho	2	1	Nkeya	Iyi mbogamizi irashoboka ariko amahirwe yo kuba byabaho ni make kuko abaturage bazifashishwa muri ibi bikorwa byo kubungabunga ibidukikije nabo bagomba kugaragaza uruhare rwabo mu gutunganga ubu butaka. Ikindi, gutoranya ahazakorwa ibikorwa bizakorwa biciye mu mucyo.

Ibikorwa by'Umushinga	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ubukana bw'izo ngaruka			Ibizobanuro byimbitse
		Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	
Igikorwa 1.3. Kwongera ubwinshi bw'ibiti biterwa mu nzuri hagamijwe kuvugurura izangiritse					
Igikorwa: 1.3.3 Kugura no Gukwirakwiza ibiti n'ibindi byatsi bigaburirwa amatungo hagamijwe kongera ubuso bw'aho amatungo arisha ndetse no gusubiranya inzuri zangiritse kugira ngo zigre ubudahangarwa ku mihindagurikire y'ibihe	Kuba habaho ko abaturage cyane ab'amakikoro make Babura uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere cyane cyane aborozi usanga kenshi bifashisha ibicanwa bikomoka ku biti byo mu nzuri.	1	1	Nkeya	Aborozi bashobora kubuzwa kuragira mu gihe runaka hagamijwe gutuma inzuri zongera z kwisubira.
Igikorwa 1.4: Kunoza ingamba zo kwita no kubungabunga ubutaka bukunda kwangirika kubera imihindagurikire y'ibihe no gutwara n'isuri					

Ibikorwa by'Umushinga	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ubukana bw'izo ngaruka			Ibizobanuro byimbitse
		Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	
Igikorwa 1.4.1  Gusubiranya ha 700 z'inkombe z'ibiyaga n'imigezi ndetse no kubungabunga ha 700 z'inkengero z'imihanda haterwaho ibiti no gufatanya kubibungabunga	Kubura uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere ku baturage cyane ab'amikoro make kenshi bakoresha inkwi bakura mu ishyamba riteye ku nkengero z'imihanda, ndetse n'ibindi bidukikije biboneka ku nkengero z'imigezi n'inzuzi	2	1-2	Nkeya	Gutema ibiti haba ku nkengero z'imihanda n'inkomze z'imigezi n'inzuzi ntibyemewe. Bityo, Abaturage b'amikoro make bashobora gukoresha ubutaka ndetse n'amazi rwihishwa , bikaba bisaba ko habaho uburyo bwo kubabuza gukoresha uwo mutungo kamere kugira ngo ibice byasubiranyijwe bibashe gusubirana uko bikwiye.

Ibikorwa by'Umushinga	Ingaruka zishobora kubaho	Ubukana bw'izo ngaruka			Ibizobanuro byimbitse
		Ikigero cyo kubaho	Uburemere	Ingaruka byateza	
Igikorwa: 1.4.2 Gusubiranya no kurinda ha 400 z'ubuhumekero bwa pariki y'kagera haterwamo ibiti ndetse no kubahiriza gahunda yo gutunganya inzuri zitewemo ibiti	Gutakaza uburenganzira uburenganzira ku baturage n'amikoro make bakoresha ibicanwa bikomoka mu bito n'amashyamba yo mu guhumekero bwa pariki	2-3	2	Zigereranyije	Iyi ngaruka ishobora kwigaragaza mu buryo butandukanye ahantu hazakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga. Inkengero za pariki zarangiritse cyane bitewe no kuba abaturage batemamo ibiti rwihishwa ndetse no gukurikirana iyubahirizwa ry'amabwiriza yashyizweho mu kubungabunga utwo duce bikaba bidakorwa mu buryo bukwiye.

18. Mu gihe ibikorwa byose bikubiye mu mbonerahamwe ya 3 bitari ku kigero kimwe cyo guteza ingaruka ndetse bikaba bifite n'uburemere butandukanye bw'ingaruka zikomoka ku kuba abaturage babuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa by'umushinga bikorerwa, bigomba kumvikana neza ko ibikorwa by'umushinga byose bigamije gusubiranya uduce twangiritse ndetse no kunoza imikoreshereze myiza y'ubutaka bishobora guteza ingaruka zitandukanye ku buzima bw'abaturage. Bityo ibikorwa byose bizakorwa mu rwego rwo gusana no

kubungabunga ibyanya nk'uko bikubiye mu ntego y'igikorwa cya mbere cy' umushinga bisasuzumwa hagamijwe kureba ingaruka zose zakomoka kuri ibi bikorwa ku mikoreshereze y'ubutaka muri utwo duce.

19. Ibikorwa by'umushinga ntaho birimo ibisaba kuba abaturage bakwamburwa imitungo yabo. Ibikorwa by'umushinga kandi ntibikubiyemo ibyasaba ko umutungo yimuka, butewe no gutakaza uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa bikorerwa, harimo abaturage bagiye batura nta byangombwa bafite bakubaka amazu mu bice bibujijwe hadakurikijwe icyo ubutaka bwagenewe.
20. Iyi nyandiko yita gusa ku mpamvu zatuma habaho kubuza abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere ku hazakorerwa ibikorwa ndetse n'ingaruka byateza biturutse ku bikorwa by'umushinga. Aya mabwiriza akubiyemo ateganywa n'umushinga ndetse no gushyira imbaraga mu iyubahirizwa y'amabwiriza yari asanzwe ariko akaba atubahirizwaga uko bikwiye mbere y'uko uyu mushinga utangira.
21. Iyi gahunda kandi ntireba ingaruka zagera ku baturage ziterwa no kubuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa bizakorerwa cyane ku bijyanye n'icungwa rya pariki y'akagera, ndetse n'amabwiriza asanzwe ashirwaho kandi akubahirizwa n'inzego zidateganyijwe muri uyu mushinga.

### **3. Amategeko azubahirizwa mu gukumira ikoreshwa ry'umutungo kamere w'ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by'Umushinga**

22. Iyi gahunda izashyirwa mu bikorwa hagendewe ku mategeko yubahirizwa mu Rwanda ndetse na gahunda yo kubungabunga ibidukikije y'ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije (GCF), ndetse na gahunda yo kubungabunga ibidukikije ya IUCN. Iki gice cy'iyi nyandiko kigaragaza amategeko azakurikizwa mu gihe abaturage bazaba babujijwe gukoresha umutungo kamere cyane cyane ikoreshwa ry'ubutaka w'ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga. Hagendewe ku ihame rya IUCN ry'uko abagizweho ingaruka kurusha abandi aribo bitabwaho ku ikubitiro, iri hame niryozubahirizwa mu gihe abaturage bazaba babujijwe uburenganzira ku ikoreshwa ry'umutungo kamere igihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga.

### 3.1. Amategeko y'u Rwanda azagenderwaho

23. Hagandewe kuri politiki y'ikoreshwa ry'Ubutaka mu Rwanda ya 2004, ndetse n'Itegeko N°43/2013 ryo kuwa 16/06/2013 rikuraho itegeko ngenga No 08/2005 ryo kuwa 14/7/2005, Igihugu kiri kuhindura amategeko agenga imikoreshereze y'ubutaka aho ubutaka butariki umutungo gakondo w'umutu gusa ahubwo Leta ifite uburenganzira ku micungire yabwo.
24. Amategeko y'imicungire y'ubutaka yafataga ubutaka nk'umutungo gakondo agenda ahindagurika bitewe n'agace runaka ndetse ndetse n'imiryango y'abantu, akenshi yabaga ashingiye ku ruhererekane rw'umutungo mu bagize umuryango aho abakuru b'uburyango bahaga ubutaka ababakomokaho, abami, ndetse n'abandi batware batangaga ubutaka bashingiye ku mubano uhari, bagahererekanya ubutaka bwaba ubwo kororeraho cyangwa guhingaho. Muri make, amategeko y'imicungire gakondo y'ubutaka bwagenderaga ku micungire y'ubutaka binyuze mu buryo butatu: (1) Kuba ubutaka bwaragwa abana cyane b'abahungu, (ii) Ubutaka bwatangwa n'umutware (iii) ndetse no kuba ubutaba bidafite nyirabwo bwatangwa. Bityo birumvikana ko iherererekanya ry'ubutaka ryabaga ryemera ko ubutaka bwagirwa n'umuntu ku giti cye cyangwa itsinda ry'abantu benshi. Mu gihe cy'ubukoroni ndetse na nyuma yahoo, imicungire y'ubutaka yagiye ihinduka bukitwa ubutaka bw'umuntu ku giti cye cyangwa se ubutaka bwa Leta. Gusa ibi byakomeje gutera kuvuguruzanya kw'amategeko agenga ikoreshwa ry'ubutaka.
25. Hashingiwe ku ibura ry'ubutaka ndetse n'amakimbirane yakomeje kugenda avuka, u Rwanda rwashyizeho gahunda y'imicungire y'ubutaka ishingiyeye ku kuba umuntu yagira ubutaka hakurikijwe amategeko yanditse cyangwa ubutaka bukaba ari ubwa leta. Hashingiwe kuri politiki y'ubutaka mu Rwanda ya 2004, Itegeko rya 2005 /2013 ndetse na gahunda y'imicungire y'ubutaka, habayeho guhindura imiterere y'ubuhinzi buva ku kuba ubuhinzi gakondo gusa bwo kwihaza mu biribwa, buhinduka ubuhinzi bw'umwuga bugamije isoko. Itegeko ry'ubutaka riteganyaga ko nyir'ubutaka abutunga kandi akabukoresha kubantu cyangwa se hakabaho gukodeshwa ubutaka mu gihe kirekire kugira ngo ubukoresha agire umutekano mu kubukoresha ndetse abashe no kubukoresha neza.
26. Ubutaka bwa Leta bugabanyijemo ibice bibiri: (i) Ubutaka bwa leta buri ahantu h'umutungo rusange nk'imigezi ndetse n'inkengeru zayo, amashyamba kimeza, pariki z'igihugu, ibishanga bikomye, imihanda mikuru ndetse n'imbago zayo, n'ahandi. Hari kandi (ii) ubutaka bwa Leta bufatwa nk'umutungo bwite harimo ubutaka budafite abo bwanditseho, butaka bwafatiriwe na Leta, ubutaka bwaguzwe, impano, ubutaka bwimuweho imitungo ku nyungu runsange, ibishanga

bidakomye ndetse n'amashyamba ya leta. Ku butaka bukomye ndetse za pariki z'igihugu, Politiki y'ubutaka ya 2004 iteganya uburyo n'amategeko yihariye, harimo no gushishikariza abatariye ubwo butaka kugira uruhare mu kububungabunga hashyirwamo amatsinda y'abaturage agira uruhare mu kubungabunga ubwo butaka. Bityo, itegeko No N°33/2010 of 24/09/2010 rishyiraho pariki y'Akagera, imbago zayo n'igice cy'ubuhumekero bwayo ndetse n'agace gakorerwamo ibikorwa by'iterambere rishobora gukurikizwa.

27. Muri ayo mategeko yose agenga ubutaka, nta ngingo iha abaturage uburenganzirabwo gukoresha ubutaka bwa Leta ndets n'umutungo kamere uburiho nk'amashyamba ya leta yangiritse, ibice bikomye, cyangwa se ahantu hakunda kwibasirwa n'isuri nk' inkombe z'ibiyaga n'inzuzi, amashyamba ari ku nkengero z'imihanda ndetse n'ateye mu buhumekero bwa pariki y'Akagera. Aha akaba ari naho bikorwa by'umushinga bigamije gusana.

Ibikorwa bitemewe na Leta kandi ngo bigenzurwe n'ubuyobozi ntago byemewe kandi birabujijwe, nk'uko biteganyijwe mu ngingo ya 26 y'itegeko ryo muri 2013 rigena imicungire n'imikoreshereze y'amashyamba mu Rwanda. Imikoreshereze yemewe y'ubutaka ishobora kwemezwa n'inzego zemewe n'amategeko cyangwa bigakorwa hashingiwe ku kibazo rukana cyihariye cyagaragajwe.

Nk'urugero, itegeko ryo muri 2013 rigenga amashyamba riteganya ko habaho gutera ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka mu butaka bwagenewe ubuhinzi n'ubworozi naho, ingingo ya 37 iteganya ko ishyamba rya leta rishobora guhabwa umuntu ku giti cye mu kuribyaza umusaruro, naho ingingo ya 40 n'ingingo ya 42 ryemera itangwa ry'uburenganzira bwo gucunga amashyamba la Leta cyangwa amashyamba y'uturere agahabwa abantu ku giti cyabo, ibigo byigenga, amakoperative, Imiryango itari iya Leta n'abandi hashingiwe ku masezerano bagirana.

Umutwe kwa VII ugaruka ku bijyanye no gutanga uruhushya ku bikorwa byo kubyaza umusaruro amashyamba harimo gukusanya ndetse no gucuruza ibikomoka ku mashyamba. Gusa, mu ngingo ya 23 biteganywa ko gusarura amashyamba ndetse no gukusanya ibiyakomokaho bishobora guhagarikwa by'agateganyo hagamijwe ko ayo mashyamba abungabungwa cyangwa se yongera kwisubira.

28. Bityo, gukusanga amashami y'ibiti ndetse n'ibiti byumye hagamijwe kubicana ndetse no gusarura ibiti bibazwamo ububare wemejwe w'imbaho zo gukoresha mu bwubatsi bw'inzu z'abaturage ndetse n'izindi nyubako, imbaho zo gukuruzwa cyangwa se ibindi bikomoka ku mashyamba bishobora kwemerwa n'inzego z'ubuyobozi, cyane cyane bitututse ku mpamvu zatangwa n'ubuyobozi bw'inzego z'ibanze.

29. Gusa, ingingo zirebana no kuba habaho kwishyurwa kubera nyirumutungo yaba yabujijwe uburenganzira bwo gukoresha uwo mutungo kamere ntago biteganyijwe mu mategeko by'umwihariko mu gihe ubutaka bukoreshwa mu buryo bunyuranyije n'amategeko.
30. Itegeko N° 32/2015 ryo kuwa 11/06/2015 ryerekeye kwimura abantu ku mpamvu z'inyungu rusange, rigena uko kwimurwa bikorwa naryo ntacyo riteganywa ku bijyanye no kubuzwa uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere igihe hari ibikorwa by'umushinga bigeye kuhakorerwa. Bityo, itegeko ryerekeye kwimura abantu ku mpamvu z'inyungu rusange ntirizitabwaho mu bijyanye n'ibikorwa by'uyu mushinga.

### 3.2. Amahame Ngenderwaho ya IUCN n'ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije GCF

31. Amabwiriza agenga ibijyanye no kuba abaturage babura uburenganzira ku ikoreshwa ry'umutungo kamere uri ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga akubiye muri gahunda y'ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije (GCF) n'ateganyijwe muri gahunda yo kubungabunga ibidukikije ya IUCN. Ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije (GCF) cyashyizeho uburyo iyi gahunda ishyirwa mu bikorwa hashingiye ku biteganywa n'ikigega mpuzamahanga cy'Imari (IFC). Amabwiriza yakoresheye mu guhe gito, nk'ibijyanye no kuba abaturage babura uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga biteganyijwe mu ngingo ya 5 (Irebana n'ikoreshwa ry'ubutaka ndetse no kuba nyirabwo yakwimurwa (Ingingo ya 5). IUCN nayo yateguye muri gahunda yayo yo kubungabunga ibidukikije.
32. Iki gice kigaruka cyane ku bijyanye n'amabwiriza yaba aya GCF ndetse na IUCN yo kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere, kuko umushinga udateganywa gufasha no gukoresha umutungo w'abaturage ndetse no kuba bakwimuka. Ibikubiye mu ngingo biteganywa n'amabwiriza na GCF ndetse na IUCN birahuye, ndetse bizanasobanurirwa rimwe. Ingingo z'ingenzi bitandukaniyeho nazo zizagaragazwa nk'uko bikwiye.
33. Aya mabwiriza y'ibigo uko ari bibiri ateganywa ibijyanye no kwimurwa ku baturage ndetse n'ibijyanye no gutakaza uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere bituma babura aho bakura ibibatunga bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere uru ahazakorerwa ibikorwa.

34. Aya mabwiriza ateganya uko izi ngaruka zizakumirwa hashingiye ku buremere bwazo, aho ibikorwa by'umushinga bizaharanira mu buryo bushoboka bwose ko ibikorwa byatuma habaho kwimuka kw'abaturage hazashakishwa uburyo bwose umushinga washyirwa mu bikorwa hatabayeho inagruka zikomeye ku baturage.

Aho bidashoboka, ingaruka zikomoka ku kuba abaturage babura uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere zigomba gusesengurwa ndetse zigakumirwa hatangwa ingurane y'ibyo umuturage yahombye, ahabwa igiciro kingana n'ibyo yatakaje hagamijwe gufasha abaturage kugira imibereho myiza.

Igihe habayeho ko abaturage bimurwa, uwimuwe ugomba guhabwa inzu. Ibijyanye no gutakaza uburenganzira ku butungo kamere wari aho bikorwa by'umushinga bikorerwa bigomba gukorwa, hatangwa amakuru mu buryo bunoze, kujya inama, kandi abagizweho n'ingaruka zo kubura uburenganzira ku mutungo wabo bakagira uruhare rw'ibanze muri ibyo bikorwa n'ibiganiro byose. IUCN isaba ko uwagizweho ingaruka no kubura uburenganzira ku mutungo kamere asobanurirwa kandi akemera ku mugaragararwo ibyo azakoreswira mu kumufasha.

35. Ikigega mpuzamahanga cy'Imari (IFC) mu mahame yacyo ku mikorere, ihame rya 5 rigaragaza ko ibyitwabwaho ari ibi bikurikira: (i) kubura uburenganzira bwo gukoresha ubutaka n'umutungo kamere ku baturage cyangwa amatsinda y'abantu (ii) kubura uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere uhuriweho nk'ibishanga, umutungo kamere w'amazi, imbaho, ibikomoka ku mashyamba, imiti gakondo, kubura uburenganzira bwo gukora ibikorwa byo guhiga, kuragira, n'ibindi...

36. Mu gihe ikigega mpuzamahanga cy'Imari (IFC) mu mahame yacyo ku mikorere, ihame rya 5 rigaragaza aho gukumira abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere byakoreshwa aho abaturage bari basanganywe uburenganzira gakondo bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere, ndetse n'aho bari bafite umutungo bahuriyeho bwose. Iyi ngingo igaragaza kandi ko abakunda gutakaza uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere akenshi baba badafite uburenganzira ku mikoreshereze y'ubutaka mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko. Bityo iyi ngingo ishyira mu byiciro abantu badafite uburenganzira bwemewe n'amategeko ku butaka bwabo cyangwa ubwo bakoresha.

37. Amabwiriza y'ikigo IUCN, agaragaza ibigomba kubahirizwa igihe habayeho kubuza abaturage kugira uburenganzira ku mutungo kamere cyangwa se kubuzwa aho bari basanzwe bakoresha no guhindurirwa uburenganzira bari basanzwe bafite ku mikoreshereze y'ubutaka bwabo, ariko

ntagaragaza neza imbogamizi ku mikoreshereze y'ubutaka ku bagizweho ingaruka n'ibyo bikorwa. Aya mabwiriza agaragaza kandi ko ibyangiritse byose bifatwa byishyurwa harimo n'abaturage bafite uburenganzira ku mikoreshereze y'ubutaka bwabo butandikwa mu bitabo, uretse abakorera ku butaka ibikorwa bitemewe.

38. Ingingo zigenderwaho muri rusange ku birebana no kuba abaturage babuzwa uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa by'umushinga bizakorerwa ni ibi bikurikira:

- Gushyiraho uburyo bwo kubahiriza amabwiriza hagendewe ku kubanza gusesengura ingaruka z'ibikorwa ku batrage (Amabwiriza y'ikigega cy'Imari IFC/ Ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije ndetse na gahunda yo kubungabunga ibidukikije ya IUCN);
- Guharanira ko abaturage bagira uruhare ku bibakorerwa harimo kubagezaho amakuru yose mu buryo bukwiye, kugirana ibiganiro nabo ndetse no kubaha urubuga rwo kuba bagaragaza ibitagenda neza haba mu gihe cy'inyigo, itegurwa, ishyirwa mu bikorwa ndetse ndetse n'igihe cyo gusesengura ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda yo gufasha ababujijwe gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa by'umushinga bikorerwa;
- Gukora ibarura n'isesengura kugira ngo hatangwe amakuru y'ibanze, gusesengura ingaruka zizaterwa no kuba abaturage bazabuzwa gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa bizakorerwa ndetse no kugaragaza ibikwiye kwitabwaho mu bikorwa bigamije gukumira ingaruka byabagiraho;
- Kwita by'umwihariko ku bibazo n'ingaruka ku byiciro by'abaturage bafite amikoro make harimo n'abafite ibibazo bishingiye ku kuba abagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa baba ari Abagabo cyangwa Abagore;
- Gutegura gahunda z'ibikorwa byo gukumira ingaruka zaterwa no kuba abaturage babuzwa uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere uri ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga, gahunda zigaragaza abakwiye kwitabwaho, gusesengura uko bafafashwa kwiteza imbere ndetse no gutegura gahunda n'ingengo y'imari yo kubafasha kongera gukomeza ubuzima busanzwe;
- Kugaragaza uruhare rw'umushinga mu gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda zo gufasha abambuwe uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere uri ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga.;
- Gutegura gahunda yo guhangana n'ingaruka ziterwa no kuba hari abaturage babujijwe uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo wabo, ari nabyo bizashingirwaho mu gutegura uko

bizashyirwa mu bikorwa cyane cyane aho uburemere bw'ingaruka zageze ku baturage butagaragajwe neza mu gihe cy'itegurwa ry'umushinga;

- Gutanga ingurane hashyingingiwe ku ngano y'igicro cy'ibyangiritse, hashyingingiwe ku gicro cyabyo ku isoko kongeraho ikiguzi cy'ibyakoreshejwe mu gihe cyo kumushyikiriza ibyo yagenewe, ndetse n'ikiguzi cy'ingungu y'ibintu ndetse na serivisi zikomoka ku byangiritse;
- Gutanga ingurane ku butaka ku baturage bakurwa mu mutungo wabo hashyingingiwe ku buzima baba babayemo;
- Kugaragaza ingamba zo gukumira ingaruka mbere y'uko abaturage bakurwa mu byabo;
- Kugaragaza icyo umushinga uzamarira abagenerwabikorwa ba gahunda zo gukumira ingaruka ku baturage;
- Kugaragariza abagenerwabikorwa ndetse no kwemeza gahunda z'ibizakorerwa abaturage mu kubarinda ingaruka zikomoka ku kubura uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa by'umushinga bizakorerwa nk'uko biteganywa n'ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije (GCF) ndetse na (IUCN).

39. Mu gihe habayeho gutakaza uburenganzira ku mutungo, hagomba kubaho kugaragaza ibikwiye kwitabwaho ndetse n'ibigenewe abagezweho ingaruka n'ibyo bikorwa hagamijwe kubafasha kongera kugira imibereho myiza harimo:

- Gutanga ingurane hashyingingiye ku gicro cy'ingangiritse haba ku butaka cyangwa se undi mutungo w'abantu basanzwe bafitiye uburenganzira bukurikije amategeko;
- Kutanga ingurane hashyingingiwe ku gicro cy'ibyangiritse ku wundi mutungo utari ubutaka;
- Gushyiraho ubundi buryo bwafasha guteza imbere imibereho myiza y'abagezweho n'izo ingaruka ndetse no kongera kubashakira icyatuma babasha kongera kugira ubushobozi bwo kwinjiza amafaranga.

40. Ku bantu bagizweho ingaruka no kuba barabujijwe gukoresha umutungo kamere uri aho ibikorwa bikorerwa bashobora kwemerewe kuba bakomeza gukoresha uwo mutungo igihe utagiritse bikomeye cyangwa se bakemererwa gukoresha undi mutungo kamere baba baremerewe nk'ingurane yo kuba waba ubafasha kubaho mu gihe gito. Igihe kuba bahabwa undi mutungo wakwifashishwa bidashoboka, hashobora kwitabazwa ubundi buryo bwo kubafasha kubona icyababeshaho harimo koroherezwa kubona inguzanyo, guhabwa amahugurwa, guhabwa

amafaranga, no guhabwa akazi gatuma bashobora kugira ubushobozi bwo kwibeshaho nka mbere.

41. Mu gihe habayeho kwimurwa mu mitungo yabo hagomba kubaho kugaragaza ibyo abagizweho ingaruka bemerewe kugira ngo bahabwe ingurane ku mutungo wangiritse hatangwa inzu ihwanyije agaciro n'iyangiritse cyangwa ifite zgaciro kayirenze kandi uyihawe agahabwa uburenzangira kuri yo, cyangwa agahabwa ingurane y'amafaranga ahwanyije agaciro na ya nzu, ndetse agafashwa kwimurwa; ibi bigakorwa kuti bese uretse abatuye ku butaka badafiteye uburenganzira n'ibyangombwa byemewe n'amategeko. Abaturage bimuwe ariko badafite ibyangobwa by'ubutaka bwabo nabo bagomba guhabwa inzu kugirango bafashwe kubasha kongera gutura igihe kuvanywe muri bwa mutaka bakoreshaga ku ngufu.
42. Mu rwego rwo gukumira ko abaturage bakomeza kwangiza umutungo ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga, ubuyobozi bw'umushinga cyangwa se urundi rwego rwa Leta rushyiraho igihe ntarengwa abaturage bazafashwamo.

### **3.3. Isesengurwa ry'icyuho gihari**

43. Isesengura rigaragaza ko hari icyuho mu mategeko rusange agenderwaho mu bijyanye no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira ku ikoreshwa ry'ubutaka n'umutungo kamere ndetse n'ibijyane n'uburyo bwo gukumira ingaruka zabyo ku mibereho y'abaturage. Ikigega cyo Kubungabunga ibidukikije GCF /IFC cyashyizeho amabwiriza yo gukumira ingaruka ku mibereho y'abaturage bagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa byo kubuzwa uburenganzira, ahubwo bakinjizwa muri gahunda n'ibikorwa byo kugena uko byakorwa, gukumira ingaruka ndetse no kubungabunga umutungo kamere mu bikorwa by'umushinga.

Nubwo amategeko y'u Rwanda ateganya ibijyanye no gukoresha abaturage mu bikorwa byo kubungabunga umutungo kamere, nta buryo buhari bufatika bujyanye no gufasha abaturage babujijwe gukoresha umutungo kamere wabo uherereye aho ibikorwa by'umushinga kugirango babashe kugira imibereho myiza, by'umwihariko abafite amikoro make.

Bityo, Gahunda yo gukumira ingaruka zaterwa no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa muri uyu mushinga wo kubungabunga ibidukikije mu ntara y'iburasirazuba izashyirwa mu bikorwa hashingiwe ku biteganywa n'amabwiriza y'ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije (GCF) ndetse na gahunda ya IUCN.

44. Isesnegura ryakozwe rigaragaza kandi ko hari intege nke ku bijyanye no kuba hari abaturage batarandikisha ubutaka bwabo bugicunzwe mu buryo bwa gakondo. Ikindi cyagaragaye ni uko abaturage bafite amikoro make, abaturage babaho mu bukene ndetse n'ababaho mu bukene bukabije akenshi bakomeza gukoresha mu buryo butemewe umutungo kamere uri ku butaka bwa Leta bitewe no kugira ubushobozi buke bw'imibereho.

Umutungo kamere ndetse n'ubutaka bukoreshwa mu buhinzi mu bice bikorerwamo ibikorwa by'umushinga (amashyamba ya Leta, amashyamba y'amaturage, inkombe z'ibiyaga n'imigezi, ikengero z'imihanda ndetse n'ibyanya by'ubuhumekerzo bwa pariki ) kenshi usanga birimo umutungo kamere wifashishwa n'abaturage, aho usanga uwo mutungo wifashishwa mu kubona ibibatunga mu buzima bwa buri munsu ndetse no kubona aho bakura amafaranga biciye mu kugurisha ibiva muri uwo umutungo kamere.

45. Umushinga uzibanda cyane ku ngaruka cyane ku baturage b'abamikoro make bazimurwa bitewe no kwamburwa uburenganzira ku ikoreshwa ry'umutungo kamere w'ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga, cyane abari munsu y'umurongo w'ubukene, abatagira ubutaka, abasheshe akanguhe, abagore n'abana, abasigajwe inyuma n'amateka, ndetse n'ibindi byiciro by'abaturage usanga akenshi bishobora kugira ubushobozi bucyeye bwo gukurikiza icyo amategeko y'igihugu akena ku ikoreshwa ry'ubutaka mu buryo bukwiyeye.

Aho bizagaragara ko abaturage batakaje umutungo kamere bari basazwe bawukoresha mu buryo bunyuranyije n'amategeko nabo bazitabwaho mu byiciro by'abazafashwa bakazafasha hakurikijwe ingingo ziteganywa n' ikigega cy'imari ICF/ GCF aho biteganywa ko abaturage basanzwe bakoresha uwo mutungo kamere mu buryo butemewe n'amategeko bashobora guhabwa ingurane ihwanye n'ibyo batakaje ariko itari iy'ubutaka.

46. Umushinga ntuteganya ibikorwa bijyane no kuba abaturage bakwamburwa umutungo w'ubutaka bwabo. Umushinga kandi ntuzita ku bikorwa byasaba kwimura abaturage barimo abatuye mu buryo bunyuranyije n'amategeko bubatse inzu mu byanya bibujijwe nta burenganzira ku butaka bafite.

47. Bityo, mu rwego rwo kwirinda ko abaturage kugerwaho n'ingaruka ziterwa no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha umutungo wamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga cyane cyane ku baturage b'amikoro make, gahunda ikurikira izubahirizwa:

#### **4. Gahunda izubahirizwa mu kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha umutungo wamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga**

48. Hashingiwe ku biteganwa n'amabwiriza ya IUCN avuga ko ihame ryo kuba uwagezweho n'ingaruka kurusha undi yitwabwaho ku ikubitiro, iri hame ihame niryo bizubahirizwa, bityo umushinga ukaba wemeje ko iyi gahunda ariyo ikurikizwa mu kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha ubutaka n'umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga byose.

49. Iyi gahunda yo kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga izakurikizwa gukora ibikorwa byose by'umushinga wo gusubiranya no kubungabunga ibidukikije mu Ntara y'Iburasirazuba, aho ishyiraho uburyo bushya bwo kubuza abaturage uburenganzira cyangwa se hagakoreshwa uburyo bwari busanzwe. Gahunda yo kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga izahyirwa muri buri gahunda y'ibikorwa by'umushinga.

#### **Isesengura ry'Ibikorwa**

- Muri gikorwa mu bigize umushinga kizasesengurwa hagamijwe kureba niba ari ngombwa ko habaho gahunda yo kubuza abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere w'aho ibikorwa by'aho umushinga ukorerwa mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ryawo no gusesengura niba hakenewe guteganya no gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda yo gukumira ingaruka zaturuka kuri uko bukuzwa uburenganzira ku baturage.

#### **Itegurwa rya Gahunda yo kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga**

- Buri gikorwa cy'umushinga gisaba kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo bukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga kizategurirwa gahunda yihariye y'ibikorwa yo gukumira ingaruka zakomoka kuri iryo buzwa ry'uburenganzira.
- Buri gahunda yose ateguwe yo kubuza uburenganzira abaturage bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa izashyikirizwa IUCN kugirango izuzumwe, yemezwe n'Ikigo cy'Igihugu cyo kubungabunga amashyamba ndeste itanganzwe ku rubuga rwa IUCN ndetse n'urw'Ikigo cy'Igihugu cyo Kubungabunga amashyamba.
- Igihe havutse izindi ndgaruka zitari zarabashije kugaragazwa mbere zikagaragara nyuma y'uko gahunda y'ibikorwa yo gufasha abahuye n'izo ngaruka yari yararangiye gutunganywa, gahunda ivuguruye nayo izategurwa, isuzumwe, yemezwe kandi nayo itangazwe.

- Umushinga ndetse n'ibikorwa byawo uzagerageza gukumira, kubaganya ibukana ndetse no guhangana n'ingaruka zishobora gutuma habaho gutakaza umutungo cyangwa kwimuka nk'uko biteganywa mu mahame y'Ikigega cyo kubungabunga ibidukikije GCF ndetse na IUCN.

### **Gukorana n'Abafatanyabikorwa**

- Ibikorwa byose aho bizakenerwa ko gahunda yo kubuza abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse n'ibikorwa aho bizakenerwa ko abafatanyabikorwa bazabigiramo uruhare bizashyirwa muri gahunda y'imikoranire n'abafatanyabikorwa.
- Abaturage bazakurwa mu byabo n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga bazaganirizwa bamenyeshwe ibijyanye no kuba bakumirwa ku mikoreshereje y'umutungo kamere igihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga ndetse na gahunda yo guhangana n'ingaruka zakomoka ku kubuzwa uburenganzira ndetse bazahabwa n'umwanya wo kugira uruhare mu gutegura ibikorwa aho abagizweho ingaruka bazafashwa binyuze mu buryo bworoshye, bwumvikana kandi butanyuranyije n'imibereho bari basanzwe babayemo. Ingamba sose zizumvikanwaho mbere y'uko zishyirwa mu bikorwa.
- Gahunda yo gukumira abaturage ku burenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga, zaba gahunda z'agateganyo ndetse n'izemejwe zizagaragarizwa abagenegerwabikorwa kugira ngo basuzumwe kandi bazitangeho ibitekerezo. Gahunda nizimara kwemezwa kandi nazo zizashyikirizwa abagenenerwabikorwa. Amakuru yose ku bikorwa by'abafatanyabikorwa azashyirwa hamwe uko bikwiye.
- Mu gihe cy'itegurwa ry'umushinga, Hazashyirwaho gahunda yo gumekura ibibazo bizagaragazwa ku bufatanye n'abafatanyabikorwa bose, ndetse iyi gahunda igaragarizwe ahagezweho ingaruka no kubura uburenganzira ku ikoreshwa ry'umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga bose. Iyi gahunda kanzi izaharanira ko ibibazo byagaragaye bikemurwa mu mucyo kandi byihuse.

### **Abazagerwaho n'ingaruka z'umushinga**

- Ingo z'abafite amikoro make ndetse n'ingaruka zizahura nazo kubera gutakaza uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere zizagaragazwa mu ibarura rizakorwa kuri buri gikorwa cyose cy'umushinga. Ibitekerezo by'abagizweho ingaruka bose bizitabwaho haba mu biganiriro ndetse no mu gutegura ibikorwa byo kubafasha guteza imbere imibereho yabo mu kubarinda ibibazo no kubaganya ubukana bw'ingaruka byabagiraho.

## **Gusesengura Ingaruka zo kubuza abaturage Uburenganzira bwo Gukoresha Umutungo Kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga**

- Hazakorwa isesengura ryimbitse ku ngaruka gahunda yo gukoma imitungo y'abaturage izagira ku buzima bwabo, hazabarwa umutungo wabo wangiritse, hakorwe isesengura ry'uburyo bari babayeho, ndetse hasesengurwe n'agaciro k'imitungo yangiritse ndetse n'inyungu yayo.
- Hashingiwe ku isesengura ry'ingaruka zizaterwa no kubuza abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere ku ishyingirwa mu bikorwa ry'igikorwa runaka, isesengura ku ngaruka ku mibereho y'abaturage zizifashishwa mu guhitamo ingingo zihariye zizakoreshwa mu kugaragaza ibizagenderwaho ndetse n'uburyo abagizweho ingaruka n'iyi gahunda bazafashwa.

### **Ibizagenderwaho mu guhitamo abazitabwaho**

- Abantu bose bagezweho n'ingaruka za gahunda yo kubuza abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahakorerwa ibikorwa harimo n'abadafite uburenganzira ku butaka, bakoresha ubutaka bukumiriwe ndetse n'umutungo kamere uherereye aho hantu mbere y'itariki ntarengwa yashizweho igaragaza igihe ubufasha buzamara, bese bazaba bari mu bazafashwa guhangana n'ingaruka, aho bazahabwa ingurane no gusanirwa ibyangiritse nk'uko buteganyijwe hatitawe ku buryo ingarukza zabaye zaba zihoraho cyangwa iz'umwanya muto, zaba ri nkeya cyangwa nyinshi. Abaturage badafite uburenganzira ku butaka nabo bazitabwaho mu gukumira izo ngaruka.
- Hazatangazwa itariki ntarengwa y'igihe ubufasha bugombaa kumara kandi igatangazwe mu gihe cyo gutangira isesengura ry'izi garuka kuri buri gikorwa mu rwego rwo kwirinda ko hari ababyitwaza bakangiza ibidukikije muri cya gihe bemerewe kuhatura.

### **Ibyo umushinga uzagera abagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa byawo**

- Gutanga ingurane ku bikorwa byangijwe igihe abaturage bambura uburenganzira ku mutungo wabo bizabarwa hashyngiwe ku gaciro umutungo wangiritse wari ufite, haba habayeho ubwumvikanye busesuye bwo kuba umutungo yakomeza gukoresha umutungo ariko ku mabwiriza runaka, cyangwa se bagahabwa uburenganzira bwo gukoresha umutungo kamere nawo ushobora kubafasha. Igihe nta mutungo kamere uhwanyeye n'uwo umutungo yakoresheye ubashije kuboneka, hashobora gutangwa ibyafasha wa muntu kubasha kubaho harimo guhabwa akazi, amahugurwa, gufashwa kubona inguzanyo, cyangwa se agahabwa amafaranga kugirango abashe gukomeza kubaho nk'uko yariho mbere.

- Igihe umuturage atakaje ubutaka cyangwa se inyubako, ibi bizasimburwa n'ibikoresho bihwanyije agaciro cyangwa karenzeho cyangwa se ahabwe amafatanga bihwanyije agaciro yabazwe hashyingiywe ku giciro gikwiye kiri ku isoko hiyongereyeho amafaranga yakoreshejwe kugirango ayo mafaranga amugereho, inyungu kuriyo, ikiguzi cy'ibyangiritse ndetse n'andi mafaranga yose ashobora kuba yakoreshejwe kandi utabaze uguta agaciro kwabyo. Ku ngurane y'ubutaka, cyangwa se amazu, ikiguzi cyose kishyurwa n'umushinga. Inzu ntago zizatakaza agaciro bitewe n'imyaka zimaze. Abari batuye mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko bazaba bafiye uburenganzira ku bikorwa byose byo gufasha abagizweho n'ingaruka utabariyemo igiciro cyo kuba atakaje ubutaka.
- Abaturage bimuwe bazahabwa uburenganzira ku butaka, inzu zikwiye, ubufasha bw'inzego ndetse no kubasha kugera ku bikorwa remezo.
- Ku baturage bazaba bimutse bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga, bazahabwa ubufasha bwose n'inkunga ku bikorwa by'umushinga. Gusubiranya ibidukikije byari byarangiritse ndetse no gukoresha neza ubutaka muri buri gikorwa cyose cy'umushinga bimwe mu biteganyijwe mu gukumira ingaruka ziterwa no kuvutswa uburenganzira ku mutungo, bityo ibi bizashyirwa muri gahunda y'umucungire y'ibikorwa byakozwe.
- Ubufaha bwose bungomba gutangwa mbere y'uko gahunda zo kubuza uburenganzira abaturage ku mutungo zishyirwa mu bikorwa.

### **Ikurikiranabikorwa n'Igenzura**

- Uburyo buboneye bw'ishyirwamubikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa yo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga hamwe n'ingaruka ku ngamba zabyo ku mibereho y'abaturage bavanywe mu byabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga bizakorerwa isuzuma nyuma y'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa yo gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga.

### **Ibisabwa mu kwemeza ibikorwa by'umushinga**

- Kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga, inyandiko y'agateganyo ya gahunda y'ibikorwa yo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga izashyikirizwa IUCN kugira ngo iyisesengure, bityo iyitangeho ibitekerezo. Nyuma yo gusubiramo inyandiko ya nyuma, gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga izemeza inyandiko ya nyuma y'iyi gahunda y'ibikorwa ndetse

imenyeshwe abantu. Ukwemezwa kw'iyi gahunda y'ibikorwa ni imwe mu ngingo zishingirwaho muri ESMS mu kwemeza ibikorwa ndetse no gutangira kwa gahunda y'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'umushinga.

- Ishyirwa mu bikorwa risesuye ry'inyandiko ya gahunda y'ibikorwa ya nyuma yo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'umushinga nk'uko byagaragajwe haruguru (ingamba zose zo gukumira zemeranyijweho zigomba kuba zihari) ni imwe mu ngingo z'ingenzi zo gutangiza ku mugaragaro itariki y'imikorere myiza ya gahunda yo gukumira abaturage mu mirima yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse n'itangiza ryo kuvugurura ingamba zo gukumira zerekeranye n'ibikorwa bifite ingaruka zikomotse ku gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga.
- Raporo zigaragaza aho umushinga ugeze zizaba zikubiyemo isesengura ry'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga mu gihe cyose cy'umushinga

## **5. Inzego zizagura uruhare mu micungire y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga**

50. Uruhare n'inshingano mu bigendanye n'igenemigambi ishyirwa mu bikorwa ndetse n'ikurikirana ry'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'umushinga bigenwa hashingiwe ku mpamvu zitandukanye zigaragazwa hasi. Na none kandi, ibikorwa bigamije kubaka ubushobozi ku bijyanye n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ryo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga byarateguwe.

### **5.1. Inzego zishinzwe umushinga**

51. Urwego rubarizwamo umushinga ni Minisiteri y'Ibidukikije binyuze mu kigo cy'Igihugu gishinzwe Amashyamba (RFA). Umushinga uzashyirwa mu biikorwa n'Ikigo cy'Igihugu gishinzwe Amashyamba, IUCN Rwanda ishami ry'u Rwanda, Ikigo cy'Ububiligi cy'Iterambere n'ubutwererane, Enabel (yahoze ari BTC) nk'urwego rushinzwe ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'uyu mushinga. Umushinga kandi ufite bafatanyabikorwa batandukanye bazatanga serivisi ku bikorwa binyuranye by'umushinga barimo World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), ICCO Cooperation na World Vision Rwanda, ishimi ry'u Rwanda. Iyi miryango yose izaba ifite inshingano zinyuranye ku ku bikorwa bitandukanye by'umushinga bikubiye mu gikorwa No1: Kuvugurura ubutaka mu rwego rwo gushyigikira urwego rw'ubuhinzi no guhindura imibereho y'abaturage mu ntara

y'ubursirazuba, ibintu bizatuma habaho gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ibikorwa by'umushinga.

52. Nk'urwego rwahawe uburenganzira ku mushinga, **IUCN** izakurikirana ishyirwamu bikorwa ry'umushinga, kandi ni nayo ifite inshingano zo kubazwa na GCF ibikorwa by'umushinga. IUCN ni yo ifite inshingano mu gukurikira ko ibisabwa byose mu mabwiriza y'umushinga byubahirizwa birimo imitangire y'amasoko, icungamutungo, gutanga raporo, igenzura ndetse n'andi mabwiriza ajyanye no kurengera ibidukijije n'umutekano w'abantu mu guhe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga. Inshingano z'urwego rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ruzakorwa ku bufayanye na porogaramu iri ku cyicaro gikuru cya IUCN (GEF & GCF Coordination Unit, Global Finance Unit, Global Forest Programme) ndetse n'ibiro byayo mu Karere k'uburasirazuba n'amajyepfo y'umugabane wa Africa (ESARO). Umuhuzabikorwa wa IUCN ushizwe gukurikira uko ibidukijije n'umutekano bizitabwaho mu gihe cy'umushinga azakurikirana kandi yemeze gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'umushinga, azakurikirana kandi ibikorwa ndetse anemeze izi nyandiko mu rwego gushyigikira gahunda y'amahugurwa ku miberego y'abagenerwabikorwa
53. Ikigo cy'Igihugu cy'amashyamba kizaba gishinzwe ishyirwa mu bikorwaryo mu gihugu bikorwa n'amashami y'iki kigo atandukanyeku rwego rw'igihugu, ishami rishinzwe ubuhinzi n'umutungo kamere, ndetse n'andi mashami ari kurwego rw'uturere asinwe amashyamba n'ubuhinzi **biri mu gikorwa cya 1.1:** Gukwirakwiza uburyo by'ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka ( bukorwa na ICRAF na IUCN Rwanda); **Igikorwa cya 1.3:** Gukwirakwiza gahunda yo gutunga inzura haterwamo ubwatsi bwihanganira imihindagurikire y'ibihe mu rwego rwo gutunganya inzura n'ubutaka byangiritse (hamwe na ICRAF); ndetse n'igikorwa **1.4:** Ingamba zo kurinda uburyo bwo kuvugurura zizakwizwa hirya no hino mu bice bifite ibyago byinshi byo kwibasirwa n'ingaruka z'imihindagurikire y'ibihe zirimo isuri y'ubutaka. Ishami rishinwe gukurikira ibikorwa by'umushinga rizashyirwaho muri RFA.
54. Igikocy'Aabiigi gishinzwe ububanyi n'amahannga n'ubutwererane kizagira uruhare mu gutanga ubunararibonye mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'imishigaifite aho ihuriye n'amashyamba mu Ntara y'uburasirazuba harimo n'uburyo bw'imirungire irambye y'amashyamba. Umuruango uzaba ufite inshingano ku gikorwa cya 1.2: Amashyamba n'ibiti byavuguruwe ndetse bicunzwe neza bigamijwe imirungire irambye ndetse n'igikorwa cya 1.5: Ingufu zitangiza ibidukijije, hakoreshejwe uburyo bw'ikoranabuhanga mu rwego rwo gufasha urwego rw'abikorera ndetse n'abaturage kugabanya ikigero cy'inkwi zicanwa.

55. Uruhare n'inshingano z'imicungire y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu ihe c'ibikorwa by'umushinga bigaragazwa mu mbonerahamwe ya 4.

**Imbonerahamwe ya 4:** Uruhare n'inshingano z'imicungire y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu ihe c'ibikorwa by'umushinga

Abafatnabikorwa mu mushinga	Inshingano
<p>Urwego ruyoboye rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga</p> <p>Impuguke mu mibereho</p>	<p>Gutegura no gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda y'ibikorwa mu rwego rwo gukemura ingamba zakomoka kukubuza abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Niba ibikorwa byinshi bifite urwego rushyira mu bikorwa rubishinzwe kukureba impamvu z'ingaruka zikomoka ku gumira abaturage mu mitungo kubera ibikorwa ny'umushinga</li> <li>• Niba inzego ziyoboye ishyirwa mu bikorwa zigomba gutera mu buryo bushoboka.</li> </ul>
<p>Impuguke mu mibereho</p> <p>Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe</p> <p>ikurikiranabikorwa n'igenzura</p> <p>Umukozi wa IUCN uhsinzwe ESMS ku rwego rw'Akarere</p>	<p>Guharanira ko ibikubiye mu nyandiko y'imikorere bubahirizwa</p> <p>Gushyigikira itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa gahunda y'ibikorwa mu bijyanye n'ingamba zo gukumira ingaruka zikomoka gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga</p>
<p>Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe</p> <p>ikurikiranabikorwa n'igenzura</p>	<p>Gusesengura ibikenewe mu bikorwa byo gukimira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwaby'umushinga</p> <p>Gusesengura, gusubiramo gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukimira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga</p>
<p>Umuhuzabikorwa wa IUCN ushinzwe ESMS ku rwego rw'isi</p> <p>Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe ESMS ku rwego rw'Akarere</p>	<p>Gusesengura, gusubiramo, kwemeza no gutanga amakuru kuri gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukimira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga</p>

Abafatnabikorwa mu mushinga	Inshingano
Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe ikurikiranabikorwa n'igenzura n'umukozi ushinzwe ibikorwa byo kuri site	Igenzura cy'ibyo umushinga wafashije mu mibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa
Impuguke mu mibereho Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe ikurikiranabikorwa n'igenzura Umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe ESMS ku rwego rw'Akarere Umuhuzabikorwa wa IUCN ushinzwe ESMS ku rwego rw'isi	Kongerera ubumenyi b'urwego rushinzwe ibikorwa by'umushinga n'abakozi Capacity building training of EE and b'inzego zitanga serivise mu bijyanye n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukimira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga
Impuguke mu mutekano w'abantu n'imibereho	Ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gumira abaturaga mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

## 5.2. Kongera Ubumenyi

56. Abakozi b'urwego rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga n'abatanga serivisi zifite aho zihuriye n'ishyirwa mubikorwa ry'ibikorwa by'umushinga bazitabira amahugurwa ku bijyanye n'umutekano w'abantu na gahunda yo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mubikorwa ry'umushinga ndetse n'imikoreshereze y'ubutaka. Aya mahugurwa azaba agizwe n'amasomo 2.

57. Isomo rya mbere rizafasha abakozi bose bakorera kuri site z'imishinga, abakora ku rwego rw'akarere no kurwego rw'igihugu amakuru yose ajyanye na politiki n'amategeko ajyanye n'ibisabwa kuri gahunda yo gumumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

58. Isomo rya kabiri rizatanga abakozi bazaba batoranyijwe basanzwe bafite aho bahuriye n'itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa y'ingamba zigamije gumura ingaruka zikomoka ku gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga kugira ngo bahabwe umurongo mugari binyuze mu magambo no mu bikorwa. Amahugurwa azakorwa muri gahunda y'ibikorwa bya mbere bizakenera gushyiraho uburyo bwo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga mu rwego rwo kubaha ubumenyi ngiro n'ubunararibunye ku

buryo bikorwa. Ibyifashishwa mu gusesengura ingaruka zikomoka ku kubuza abaturage umutungo wabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga birimo inyandiko z'ibibazo ku isensengura rihuriweho, ndetse n'isesengura makuru ku bantu bagizweho ingaruka ku bikorwa by'umushinga, imitungo, ibi byise bakazabihugurirwaho.

59. Uburyo bwo gukora aya magugurwa bishobora gukenera gukoresha ubundi buryo bwo guhuguramo bitewe n'ingamba n'amabwiriza yo kwirinda icyorezo cya Covid-19 atemera ko abantu bahura imbonankubone.

## **6. Imikoranire n'Abafatanyabikorwa b'Umushinga**

60. Imikoranire iboneye n'Abafatanyabikorwa b'umushinga ni uburyo bwiza bufasha imigendekere myiza n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga hamwe n'ibikorwa byayo. Ibi kandi bigira uruhare rukomeye mu gukumira ibibazo by'imibanire byavuka mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga biturutse ku gukumira abagenerwabikorwa kugera ku mutungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse n'imikoreshereze y'ubutaka bwabo.

61. Imikoranire myiza n'abafatanyabikorwa kuri buri bikorwa by'umushinga izagira uruhare ku kigero n'uburemere bw'ibyo Urwego rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ruzageraho. Ibi birimo:

- Gusesengura ibikorwa bigize umushinga hagamijwe kureba ingaruka zishobora gituruka ku ikomwa ry'imwe mu mitungo y'abaturage nk'ubutaka kugira ngo butunganywe muri gahunda z'umushinga
- Gusesengura ingaruka zishobora guterwa n'ikomwa ry'imitungo y'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga ndetse no gukusanya no kwegeranya amakuru ku bantu bose bazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga
- Gushyiraho uburyo ndetse n'ingamba ziboneye zigamije gukumira ibibazo bishobora kuvuka biturutse kuri gahunda o gukoma bumwe mu butaka bugitegereje gutunganwa
- Gukurikirana ndetse no gukora isuzuma ry'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ibikorwa by'umushinga

62. Imikoranire myiza y'abafatanyabikorwa b'umushinga n'uburyo bwo gucunga neza gahunda yo gukoma imwe mu mitungo yabo nk'ubutaka kugira ngo butunganywe igizwe n'ibi bikurikira:

- Ibiganiro n'abafatanyabikorwa kuri buri politiki yose ikubiye muri gahunda z'ibikorwa by'umushinga

- Gutangaza amakuru yose y'ingenzi ajyanye n'ibice bizakomwa no gumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga harimo gushyiraho inyandiko igaragaza uko iyi gahunda izakorwa kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga kizakenera habaho iyi gahunda mu mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga nk'uko bigaragara mu gice ca 4 cy'iyi nyandiko
- Uruhare rw'abazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga kugira ngo impande zombi zumvikane ndetse zemeranywe ku ngamba z'uburyo ibibazo byavuka bizakemurwa.

63. Mbere y'uko ibikorwa by'umushinga bitangira, abantu bose bazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga bazabanza kwemeraya kuri gahunda yo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse n'ingamba zigamije gukumira bimwe mu bibazo bishobora kuvuka. Umushinga uzabanza kugira inyandiko zabyo zibyemeza.

64. Gushyiraho uburyo buboneye bushinzwe gufasha abantu batanyuzwe cyangwa se bafite icyo batishimiye mu bikorwa by'umushinga. Uburyo bw'imikoranire myiza n'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga bugomba gukorwa mu buryo buhoraho kandi budahinduka, ndetse abarebwa n'umushinga bose bakabugiramo uruhare (reba igice cya 7 cy'iyi nyandiko)

- **Ibiganiro n'amatsinda yatoranyijwe ndetse n'ibiganiro n'abantu ku giti cyabo batoranyijwe:** Ibi biganiro bizahuzza abantu bose bazaba bagizweho ingaruka ku mitungo yabo. Ibi bizakorwa hashingiwe kuri gender, amikoro y'abagerwabikorwa, ubwoko bw'igikorwa, n'ibindi. Abagerwabikorwa bandi b'ingenzi byagaragara ko bakenewe bashobora kubazwa mu rwego rwo kungurana ibitekerezo nno kwemeranya kurigahudayo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse n'ingamba zashyirwaho mu gukumira ingaruka zose zakomoka kuri iyi gahunda.
- **Inama rusange:** Izi nama zizajya zihuza abantu bose bazagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga byo gumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga. Ibi bizatwirwa n'abagore n'abagabo ndetse n'ibindi byiciro bya sosiyete hamwe n'abandi bafatanyabikorwa b'umushinga byagaragara ko bakenewe muri iyi gahunda. Haza hagamijwe (i) Kubagezaho amakuru y'ingenzi areba umushinga ndetse n'imyanzuro yavuye mu biganiro byihariye byahuje amatsinda y'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga ndetse n'inyandiko y'uko bizagenda (ii) Kubasangiza ibyo impande zose zemeranyijeho ndetse no gusubiza ibibazo by'abazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga mu gihe cyo gukumirira abaturage mu

mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga (iii) Kuganira ndetse no kwemeza inyandiko izifashishwa mu kuzuza ku bushake ibyo abagenerwa b'umushinga bemeye.

- **Gukora ingendo kuri za site zizakorerwaho ibikorwa by'umushinga** hagamijwe kureba ingano n'agaciro k'ibikorwa bizakomwa kugira ngo hamenyekane aho biherereye ndetse no kureba ingaruka iri komwa rishobora guteza

65. Uburyo bwo gusangira amakuru ku mikoranire n'ibiganiro n'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga bizakorwa hifashishijwe uburyo buboneye

66. Imikoranire n'ibiganiro n'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga bizakorwa kandi mu mucyo ndetse bigire ibihama bihagije bigaragaza ko iyi gahunda yabayeho. Ibi birimo nk'urutonde rw'abitabiriye ibi biganiro ndetse n'amafoto yabo, bikazashyirwa mu migereka

67. Abazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga bazasabwa kwibumbira mu matsinda hagendewe ku bwoko bw'igikorwa cy'umushinga mu rwego rwo koroshya uburyo bwo kugirana ibiganiro hagati yabo ndetse no gutuma bagira ababahagarariye bazajya bavugana n'abakozi b'umushinga ndetse n'ubuyobozi bw'inzego zibanze. Abagenerwabikorwa bazagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga bazatoranya umuntu ubahagarariye uzaba ari mu kanama k'umushinga kazaba gashinzwe kwakira ibibazo n'ubujurire bw'abagenerwabikorwa

68. Akanama gashinzwe kwakira ibibazo n'ubujurire bw'abaturage kazaba gafite inshingano zo kwakira ibibazo by'abagenerwabikorwa kagejewehe ndetse kagire uruhare mu kubikemura no gakurikirana ko byabonewe umuti. Aka kanama kagomba kuba karimo na none bamwe mu bakozi b'umushinga ndetse n'abayobozi b'inzego zibanze bafite ubunararibonye mu gukememura amakimbirane. Mu gihe ibibazo bikemukiye ku rwego rw'aka kanama ni byo bizaba ari byiza, ariko mu gihe igisubizo kitabonetse, ikibazo gishobora kugezwa ku zindi nzego zo hejuru zisumbuyeho.

69. Akanama gashinzwe kwakira no gukemura ibirego by'ubujurire kazaba kagizwe n'inzego 3 ari zo:

1. Urwego rw'aho umushinga ukorera ibikorwa byawo
2. Ishami rishinzwe imicungire y'umushinga mu kigo cy'Igihugu gashinzwe amashyamba
3. Uburyo buzashyirwa n'ikicaro gikuru cya IUCN

70. Umuntu wese, urwego runaka cyangwa undi ufite aho ahuriye n'umushinga wakumva (baba benshi cyangwa umwe) ko ashobora kurenganywa n'urwego rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga

bitewe n'uko rutubahirije ibizagenderwaho mu gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabpo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga cyangwa inyandiko za GCF na IUCN zigaragaza uko ibidukikije ndetse n'umutekano w'abantu bizubahirizwa, yemerewe gutanga ikibazo cye.

71. Abazagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga bazamenyeshwa uburyo buriho bushinzwe kwakira ibibazo byabo ndetse basobanurirwe ko ari uburenganzira bwabo kugaragaza ikibazo bafite cyangwa ibyo batishimiye kugira ngo bikemurwe

## **7. Isesengura ry'ibibazo bishobora kuvuka**

72. Inyandiko n'amabwiriza y'uburyo ibidukikije n'umutekano w'abantu bizubahirizwa mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa by'umushinga iteganya ko buri gikorwa cyose cy'umushinga kibanza gukora isesengura kugira ngo hasuzumwe ingaruka zose zishobora kuvuka ku mushinga. Ibi bikowa binyuze mu bibazo bihabwa abarebwa n'ibikorwa by'umushinga, cyangwa niba ibyo amahame ya IUCN agenga iyimurwa ry'abaturage kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga ateganya, bityo hagategurwa ingamba zo gukimira no gukemura ibibazo bishobora kuvuka.

73. Umushinga n'ibikorwa byawo bizagerageza ku buryo bushoboka gukumira ko ibibazo byavuka byazana ingaruka ku bukungu cyangwa kwimura abantu aho basanzwe batuye. icyakora ingaruka zidashobora gukumirwa zo zizashakirwa umuti binyuze kugushyiraho ingamba ziboneye. Ibi bivuze ko kuri buri gikorwa cyose cy'umushinga, hagomba gukorwa isesengura hakarebwa ibibazo bishobora kuvuka, ubutaka burebwa n'iyi gahunda, kugira ngo habeho uburyo uburyo bwo kugenera ingurane/indishyi abantu bose bagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Ibi bigomba gukorwa hagendwe kuri politike ya GCF na IUCN.

74. Iki gice kigaragaza ibisabwa mu gukora isesengura ry'ingaruka zishobora guterwa no gukumira abaturage mu mutungo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse n'uburyo buzifashishwa mu gukemura ibibazo byavuka. Isesengura ryakozwe rizahuzwa n'izindi nyigo zisanzwe zihari ndetse n'amakuru akubiye mu nyandiko ya ESMF.

75. Gukora isesengura ku kureba ingaruka zishobora gukomoka ku gukumira abaturage mu mutungo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga rikenera uburyo bwihariye. Bitewe n'imiterere y'amakuru azaba yabonetse ndetse n'uburemere bwayo, hakenerwa imikoraniye yimbitse n'ibyiciro byose bizagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga mu rwego rwo kumva ibyifuzo byabo kugira ngo bizashingirwemo mu kugena uko imbogamizi zizavuka zizakemurwa mu bwumvikane hagati y'impande zombi.

76. Nyuma yo gukora isesengura ryimbitse, amakuru avuye muri iryo sesengura niyo yemeza niba uburyo bwo gukumira abaturage mu mutongo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga buzagira cyagwa butazagira ingaruka zikomeye ku mikoreshereze y'ubutaka bw'abaturage. Mu gihe inyigo igaragaje ko nta ngaruka zikomeye zizavuka ku baturage, si ngombwa gukora ibarura ryagutse. Ahubwo, abakozi b'umushinga bongera gukora igenzura rindi ryihariye kugira ngo abe ari bo bemeza raporo y'ibyavuye mu igenzura rya mbere ryakozwe. Raporo y'iri genzura ishikirizwa IUCN ndetse ibyavuyemo bikaganirwaho mu buryo burambuye.
77. icyakora, ibibazo biba byakumiriwe mbere bitewe n'ingamba zashyizweho n'umushinga nabyo bihabwa agaciro mu gihe cyo gukora igenzura rirambuye nk'uko biba byaragaragajwe muri gahunda y'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Ibikorwa by'umushinga kandi bigomba guharanira ko abantu bose byagizwego ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga bizezwa ndetse bakanasobanurirwa ibyiza by'umushinga.
78. Mu gihe abakozi b'umushinga babishinzwe bimeje ingaruka zishoboka kuvuka, bakora raporo igaragaza uko ibintu bimeze ndetse n'ibarura rikorwa ku mpande zitandukanye naryo rishobora gukorwa, hibandwa ku ngo zirebwa n'ikibazo.
79. Muri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga, urwego rushinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ruba rugomba kumenyesha abantu igihe cyo gutangira isesengura ry'ibyo umushinga wagezeho mu mibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa ndetse no mu zindi mpande zose z'umushinga.
80. Mu gihe bigaragaye ko mu gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga, bizasaba ko habaho gukumira abaturage mu mutongo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga, umukozi ubishinzwe mu mushinga uvugwa mu gice 5.1 aba agomba agomba gutangira uburyo bwo gushyiraho igenamigambi ry'uburyo ingaruka zizakomoka kuri iki kibazo zizakemuka.

### **7.1. Isuzuma rihuriweho**

81. NK'uko basobanuwe haruguru, ni ngombwa ko habaho uburyo buhuriweho ndetse n'imibanire myiza hagati y'ibyiciro bizagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse n'umushinga ubwawo mu rwego rwo kubaka ubwizerane hagati y'impande zombi. Kubw'ibyo, ibiganiro n'abagenerwabikorwa biba bigomba gukorwa mu buryo buboneye kandi bakizezwa ko ibitekerezo byabo batanze bizabikanwa ibanga rikomeye ndetse ko bitazakoreshwa ahandi hose atari ku mushinga. Ikoreshwa ry'uburyo buhuriweho n'abagenerwabikorwa buba bugomba kuba bumwe kuri bese nk'uko bisobanurwa mu gice cya 6.

82. Isesengura ry'ingaruka zishobora gukomoka ku gukumira abaturage mu mutungo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga rizibanda cyane ku kugaragaza ikigero n'uburemere bw'izi ngaruka, hazirikanwa ibi bikurikira:

- **Imiterere y'ingaruka:** Ni uwuhe mutungo uzagirwaho ingaruka, gute?
- **Intego z'uwo mutungo:** Ese uwo mutungo ubusanzwe ukoreshwa iki? Ese ni ubuhinzi cyangwa ukorerwamo ibikorwa by'ubucuruzi?
- **Abantu bazagirwaho ingaruka:** Ni nde wagizweho ingaruka? Ese abagore b'abagabo, abakire ndetse n'ibindi byiciro byihariye, bese bagagerwaho n'ingaruka ku kigero kimwe?
- **Igihe izi ngaruka zizamara:** Ese gukumira abaturage mu mutungo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga ni ibintu bizamra igihe kirekire cyangwa gito, ese bizahoraho cyangwa n'iby'igihe gito
- **Uburemere bw'ingaruka:** Ese imitungo izangirikiramo yaba igize igice kinini cyangwa gito cy'ibisanzwe bitunze abaturage?

83. Isesengura rihuriweho rikorwa hifashishijwe uburyo bwinshi bw'igenzura. Ni ngombwa ko haboneka igihe gihagije mu kugera ku bikorwa byose by'umushinga abantu bese bazagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga ndetse n'ibyiciro byose birebwa ndetse na site zose zakumiriweho amatwaga kueraiikorwa by'umushinga. icyakora ibi byose ntibikwiye guhungabanya ibikorwa by'ubuzima bwa buri muni bw'abaturage. Kubaka imibanire myiza ndetse n'ikizere hagati y'abazagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga ndetse n'umushinga ubwaho biba bigomba kwitonderwa ndetse bigakorwana ubushishozi bwinshi n'ubwubahane. Abakora iri sesengura baba bagomba kumva neza no gutega amatwi abagenerwabikorwa kugira ngo bumve kandi basobanukirwe ubuzima babayemo, ibikorwa byabo, ibibazo bafite ndetse n'impungenge bafite. Si byiza ko abakora iri sesengura bahatira abagerwabikorwa b'umushinga ibyo kuvuga. Mu gihe cyo gukora isesengura ry'umushinga, ni ngombwa ko abakozi b'umushinga birinda amarangamutima no gukekeranya. Ahubwo baba bagomba kurangwa n'imyumvire yagutse ndetse bakabanza kumva neza buri ngingo mbere yo gufata umwanzuro.

84. Uburyo bukurikira bushobora kwifashishwa mu gukora iri sesengura:

85. **Ibiganiro n'abantu ku giti cyabo batoranyijwe:** Ni ngombwa kumva no kuganiriza abantu bafite imyumvire n'ibitekerezo byisumbuye ku mibereho y'abaturage b'aho umushinga uzakorerwa cyangwa se n'abandi bari mu nzego z'ubuyobozi cyangwa abavuga rikijyana. Urugero abayobozi

b'amadini n'amatorero, abayobozi abahinzi b'intangarugero, ndetse n'amayobozi gakondo. Ibitekerezo byabo birasesengurwa ndetse bigahuzwa n'iby'abandi. Aba bose ni bo bagira uruhare mu gufasha umushinga mu kumvikanisha intego n'ibyiza byawo muri rubanda, by'umwihariko mu bantu bazagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga.

86. **Ibiganiro n'amatsinda yatoranyijwe:** Ibi bitanga amahirwe yo kumva ibitekerezo by'ibyiciro bitandukanye binyuze mu matsinda mato ahuriyemo abantu bafite ingingo runaka bahuriyeho. Akenshi usanga ku bibazo bikomeye urugero n'ikoreshwa ry'umutungo, imibereho, uko abantu babayeho, ubuzima ibibazo bishingiye ku guhezwa mu sosiyete, biganirirwa ahanini mu matsinda mato. Kugira ngo ibiganiro bigende neza, haba hagomba kubaho ibibazo byateguwe byo kuyobora ikiganiro.

87. **Uburyo bwo kwereranya amakuru yihariye:** Ubu buryo bushingira ahanini mu kwegeraya amakuru arebana n'ibyo umuntu bifuzaga kumenya mu buryo bw'umwihariko, urugero ikigero cy'amikoro y'abagenerwabikorwa ndetse n'uko babayeho. Binyuze muri ubu buryo, amakuru y'aho imitungo ihereye, ahantu hazakomwaga, na banyiraho byandikwaga mu buryo bwihariye bikandikishwaga ikaramu y'ibara, ku mpapuro nini. Ibi kandi bigomba no kugenda no kugaragaza amakuru ajyanye n'igihe umutungo w'abaturage/ubutaka bukoreshwaga kugira ngo bifashe kumenya imiterere n'imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga.

88. **Gusura/ingendo ku masite:** Ingendo ku butaka buzakomwaga zifasha abakozi b'umushinga kwibonera ubwabo uko hameze ndetse bakarushaho gusobanukirwaga icyo ubwo butaka busanzwe bukoreshwaga, banyirabwo aho baherereye, ndetse n'ingaruka byatera mu gihe cyo gukumira abaturage mu mutungo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Ni ngombwaga ko muri izi ngendo, abakozi b'umushinga baba bari kumwe na nyiri mitungo. Ni ngombwaga kandi ko muri icyo gihe cy'izo ngendo, hafatwaga amafoto, ariko yose bikajyana no kugira ibanga mu ibikwaga ry'amakuru.

89. **Amakuru y'ibyavuye mu isesengura ku birebana n'abaturage bazagerwaho n'ingaruka z'ibikorwa by'umushinga** aba agomba kubikanwaga ibanga ndetse agashyirwaga no muri gahunda y'ibikorwa kuri buri site yasuwe. Aya makuru arimo:

- Umubare ndetse n'ibyiciro by'abantu bazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga
- Site yasuwe
- Lisiti y'imitungo izangirika n'icyo icyo mitungo isanzwe ikoreshwaga ndetse na ba nyirayo

- Lisiti y'ibibazo byaganiriweho ndetse n'ibisubizo hamwe n'ingamba zafashwe mu gukumira
- Ibihamya by'uko inama zabaye harimo urutonde rw'abitabiriye, raporo y'inama isinye, amafoto n'amashusho y'aho hantu byabereye.

90. Umukozi w'umushinga ubishinzwe, aba agomba gutanga raporo isobanura ibyavuye mu isesengura kuri buri site ndetse na site ziri muri gahunda yo gukumira abaturage mu mutungo w'abaturage mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Iyi raporo kandi igomba guherekezwa n'ibi bikurikira:

- Ubwoko bw'umutungo
- icyo ubwo butaka bukoreshwa
- Ubwoko bw'abakoresha uwo mutungo
- icyo umuntu basanzwe babikoreshwa ndetse n'umumaro ufiteye ba nyoraho
- Amakuru ku mibereho y'abagererwabikorwa, igihe ingaruka zizamara, ndetse n'uburemere bifite

91. Imbonerahamwe ya 5 irimo ingaruka zishobora kuvuka mu bikorwa by'umushinga hashingiye ku makuru y'inyingiro yibanze yakozwe

92. Ikarita igaragaza aho amashusho aherereye ndetse n'amashusho yafashwe y'utudege duta tutagira abadereva nabyo bigomba gushyirwa muri raporo y'isesengura ry'umushinga n'ibyo uzafasha mu mibereho.

93. Ubyiciro by'abazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga basanzwe bafite imitungo kamere yabo bashobora kuba barimo abantu basanzwe badafite uburenganzira mu buryo bw'amategeko. Igice gito cyabo bashobora kuba badafite ibyangombwa by'ubutaka bibanditseho mu buryo bw'amategeko bitagwa n'urwego rubishinzwe. Nanone, birashobora cyane ko uburyo bwo kubuza abaturage gukoresha umutungo wabo w'ubutaka cyangwa umutungo wa Leta ukodeshwa

94. Bamwe mu bantu bashobora kugirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga barimo ibyiciro bukurikira:

- **Impunzi zihungutse cyangwa abandi bantu bari basanzwe mu mitungo/butaka bw'abantu bari barahunze:** Mu bihe byashize, u Rwanda rwakunze kurangwa n'umubare munini w'impunzi zihunguka zigaruka mu gihugu (akenshi ziganjemo abahinzi bato). Urugero, bitatu bya kane

by'ubutaka bw'Akagera bwahawe/bweguriwe impunzi ndetse n'abahoze ari abasirikare. Zimwe mu mpunzi zahungutse zisanze ubutaka bwazo bwarahawe abandi bantu mu gihe cya gahunda y'isaringanwa ry'ubutaka, bityo bitera ibibazo bishingiye ku kubura uburenganzira ku mitungo yabo ndetse babaho igihe kitari gito nta butaka bagira.

- **Abarozi b'abimukira:** Intara y'uburasirazuba izwiho kugira ubutaka bwo gukorerwaho ubworozi. Kubuzwa uburenganzira bwo gukoresha ubutaka bw'inzuri zabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga, bishobora kugira ingaruka ku bworozi, ibura ry'amazi, ndetse n'ubutaka bwo kororeramo bitwewe ku mapfa ndetse no gukenera ibikorwa 'ubutaka bwo kororeramo ku kigero kiri hejuru
- **Abaturage bafite ubutaka buto:** Nubwo ubutaka bushobora kuba bwanditse ku muturage, ariko hari abafite ubutaka buto ku buryo butabasha kuvamo ibihagije byo gutunga umuryango.

95. Abaturage **badafite ubutaka na buto:** Igihe cya gahunda y'isaringanwa ry'ubutaka cyatanze amahirwe ku bantu yo kwandikisha ubutaka bahawe. Nubwo iyi gahunda yabonwaga nk'uburyo bwo gutuma buri wese atunga ubutanga, hari ibyiciro by'abaturage batabashije gutanga ibibazo byabo mu gihe cyo kwandikisha ubutaka. Ibi bituma hari abaturage badafite ubutaka, ahubwo babeshejweho no guhinga ubutaka rusange bwa leta cyangwa amashyamba ya Leta.

## 7.2. Ibarura ry'abaturage bagizweho ingaruka no kubuzwa gukoresha imitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga

96. Uburyo bw'isesengura buhuriweho ni bwo butuma hamenyekana neza umutungo kamere uzagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga, aho uherereye, hagendewe kuri site zahiswemo z'umushinga. Ibi kandi binashimangirwa n'amakuru aba yaturutse kuri site, n'ayatanzwe n'abaturage ubwabo, amatsinda ubwo binyuze mu biganiro byakozwe. icyakora ubu buryo ntabwo bushingirwaho ijana ku ijana mu gutanga ishusho y'amakuru abba akenewe, ahubwo hakorwa ibarura rusange kugirango hamenyekane ingaruka zizabaho ndetse n'igihombo bizateza ku mibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa. Iri barura rusange rigaragaza ingo zizagirwaho ingaruka, niba zihari, ibikorwa by'ubucuruzi bizagirwaho ingaruka. Hifashishijwe uburyo bwo kubaza ibibazo birambuye, hamenyekana amakuru ajyanye na:

- Umubare w'ingo zizimuka ndetse n'abagizze umuryango
- Ubwoko bw'imitungo izagirwaho ingarukandetse n'ingano yayo ndetse n'andi makuru arebana nayo

- Amakuru ajyanye n'ibyo ba nyirimitungo binjiza ndetse n'ibibabeshejeho/ibibbatunzze mu buzuma bwa bo bwa buri muni (ubuhinzi, guhiga, ubworozi, akazi, etc.)
- Indi mitungo y'ubutaka, inyubako, bizazagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga ndetse n'andi makuru afitanye isano nabyo

Imbonerahamwe 5: Imikoreshereze y'umutungo ndetse n'ingaruka zishobora gukomoka ku kubuzwa uburenganzira ku mitungo kamera bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga kuri Site XX mu gikorwa 1.x.y.

Imutugo n'ikoreshwa ryawo	Intego/icyo bizakoreshwa	Imiterere y'umutungo mu buryo bw'amategeko	Abakoresha umutungo	Ibiringa umutungo uzagirwaho ingaruka	Igihe ingaruka zizamara	Uburemere bw'ingaruka		
						Ikigero gishoboka	Ikigero gishoboka	Ikigero gishoboka
Ibiti bikuze byatemwe	Amakara/inkwi	Bitemewe	Abaturage 20 bo muri ako gace, biganjemo abagore b'amikoro make	40% by'abahinzi 60% bizagurishwa ku baguzi bo muri ako gace Kubura inkomoka y'aho kubona inkwi n'amafaranga yinjiraga	Igihe gito kugeza kugeza ishyamba ryasigaye ryongeye kwisubiranya cyangwa ishyamba rindi ryatewe rikuge kugira ngo ritange umusaruro	4	4	4
Ibiti bya Mahogany, bikuze	Amakara/inkwi	Bitemewe	Abaturage 2 b'abagabo, abagacuruzi	Kubura ibindi byabinjirizaga amafaranga		4	4	4

			2 b'abagabo bo mu gice cy'umuji	Kubona amafaranga yandi yinjira mu gihe cy'impeshyi				
Ibiti bya Mahogany, bikuze	Imbago zo kugurishwa	Uruhushya rutangwa n'akarere	Abacuruzi bato 3 bo muri ako gace	Kubura amafaranga bajyaga binjiza	Igihe kirekire, kwisubiranya ku ishyamba kugeza ku myaka 30	4	4	4
Ibihingwa by'imiti	Gukoreshwa mu ngo mu buzima bwa buri muni ndetse no kugurishwa ku isoko ryo muri ako gace	Bitemewe	Abaturage 20 bo muri ako gace, biganjemo abagore b'amikoro make					
Ibindi bita bitari ibyo kuvamo imbaho (ibiti by'imbutu, imigano, ibihingwa biribwa)	Gukoreshwa mu ngo mu zuzima bwa buri muni ndetse no kugurishwa ku isoko ryo muri							

	ako gace							
Ubuhihi (inyama)	Gukoreshwa mu ngo mu zuzima bwa buri muni ndetse no kugurishwa ku isoko ryo muri ako gace							
Ubuhihi bw'ubwatsi bw'amatungo	Gukoreshwa mu ngo mu buzima bwa buri muni ndetse no kugurishwa ku isoko ryo muri ako gace							
Ibindi bintu by'agaciro bikomoka mu ishyamba	Imigirire gakondo ishingiyeye ku muco/imyizerere							

Gukusanya amabuye n'umucanga	ubwubatsi							
Umutungo kamere w'amazi (mu gihe kubuzwa byabaho)	Gukoreshwa mu ngo no mu buhinzi bw'uturima duto tw'imboga							

97. Byongeye kandi, andi makuru arebaa n’abantu bazaba bakuwe mu mitungo yao nk’urugero ubwoko bwabo, igitsina, imyaka, amashuli bize, ukuriye umuryango, uko bagera kuri servisi rusange, ikigero cy’amikoro yabo, ubumuga bafite, imyaka, igitsina cy’ukuriye umuryango; aya makuru yose azakusanwa kandi abikwe.
98. Ibarura rizakusanya na none amakuru ajyanye n’ingurane abaturage bifuzaga guhabwa ndetse n’icyo buri muryango uzimurwa witeze ku mushinga.
99. Amakuru yose azakusanwa cyangwa agatangwa agomba kuba agaragaza abagore n’abagabo ndetse n’andi makuru y’ingenzi afite aho ahuriye n’imibereho y’abaturage, bitewe n’ibyo bagaragaza bifuzaga.
100. Muri gahunda y’ibikorwa yo gukumira abaturage mu mutungo w’abaturage mu gihe cy’ibikorwa by’umushinga, amakuru yose azava mu ibarura azaragazwa mu mbonerahamwe isesenguye neza kandi itanga amakuru yose y’ingenzi.
101. Byongeye kandi, buri rugo ruzaba rufite amakuru yose agaragaza imibereho y’abarugize ndetse hagaragazwe n’imitungo yarwo izagirwaho ingaruka na gahunda yo kubuza uburenganzira ku mikoreshereze y’umutungo kamere wabo wabo. Aya makuru yose ni yo azifashishwa/azashingirwaho mu gihe cyo kumvikana n’umuryango hagamijwe gushyiraho ingamba zo gukumira ingaruka zavuka bitewe n’ibikorwa by’umushinga, no kugena ibyo buri wese yemerewe nk’ishingiro ry’amakuru y’ibanze azafasha mu igenzura n’ikurikirana ry’umushinga. Aya makuru yose azaba ari inyandiko bwite z’umushinga kandi akazabikwa mu ibanga rikomeye.
102. Impuguke mu mibanire ndese n’umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe igenzura n’kurikiranabikorwa bazategura inyandiko zikwiye z’ibibazo bizakoreshwa mu gihe cy’isesengura n’ibarura ry’amakuru ajyane n’abazagirwaho ingaruka n’ibikorwa by’umushinga, imitungo yabo izangirika, ndetse n’ingamba zo gukumira zashyirwaho. Izi nyandiko zizategurwa mbere y’itangira ry’umushinga, ariko zongere kunozwa neza mu gihe cy’amahugurwa ku mikorere y’umushinga ndetse no mu gihe cy’isesengura rya mbere ry’aho umushinga uzakorera nk’uko biri mu gikorwa cya mbere cy’umushinga (reba igice cya 5.2)

## 8. Ingamba zo gukumira ingaruka zakomoka ku iburwa ry'uburenganzira ku mutungo bitewe kamere bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga

103. Gukumira ingaruka harebwa uburyo bwo kureka/ kuvana muri gahunda site/ahantu hari muri gahunda yo gutunganwa/kuvugururwa n'umushinga, ariko hakaba hagaragaza ikigero kiri hejuru mu kuba ari ho hatunze ba nyiraho, ariko ku rundi ruhande hakaba harangiritse cyane bitewe n'ibikorwa n'imikoreshereze ikabije na ba nyiraho. Kugira ngo ibi byombi byitabweho kandi bishakirwe igisubizo, ni uko muri gahunda y'umushinga hagombwa kwitabwa cyane kuri gahunda yo gusubiranya ibice byangiritse, ariko hitabwa cyane ku kwirinda no gukumira ko hagira ibyangirika byinshi mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga byo gusubiranya ubutaka bwangiritse.

104. Kwirinda ingaruka hashakishwa uko hakwirindwa ahantu hakunda gukoreshwa n'abakoresha ubutaka nabi bishobora kugorana kuko usanga aha natu hakoreshwa cyane bityo hakangirika bikomeye. Mu rwego rwo kugirango intego zombie zigerweho, haba gusubiranya ahangiritse ndetse no guharanira imibereho myiza y'abaturage, umushinga wateguwe ku buryo uzakorwa mu bidasabye uburyo buhambaye ndetse hashakwa n'uburyo abakoresha ubutaka bakwigishwa kubuoresha mu buryo bunoze.

105. Ku bw'ibyo, ibyo umushinga witeze kugeraho bikubiye mu gice cya 1 bizakora nk'ingamba zibanze zireba gusa abazaba bagizweho ingaruka ku mikoreshereze y'ubutaka bwabo. Ibi bivuze ko abantu bose bazaba bagizweho ingaruka no gukumirwa ku mutungo wabo bazaba bagaragajwe n'isesengura bazaba bemerewe kugerwaho n'ibyiza by'umushinga ndetse bakaba mu bibanze mu bagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga. Ingamba z'umushinga zikubiyemo (i) kugenzura ubwiyongere bw'imikoreshereze y'umutungo mu buryo burambye (ii) Uburyo bundi burambye bw'imikoreshereze y'umutungo cyangwa aho umutungo uherereye na (iii) Kugabanya ikigero cy'imbogamizi zo kubona umutungo. Ku bantu bazaba batabonye umutungo wo kwifashishwa mu kubatunga cyangwa ubundi buryo bwo kubabeshaho, hazakenerwa (iv) Ubundi buryo bufasha ingo guhindura imibereho no kubona ikibatunga cyangwa (v) Kugenera igitunga imiryango itishoboye/ikennye mu gihe cyose imitungo yabo izaba iri muri gahunda yo kubuzwa gukoreshwa. Bitewe nuko, igihe cyo kongera kwisubiranya k'ubutaka bwatunganyijwe n'umushinga gishobora gutwara hagati y'imyaka 3-5 kugira ngo hongere hahingwe ibiribwa, imyaka 2-3 kugira ngo hahingwe imboga, imyaka 10-20 ku biti /ishyamba, hakwitegwa ko hazabaho gukumira kudahoraho ku mitungo kamere y'abaturage.

106. Kuri ubu buryo bwose bwitezwe ko bwabaho, ibikorwa by'umushinga bizakenera ko hakorwa igenamigambi ryimbitse rishingira ku ngingo nyinshi zitandukanye zirimo iz'ibihe, iz'igihe gito

n'ikirere kugira ngo bizafashe mu buryo burambye abazaba bagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga kandi birengere n'ubutaka bwabo bubatunze.

107. Imicungire myiza y'umutungo ni uburyo bwiza bufasha abaturage mu kumenya gukoresha neza umutungo wabo ndetse no kwiyumvamo inshingano ku byiza byabyo. Ni ngombwa ko imiryango ikennye/idadite imitungo yinjizwa muri gahunda n'ibikorwa by'umushinga kugira ngo mu rwego rwo gukumira ko iyi miryango yaba intandaro yo kwangiza ibikorwa byakozwe muri gahunda z'umushinga.

108. Ni ngombwa ko habaho uburyo buhuriweho bwo gukorana n'abagenerwabikorwa mu kugaragaza icyo umushinga uzafasha ndetse no gushyiraho ingamba ziboneye zo gukumira. Abazagirwaho ingaruka n'umushinga n'abakozi b'umushinga bagomba gutekereza byimbitse mu rwego rwo gushyiraho ingamba ziboneye zizafasha imicungire myiza, zigafasha mu kuzana impinduka, kandi zigafasha mu gukemura imbogamizi zose zagaragara mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga na nyuma yawo.

### **8.1. Igamba zigamije gukumira mu mushinga**

109. Ibikorwa bikurikira bitegayijwe muri gahunda z'umushinga biragaragaza ingero z'ibyo umushinga uzageza ku bagenerwabikorwa, ndetse binashobora kwifashishwa n'ingamba zo gukumira bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga:

#### **8.1.1. Kugabanya ikoreshwa ry'inkwi binyuze mu gutanga imbabura zironderereza ibicanwa**

110. Umushinga uzibanda ku gutanga Imbabura zironderereza ibicanwa nk'uko bigaragara mu gikorwa cy'umushinga cya 1.5. Ibi bikazatuma ingo 100,000 zihabwa Imbabura zironderereza ibicanwa. Ibi bizagenwaho binyuze mu kugerezezeza ikoreshwa ry'imbabura izaba yakozwe n'abatuye aho ibikorwa by'umushinga biri, gushyiraho uburyo bwo gufasha abagenerwabikorwa kubona inguzanyo ntoya mu bigo by'imali iciriritse ndetse no gushyiraho site zabugenewe zikora bene izi mbabura mu bice 14 by'intara y'uburasirazuba. Binyuze mu guhabwa Imbabura zironderereza ibicanwa, hazabaho kugabanuka ku ikoreshwa ry'ibicanwa/inkwi ku ngo zizaba zahawe bene izi mbabura. icyakora ibi ntibizakuraho ikoreshwa ry'inkwi/ibicanwa burundu kuko bene izi mbabura nazo zikenera gukoresha inkwi. icyakora umushinga uzakora isesengura rindi kugira ngo usuzume ubundi buryo bushobora kwifashishwa mu gukuraho burundu ubwiyongere bw'ikoreshwa ry'inkwi. Hitezwe ko hazabaho ubwiyongere bw'ibicanwa binyuze mu kuba habayho uburyo bufasha abaturage kugabanya ibicanwa ndetse n'umusaruro w'amashyamba acungwa n'abaturage ndetse n'amatsinda/komite z'abaturage b'imboni. Byongeye kandi,

hazabaho ubwumvikane hagati y'ubuyobozi bubishinzwe na komite z'abaturage b'imboni, ariko bugenzuwe, hagamijwe kwemerera abantu uburenganzira bwo kuba bajya gutoragura amashami y'ibiti yaguye. Nanone, ni ngombwa ko abaturage bazaba bagizweho ongaruka ku kubuzwa uburenganzira ku mitungo yabo, bashyirwa muri komite z'aturage, bakitabira amahugurwa, ndetse bakitabira igihe ibikorwa byo kumvikana no gufata umwanzuro ku ngamba z'imikoreshereze y'imitungo mishya.

### **8.1.2. Gusubiranya no gucunga neza ubuhumekero bwa pariki y'Akagera**

111. Nka kimwe mu bikorwa by'umushinga 1.4.2, umushinga uzafasha mu gusubiranya no kubungabunga hegitari 400 z'icyanya cya Pariki y'Akagera. Ku bufatanye bw'impunguke y'umushinga wa TREPA, abaturage, Akarere n'imirenge, hazashyirwaho gahunda yo gutunganya inzuri haterwamo ibiti mu bice bw'ubuhumekero bwa pariki y'Akagera n'ibindi bice byegereye iyi byegereye ubuhumekero bw'iyi pariki. Iyi gahunda izashyiraho uburyo gutunganya ibi bice, ariko kandi izanatuma abaturage babona ubwinyagamburiro bwo mu gukoresha ibice by'ubuhumekero bwa pariki mu kubona inkwi no gukora ibikorwa by'ubworozi bw'inzuki. Iyi gahunda izagaragaza ibice by'ubuhumekero bwa pariki bwemewe gutanga inkwi zo gucana n'ibiribwa, ndetse inasobanure inshingano za buri wese y'imicungire myiza y'ibi bice. Izanashyiraho kandi uburyo burambye bwo gusarura bwo kwemerwa gusarura ibiti by'inkwi ndetse n'ibindi bintu bikomoka mu ishyamba. Ikintu cy'ingenzi muri iyi gahunda ni ugushyiraho uburyo buboneye kandi zinyuze mu mucyo bufasha impande zose zifite aho zihuriye umushinga. Uburyo bwo kubikora ni ugushyiraho amatsinda y'imboni z'abaturage mu bice by'ubuhumekero bwa Pariki, hazaba hasinwe amasezerano y'imikoranire hagati y'umushinga n'abayobozi b'amashyamba. Aya masezerano azaba ashimangira uruhare rwabo n'ibyo biyemeje mu gutunganya n'imicungire myiza y'ibihingwa bizaba bitewe muri ibyo bice by'ubuhumekero bwa pariki. Uburyo bw'imicungire y'ibikubiye mu masezerano y'ubufatanye, buzemezwa mu nama z'abaturage. Uburyo bwo guhuza gahunda yo gutunganya ubuhumekero bwa pariki imikoranire y'abaturage binyuze mu matsinda y'imboni z'abaturage yarakoreshejwe na ENABEL akandi itanga umusaruro mu mishanga yakozwe mu Ntara y'Amajyaruguru n'Intara y'Uburasirazuba.

112. Inkengero z'imigezzi ubu zzarangiritse ku buryo bukoemye bitewe n'uburyo butemewe bwo gusarura ibikomoka ku mashyamba ndetse no kutagira uburyo bwo kubhiriza amategeko. Hashingiwe ku kigero cy'ukwangirika ubu, iki ice ntabwo kigitanga umutungo ku baturage bo muri aka gace, ndetse nta kintu gifatika kingiriza abaturage, keretsegutsabbimwemu bice byo guhingamo ubwatsi bw'amatungo. Kubw'iyi, kubuza ikoresheya ry'ubutaka byashyizweho

n’umushinga binyuze mu matsinda y’imboni z’aturage, nta kibazo bishobora gutera mu bijyanye no kugera ku mutungo

Ku rundi ruhande kandi, gucunga neza inkenkero z’imigezi ni ikintu cy’ingenzi, kuko hazabaho kwivugurura kw’iki gice. Amakuru arambuye ajyanye n’imikoreshereze y’ubutaka, igihe bizakorwamo, ndetse n’ibyiza byo gusangira amakuru bizasobanurwa neza muri gahunda yo kuvugurura inzuri hatewamo ibidi byiganganira imihindagurikire. Ni ngombwa ko ku bikorwa bimwe na bimwe urugero ibikorwa byo gusarura umusaruro w’ubuki, ndetse no gutera ubwatsi bw’amatungo byatangira mu gihe ubundi butaka bwo buzaba bukomye kugira ngo buvugururwe ndetse bwongere kwisubira (hagati y’imyaka 2-3 ku biryo, 3-5 ku biti by’imbuho, na 10-20 ku ishyamba).

### **8.1.3. Amahirwe y’imirimo binyuzze ibikorwa byo kongera gutera amashyamba**

113. Umushinga utanga imirimo/akazi mu gihe cy’imirimo yo gutunganya ubutaka rusange (ubuhumekero bwa pariki y’Akagera, ibiyaga, inkengero z’ibiyaga, gutera ibiti ku nkengero z’imihanda, ibiti bya Leta n’Aakarere) hamwe n’ubutaka bw’abantu ku giti cyabo. Uburyo bwo kubikora buzagenda butandukana, bitewe n’ubutaka ubwo ari bwo, icyakora hazatangwa isoko ku bantu bo gutanga serivisi mu bikorwa byo gutera amashyamba barimo ba rwiyezamirimo bat obo muri ako gace, aba bakazatanga akazi ku baturage mu gihe cyo gutera ibiti by’umwihariko mu bice by’ubuhumekero bwa Pariki y’Akagera. Inyigo ikorwa mbere y’umushinga yagaragaje amahirwe y’imirimo akarurikira:

- Inkombe z’ikiyaga n’umugezi hamwe no gutera ibiti ku nkengero z’umuhanda (Igikorwa 1.4.3.): abakozi 700
- Ubuhumekero bwa Pariki y’Akagera (Igikorwa 1.4.2.): abakozi 700
- Kwagura ibikorwa byo gutunganya inzura haterwamo ibiti byihanganira imihindagurikire y’ibihe (igikorwa cya 1.3): abakozi 1000
- Gutunganya amashyamba y’Akarere (Igikorwa 1.2.1): Rwimezamirimo bato 308 hiyongereyeho abakozi 700 (abenshi biganje mu miryango y’abafite amasoko)
- Gutunganya amashyamba ya Leta (igikorwa 1.2.2): abakozi 500 bahoraho baturutse muri kompanyi 20 za ba rwiyezamirimo, hiyongereyeho abakozi 10,000.

114. Mu gutunganye ibice y’ubuhumekero bya pariki y’akagera, iyaga n’imigezi hamwe n’inkengero z’imihanda, amatsinda y’imboni z’aturage azashyirwaho nk’uko byasobanuwe mbere. Abatanga serivisi z’amashyamba nabo bazegerwa n’umushinga kugira ngo habeho kwihuta ku

ibikorwa byo gutegura no gutera ingemwe. Abatanga izi serivisi, bazaha abakozi akazi ku baturage baturaye ibyo bice hagendewe ku byumvikanweho hagati y'abaturage n'abayobozi b'inzego zibanze. Amahirwe menshi mu gutanga akazi azahabwa ibyiciro byihariye harimo abagore ndetse n'abaturage bagizweho ingaruka no kubuzwa uburenganzira ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga. Aba bazatoranwa hagenewe ku nyingo yakozwe nk'uko yasbanuwe mu gice cya 7 hejuru.

#### **8.1.4. Kuvugurura amashyamba y'abantu ku giti cyabo**

115. Igikorwa cya 1.2.3 kigamije gufasha abantu bafite ubutaka buto ku giti cyabo mu rwego kuvugurura ahantu hatewe amashyamba yangiritse ndetse no guharanira imicungire myiza yayo nk'uko bikubiye gahunda yemejwe y'imicungire y'amashyamba. Ba nyir'amashyamba bazafashwa kwibumbira mu matsinda kugira ngo bagire ubumenyi bwisumbuye mu bijyanye n'imicungire myiza y'amashyamba. Umushinga ni wo uzatanga amafaranga azakoreshwa mu mirimo yose yo kuvugurura amashyamba izaba yakozwe n'abatsindiye amasoko. Imatsinda ashinzwe imicungire y'amashyamba azagera abagenerwabikorwa bayo uburyo bwo kugera ku masoko ndetse n'uburyo bwo gukorana no guhaza amasoko manini (urugero nk'amapoto, etc.)

Ubu buryo bwitezweho gutanga umusaruro ukomeye ndetse n'inyungu mu vuryo bw'amafaranga, bityo bikazazana impinduka nziza mu mibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa bazaba bari muri iyi gahunda, bityo kandi bigatuma n'umutungo uzaba wakomwe kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga utangizwa.

#### **8.1.5. Amahirwe yo kubona ibyinjiriza/ibikomeza gutunga ingo**

116. Ibikorwa by'umushinga bikubiye ku gice cya 2.1, 2.2 na 2.3 bigamije gufasha abahinzi bafite amikoro make ndetse n'ingo kubasha kuva mu buhinzi ngandururugo (ubuhinzi bugamije gusa gufasha ingo kubona ibiribwa), ahubwo bakihaza mu musaruro ku buryo bibafasha no kubasha gukorana n'ibigo by'imali, bityo bakagera ku rwego rwo gukoresha serivisi z'ibigo by'imali zirimo kwizigamira gufata inguzanyo, ubumenyo ku micungire y'umutungo w'amafaranga, byo bakabona amahirwe yo kwiteza imbere ku buryo bwagutse. Umushinga kandi ugamije kongerera imbaraga amatsinda y'abahinzi n'amakoperative, ndetse no kubashishikariza kwinjira mu mashyirahamwe asanzwe ahari y'abahinzi b'amashyamba babigize umwuga (FFPO), ndetse aho bibaye ngombwa bagashinga ayabo. Amasoko y'umusaruro ukomoka ku nzuki, umusaruro ukomoka ku mashyamba ni bimwe mu bintu byatoranyijwe muri gahunda y'umushinga kuko ari bimwe mu bikorwa bisanzwe biri mu bigize ubuzima bwa buri muni bw'abagize imiryango yo mu gace umushinga ukoreramo cyane cyane iy'amikoro make, ifite ubutaka buto. By'umwihariko,

ibikorwa by'ubworozi bw'inzuki ndetse n'ubuki bufite ibiburanga bw'aho bukorerwa bizatanga amahirwe menshi ku miryango idafite ubutaka.

117. Uburyo bwo kubona ibintu byinshiriza abagenerwabikorwabwitezweho kuboneka binyuze mu mu itangwa ry'imirimo izatagwa n'ibigoy'abikorera bito bizaba biri muri gahunda yo gutunganya umusururo ukomoka ku bworozi bw'inzuki cyangwa bise binyuze muri gahunda yo kwihangaira imirimo bishobora kuzabaho. Ibinyo bito by'abikorera bizagira uruhare mu kongera umusaruro w'ibikomoka ku buhinzi cyangwa bifashe abahinzi bato kubahuza n'amasoko binyuze mu gucuruza cyangwa guhanahana ibiribwa. Ku bijyanye n'ibigo bikora ijyanye n'ubutubuzi bw'imbutu ndetse n'ubuhumbikiro bw'ibiti, umushinga uzabafasha mu bijyanye no kubagurira ingemwe z'ibiti.

118. Ni ngombwa gushimangira ko uburyo bwo gufasha abaturage kubyaza umusaruro ibikorwa by'umushinga, bigomba gukoranwa ubushishozi kugira ngo hasuzumwe ko abaturage bazaba bagizweho ingaruka binyuze ku kubuzwa uburenganzira ku mutungo wabo bitewe n'ibikorwaby'umushinga baba mu bibanze bagimbwa kubona amahirwe yo kubyaza umusaruro cyangwa kugerwaho n'ibyiza by'umushinga

#### **8.1.6. Izindi ngamba zo gukumira**

119. Mu gihe abaturage bazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa y'umushinga ndetsen'imiryango ifite amikoro make ifite ikibazo cyo kutagira imitungo n'ubutaka buhagije bwabo mu buryo bw'amategeko, kugira ngo nabo babashe kwiyumva ku bikorwa by'umushinga, hagamba kubaho uburyo bundi bwihariye bw'ingamba zo gukumira ibibazo byavuka. Nk'urugero, umushinga ushobora ushakisha ubutaka ubuhe iyo miryango kugira ngo ibukoreremo ubuhinzi bw'imboga, bivanzemo ibiti bivangwa n'ibyaka, cyangwa ubuhinzi bw'ibiti byo gucana mu butaka bwa Leta busanzwe bukoreshwa n'amatsinda y'abaturage binyuze mu masezerano y'imikoranire ajyanye n'imirungire irambye y'ubutaka ndetse na gahunda yo kuvugurura ubutaka. Aya matsinda azakenera kongererwa ubumentu ndetse no gufasha abayagize kubona inyongeramusaruro, kugera ku masoko, guhuzwa n'ibigo by'imali.

120. Gahunda yo gushyiraho ingamba zo gukumira bigomba gukorwa hashingiwe ku isesengura ry'amakuru areba imibereho rusange y'abagenerwabikorwa mu rwego rwo kumenya ibyo bakeneye kuru rusha ibindi.

## 8.2. Igamba zo guhindura imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga

121. Ni ngombwa gukora isesengura ry'ingamba zose zatekerejwe mu rwego rwo guharanira ko zigira uruhare mu guhindura imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga ku buryo burambye. Ibi bizasaba gukora isesengura ryihariye ku kureba amahirwe yo kugera no kubona amasoko, amahirwe yo kubona ubushobozi bwo kubona inyongeramusaruro ndetse no kureba ko ubwzo ziboneka, ndetse no kumenya niba abaturage bazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga bafite ubumenyi bukenewe mu kubyaza umusaruro amahirwe ahari yo kubafasha kubona ibibabeshaho.

122. Ni ngombwa na none gutekereza ko mu gihe abagenerwabikorwa bakitabira ku byinshi ibikorwa by'ubworozi bw'inzuki, bishobora gutera kubona umusaruro ukabije w'ubuki, bityo bikagira ingaruka ku masoko, bikaba na none byabagiraho ingaruka ndetse bigatera ihungabana ry'ibiciro by'ubuki ku isoko. Nanone, kubura imizinga y'inzuki ihagije bitewe n'ubwinshi bw'inzuki, ubwikorezi bw'ibintu buhenze nabyo bishobora gutera ikibazo mu bucuruzi bw'umusaruro uba wabonetse. Umushinga rero ufite inshingano zo gutuma ibikorwa byose byatoranyijwe ngo bifashe abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga bikorwa neza nk'uko byatekerejwe kandi bigakorwa mu buryo bwiza. Hagomba kandi kubaho ubushishozi bukomeye mu kumva neza ingamba zoze zatoranyijwe kugirango ibikorwa byose byatoranyijwemuri gahunda yo guharanira impinduka n'imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa bikorwa ndetse bikaza impinduka zigaragara.

## 8.3. Ibisabwa n'ibyo umuntu yemerewe n'amategeko

123. Imikoranyire ihuriweho n'abagenerwabikorwa bazaba zagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga nk'uko byasobanuwe mu bice bibanza, isesegura ndetse igagashakisha ubundi buryo bwose bushoboka bw'ingamba zo gukumira ingaruka zikomoka ku kubuza uburenganira bw'abaturage ku mitungo yabo bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga nk'uko byasobanuwe haruguru.

124. Hashingiwe ku makuru agaragaza ibihombo bizabaho ndetse n'abazagirwaho ingaruka bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga, gahunda y'ibikorwa by'umushinga izagaragaza ibyo abantu bemerewe hakurikijwe amakuru ari mu mbonerahamwe ya 5 kugira ngo hagaragazwe amakuru ku mutungo ndetse n'abazagizwaho ingaruka bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga bujuje ibisabwa ndetse n'ibyo bemerewe n'amategeko hagendewe ku ngamba zemeranyijweho zo gukumira. Imbonerahamwe y'makuru y'ibyo umuntu yemerewe n'amategeko izagaragaza neza mu buryo bwanditse muri gahunda y'ibikorwa, amakuru yose y'ingenzi arambuye y'ingamba zo gukumira zemeranyijweho.

125. Amakuru y'ibyo umuntu yemerewe, azajya ahita ashyirwa mu mwirondoro wa buri muntu uzagirwago ingaruka bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga hamwe n'amakuru agaragaza ibihombo bizabaho kuri buri muryango, ibi bikaba ari byo bizaba bigize ibyo umushinga n'imiryango izagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga yemeranyijwe ndetse n'ingamba zo gukumira ibibazoo.

#### Imbonerahamwe 6: Urugero rw'ibyo umuntu yemerewe

Ubwoko bw'umutungo uzangirika	Ibiranga umutungo uzangirika	Abemerewe	Ibyo abantu bemerewe
Fuelwood from forest	40% by'ibisanzwe bibatunga/bibabeshejeho 60% by'ibigurishwa ku isoko	Abantu 20 bo gutashya inkwi, biganjemo abagore b'amikoro make	Gutanga are 1 y'ubutaka bwa Leta binyuze mu biteganywa mu masezerano y'imikoranire hagati y'amatsinda y'imboni z'abaturage kugira ngo hahingwe ibiti byo gucana Ahandi hantu hemerewe gukura ibicanwa/inkwi mu mashyamba Gutanga Imbabura zironderereza ibicanywa Gufashwa mu gihe cy'imyaka 3, hagendewe ku mushahara fatizo.
Ibihinwa by'imiti biva mu mashyamba	Gukoreshwa mu buzima bwa buri muni ndetse bikagurishwa mu masoko yo muri ako gace	Abantu 20 bo gutashya inkwi, biganjemo abagore b'amikoro make	Kujya muri gahunda y'ubworozi bw'inzuki, hatangwa ibikenewe ndeste no kubafasha kubona amasoko Kuvanga ibihingwa ibihingwa by'imiti mu mirima y'ibiti byo gucana Gahunda y'iturima duto two mu ngo, ndetse hagatangwa ibihingwa by'imiti n'ibiribwa

lyubakwa ry'inkengero z'umugezi hakoreshejwe imbaho Construction wood from degraded river shoreline plantation	Ubururizi bw'imbaho	Abacuruzi 3 babifitiye uburenganzira	Kuja mu matsinda y'imboni z'abaturage no gutunganya inkengero z'umugezi haterwa ibiti  Gukorana nka rwiyezamirimo mu gihe cyo gutera ibiti no kwita ku biti byatewe
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#### 8.4. Ibyumvikanyweho ku bushake kandi mu mucyo

126. Mu gihe hamaze gushyirwaho uburyo bw'ubwumvikane ku ngamba zo gukumira ibibazo kuri buri muryango uzagirwaho ingaruka kubera ibikorwa mu mushinga, hazabaho inama rusange/yaguye ihuza abantu bose bazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga, abakozi b'umushinga n'abandi bafatanyabikorwa b'ingenzi b'umushinga barimo abahagarariye inzego zishyira mu bikorwa umushinga, abayobozi b'ingenzi b'inzego zibanze. Iyi nama izakorwa mu mucyo kandi ni nayo inemeze ibizaba byumvikanyweho n'impande zose. Hazafatwa amafoto n'amashusho y'iyi nama nk'ibihamya byayo. Ibyo abazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga bazaba bemeranyijeho bizashyirwa mu nyandiko iri mu rurimi rw'ikinyarwanda n'icyongereza kandi isinyeho cyangwa iteyeho igikumwe. Abazagirwaho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga, abahagarariye abashyira mu bikorwa umushinga ndetse n'inzego zibanze bazagira kopi y'iyi nyandiko.

#### 9. Ingengo y'imali y'isesengura n'ishyirwaho ry'ingamba zo gukimira ibibazo byaerwa no kubuza uburenganzira ku mitungo bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga

127. Ingengo y'imali yose ikenewe mu gutegura no gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda y'ibikorwa mu bijyanye na gahunda yo gukoma ibikorwa by'abaturage bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga ni kimwe mu bigize ingengo y'imali rusange y'umushinga. Ikiguzi cyo gutegura igenamigambi y'umushinga hrimo n'inyingo ku byo umushinga uzafasha abaturage, imiyoborere y'umushinga, ikurikiranabikorwa ry'umushinga byose bikubiye mu ngengo y'imali ya ESMF. Ingengo y'imali ya gahunda y'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ryo kubuza abaturage uburenganzira ku mitungo yabo bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga harimo n'ikijyanye n'indishyi zizatangwa hamwe

guhuhindura imibereho y'abaturage ibarizwa/izasohokera mu ngengo y'imali ya buri gikorwa bito bya buri mushinga. Ibikorwa bito by'umushinga bizagaragaza gahunda y'ibikorwa ku bijyanye no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira ku mitungo yabo bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga nabyo bizagenerwa ingengo y'imali mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa ryabyo.

128. Kubera ko hafi y'ingamba zose zo gukumira ibibazo byavuka biturutse ku kubuza abaturage kugera ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga byitezwe gushyirwa muri gahunda y'ibikorwa ishyirwa muikorwa yayo, ibi byabariwe mu ngengo y'imali rusange y'ibikorwa detse ishyirwa mu ngengoy'imali rusage y'umushinga. Na none, ingengo y'imali y'imiyoborere y'umushinga, ikurikirana bikorwa ry'umushinga ndetse no gukora igenzura rya gahunda y'ibikorwa nabyo bizabarirwa mu ngengo y'imali y'ibikorwa byose.

129. icyakora ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gaunda y'ibikorwa ku bijyanye no kubuza uburenganzira ku butungo w'abaturage bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga izakenera izindi ngamba zitari izikubiye muri iyi nyandiko, hazakenerwa indi ngengo y'imali y'inyongera. Buri gikorwa cyose cy'umushinga kizajya kigaragaza ingengo y'imali yacyo ku bijyanye n'indishyi zindi shya cyangwa guhindura imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa. Ingengo y'imali ya buri gahunda yo kubuza uburenganzira abaturage kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga izajya igaragazwa mu mbonerahamwe igaragaza ingengo y'imali ya buri kintu hagendewe ku bwoko bw'igihombo n'ibyo umuntu yemerewe. Ingengo y'imali ihujwe kuri buri bwoko bw'igihombo ku bantu bose bazakurwa mu mitungo yabo, imiryango ndetse n'ibindi bigo bigaragazwa mu isesengura ry'ingaruka za gahunda z'ibikorwa ku bijyanye no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga. Ingengo y'imali igomba kuba ikubiyemo ubwoko bw'ibihombo bizabaho, ubwoko by'ingamba n'ibyo umuntu yemerewe, abagize amastinda, ndetse n'ikiguzi cya buri ngamba zo gukumira.

**Imbonerahamwe 7: Ingengo y'imali ku bikorwa byo gukumira ibibazo byavuka bitewe no kubuza abaturage uburenganzira ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga**

Ubwo bw'umutungo uzahomba	Ubwoko bwa bw'ingamba n'ibyo bemerewe	itsinda	Ikiguzi	Umubare w'amatsina	ikiguzi	
			Ifaranga		ifaranga	idorali

Fuelwood	Gutanga pariceli 2 za are imwe y'ubutaka bwa leta, bugakoderwa mu gihe cy'imyaka 40 buhingwamo ibiti/amashyamba Provision of two 1-acre plots of state land under 40-year lease for fuelwood plantation	Are		2		
	Gutanga Imbabura zironderereza ibicanywa	ikintu		20		
	Kunganira mu gihe cy'imyaka 3, hagendewe ku mushahara fataizo	Umushahara fatizo w'umwaka		20		
<b>Igiteranyo gito</b>						
Ibihingwa by'imiti	Kujya muri gahunda y'ubworozi bw'inzuki, hatanga inyunganizi ikenewe no kubona amasoko	Inyunganizi kuri buri muryango		20		

	Ibihingwa by'imiti ndetse n'ingemwe z'ibiti bibyara imbuto ziribwa n'izindi nyunganizi	Inyunganizi kuri buri muryango		20		
Igiteranyo gito						
Igiteranyo mbumbe						

## 10. Ikurikiranabikorwa no gutanga raporo

130. Gukurikirana ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda zo kubuza abaturage uburenganzira bwo kugera ku bikorwa byabo bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga ni bimwe mu biteganywa muri ESMF isanzwe iri muri gahunda y'umushinga MERL ijyanye no gukurikirana no gukora raporo. Ibi bizakenera uburyo bwihariye bwo gukora ikurikiranabikorwa no gutanga raporo y'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ibikorwa n'ingamba zitandukanye mu bikorwa by'umushinga na gahunda y'ibikorwa biteganyijwe mu kubuza abaturage uburenganzira ku mutungo wabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mubikorwa ry'umushinga. Gukurikirana ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga bizakenera (i) Uburyo bwo gukurikirana ishyira mu bikorwa ry'ibikorwa biteganyijwe muri gahunda y'ibikorwa na (ii) Gukurikirana ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'uburyo bwo kunganira abaturage bakuwe mu byabo kubera uburyo bwo kubuzwa uburenganzira ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga, kandi hagendewe ku byo bemerewe. Ibi byose bizajya bitangirwa raporo inshuro 2 mu mwaka kuri buri gikorwa nn'shami rishinzwe imicungire y'umushinga n'urwego rushinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga. Umukozi wa IUCN ushinze ikurikiranabikorwa nawe azajya atanga raporo kuri buri gikorwa igaragaza ingaruka zimaze guturuka kuri gahunda yo gukumira abaturage mu ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga.

131. Mu gihe igenzura rigaragaje ko hari ibitarageze neza mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa mu bijyanye na gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga, hazajya habaho gahunda y'ibikorwa yindi ivuguruye kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga bikoze n'urwego rushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ku butanye n'umukozi wa IUCN ushinze ikurikiranabikorwa kugira ngo habebo ukubahiriza ibyasabwaga byose mu igenamigambi ry'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga ndetse

n'ingamba zigamije guhangana n'ibibazo byagaragaye. Ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gaunda y'ibikorwa ikosoye izakurikiranana ubushishozi kugeza hagaragajwe ko ibibazo byose byari byagaragaye mbere byakemutse.

132. Isuzuma rya nyuma ry'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo bitewe n'ibikorwa by'umushinga rizagenzura imikorere yose ndetse n'umusaruro zazanye ku mibereyo y'abagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Ibyo umushinga wagezeho bizasuzumwa hagendewe ku makuru fatizo yarahari yatanzwe n'ibarura ryagaragajwe ibibereho y'abaturage bagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Ibizva mu isuzuma bizagaragazwa muri raporo y'agateganyo kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga ndetse no muri raporo rusange y'ishimi rishinzwe imicungire y'umushinga.

133. Igenzura ryose n'isuzuma birebana n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda z'umushinga rizakorwa habayeho gukorana bya hafi n'abagenerwabikorwa bingizi b'umushinga, by'umwihariko abantu bagizweho ingaruka no gukumirwa ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga kugira ngo batange ibitekerezo byabo ndetse n'ibibazo.

134. Ibikorwa byose by'isuzuma n'igenzura ku bijyanye n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda yo kubuza abaturage gukoresha umutungo kamere w'ahazakorerwa ibikorwa by'umushinga bizashyirwa mu bikorwa ku bufatanye n'abafatanyabikorwa batandukanye by'umwihariko abagezweho n'ingaruka zo kubuzwa uburenganzira kuri uwo mutungo kamere, kugirango ibitekerezo byabo byumve kandi bihabwe agaciro.

## 11. Ingengabihe y'itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa

135. Ingengabihe y'itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga izatanga umuringo ngenderwaho ku ngamba zo gukumira ibibazo bishobora kuvuka kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga. Urugero rw'iyi ngengabihe ruragaragara ku mbonerahamwe ya 8. Iyi mbonerahamwe iragaragaza ibyo abafite aho bahuriye n'umushinga biyemeje. Buri gikorwa cyose cy'umushinga kiri muri haunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga kigaragaza amakuru y'ingamba zo guhangana n'ibibazo byavuka ndetse n'impinduka zishobora kubaho ku gikorwa runaka.

**Imbonerahamwe: Ingengabihe igaragaza itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga**

Igikorwa	Umwaka wa 1												Umwaka wa 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gushyiraho impuguke mu bijyanye n'umutekano w'abantu n'umukozi wa IUCN ushinzwe ikurikiranabikorwa	■																							

Igikorwa	Umwaka wa 1												Umwaka wa 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amahugurwa ku mutekano w'abantu mu gihe cy'isyirwa mubikorwa ry'imishinga ku bijyanye n'itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga	■	■																						
Kugenzura ingaruka yo gukimira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga	■																							
Igenzura ku ngamba zo gukimira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Ibikorwa byo gukorana n'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga bagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			

Igikorwa	Umwaka wa 1												Umwaka wa 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gushyiraho ndetse n'ugukora ku buryo bwo kwakira ibibazo by'abagenerwabikorwa ku mushinga	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Igenzura ku ngaruka zo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yagbo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga: Igenzura rihuriweho		■	■	■	■																			
Igenzura ku ibarurwa ry'ingaruka zo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yagbo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga					■	■																		
Gutegura inyandiko y'agateganyo ya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yagbo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga						■																		
Kumvikana no kwemeranya ku ngamba zo gukumira						■	■																	

Igikorwa	Umwaka wa 1												Umwaka wa 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gutegura inyandiko ya nyuma ya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yagbo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga							■																	
Kwemeza FPIC							■																	
Ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ibi byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yagbo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
Igenzura ry'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yagbo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga																							■	■

## 12. Gukora gahunda y'ibikorwa y'ingamba zo gukumira ingaruka zakomoka ku gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

136. Kuri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga, gahunda y'ibikorwa igaragaza ingamba zo gukumira ibibazo bishobora gukomoka ku gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga izategurwa ndetse izaba igizwe n'ibi bice bikurikira:

### 1. Intangiriro

1.1. Intego ya gahunda y'ibikorwa ingamba zo gukumira ibibazo bishobora gukomoka ku gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga

1.2. Amakuru arambuye ajoyanye n'umushinga

2. Amategeko n'ibyo ateganya ku bijyanye no kubuza abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

2.1. icyo amategeko y'u Rwanda ateganya mu bijyanye n'igenzura

2.2. Politiki ijyanye no gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

3. Ingamba z'urwego mu bijyanye n'imicungire y'uburyo bwo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

4. Imikoranye n'abafatanyabikorwa b'umushinga

5. Isesengura ry'ingamba zo gukumira ibibazo bishobora gukomoka ku gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

5.1. Igenzura rihuriweho

5.2. Ibarura ry'abantu bagizweho ingaruka no gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga

6. Ingamba zo gukumira ibibazo bishobora gukomoka ku gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga

6.1. Ingamba zo gukumira mu bikorwa by'umushinga

6.2. Ingamba zo guhindura imibereho y'ibikorwa by'umushinga

6.7. Ibisabwa n'ibyo umuntu yemerewe

6.8. Ibarura ryo mu mucyo kandi ritanga amakuru akenewe

7. Ingengo y'imali y'isesengura ry'ingamba zo gukumira ibibazo bishobora gukomoka ku gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo kubera ibikorwa by'umushinga

8. Ikurikiranabikorwa n'igenzura na raporo

9. Ingengabihe igaragaza itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

137. Buri ngingo yose iteganywa muri buri gice cy'iyi nyandiko kizakurikizwa ndetse kifashishwe mu gutegura ibice bigize gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga

- Gahunda y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga kuri buri gikorwa hamwe n'ingaruka zabikomotseho bizajya bitangirana n'intangiriro igaragaza intego y'iyi gahunda y'ibikorwa ndetse inasobanure neza amakuru yose ajyanye n'umushinga nk'uk biri mu gice cya 1 cy'iyi nyandiko
- Mu gice cya 2 kirebana n'mategeko n'imikorere y'uburyo bwo gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga kuri buri gahunda y'ibikorwa igaragaza ho hazakurikizwa amategeko abireba mu Rwanda, amategeko afitanye isano na politiki y'ibidukikije ndetse n'ibiteganwa na GCF na IUCN ndetse na politiki y'imishinga yo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga
- Mu gice cya 2.1 cya gahunda y'ibikorwa yo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga izaba ikubiyemo ndetse igaragaza isesengura ry'amategeko n'imikorere ibigenga mu Rwanda. By'umwihariko, hazanarebwa kandi amategeko n'imikorere ifite aho ihuriye no gukumira abaturage abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga kuri buri gikorwa cyose cy'umushinga
- Politiki y'umushinga ijyanye no gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga izaba iri mu gice cya cya 2.2 cya buri gahunda y'ibikorwa. Bizasobanurwa kandi ko buri gikorwa cy'umushinga kigomba kubahiriza n'ingingo zose ziteganywa muri politike ijyanye no gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga
- Mu gice cya 3, uburyo bw'imicungire y'ibikorwa byo gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga ku bikorwa runaka by'umushinga ndetse n'uruhare rwa buri wese nabyo bigomba gusobanurwa
- Mu gice cya 4, raporo zirebana n'ibikorwa birebana n'imikoranire n'abafatanyabikorwa b'umushinga byakozwe mu gihe cy'itegurwa rya gahunda y'ibikorwa ndetse izi raporo zikaba zifite n'ibindi bihamya (amafoto n'amashusho) bizashingirwaho ndetse bigaragazwe mu

mugereka. Uruhare n'imikorere y'uburyo bwo kwakira ibibazo ku mushinga nabyo buzasonanurwa kurushaho.

- Mu gice cya 5, raporo zigaragaza ibyagezweho hagendewe ku amakuru ajyanye n'ibikorwa ku mibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa harimo n'isesengura rihuriweho hamwe n'ibarura ry'abagizweho ingaruka n'ibikorwa by'umushinga azashingirwaho ndetse yongerwe ku mugereka
- Igice cya 6 kigaragaza amakuru arambuye ajyanye n'ingamba zose zemeranyijweho zijyanye no gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Iki gice kandi gisobanura uburyo bwo kumvikana no kugera ku bwumvikane. Na none, iki gice gitanga isesengura ku ngamba zigamije guhindura imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa b'umushinga, ndetse n'amakuru ajyanye n'abagizweho ingaruka no gukumira abaturage mu mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga. Uburyo bwo kwemeza amakuru y'ibarura rikozwe mu mucyo ku birebana n'abantu bagizweho ingaruka no gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga nabyo bizagaragazwa ndetse bisgirwe ku mugereka ya gahunda y'ibikorwa.
- Igice cya 7 gitanga ingengo y'imali ku ngamba zo gukumira muri buri gikorwa cy'umushinga
- Igice cya 8 gisobanura uburyo bw'ikurikiranabikorwa n'igenzura no gutanga raporo ku bikorwa by'umushinga
- Igice cya 9 kigaragaza amakuru y'ingengabihe by'itegurwa n'ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'ingamba zo gukumira abaturage ku mitungo yabo mu gihe cy'ibikorwa by'umushinga kuri buri gikotwa cy'umushinga

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