

# **GEF SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6 (2015-2018)**

## **RWANDA**



**JULY 2016**

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## Acronyms

**ACR:** Annual Country Reports  
**AMR:** Annual Monitoring Report  
**CBD:** Convention Biological Diversity  
**CBOs:** Community-Based Organizations  
**CPMT:** Central Programme Management Team  
**CSO:** Civil Society Organization  
**ECOSAN:** Ecological Sanitation  
**EDPRS II:** Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy  
**ENR:** Environment and Natural Resources  
**FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization  
**FONERWA:** Fund of National Environment in Rwanda  
**GEF:** Global Environment Facility  
**GGCRS:** Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy  
**IFAD:** International Fund for Agriculture  
**IPEN:** International Persistent Organic Pollutants Elimination Network  
**ITC:** International Trade Centre  
**JICA:** Japan International Cooperation agency  
**LVEMP II:** Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II  
**MEAs:** Multilateral Environmental Agreements  
**MINIRENA:** Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  
**NAMA:** National Appropriate Mitigation Actions  
**NAP:** National Action Programmes  
**NAPA:** National Adaptation Plans of Action  
**NBSAP:** National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan  
**NC:** National Coordinator  
**NCSA:** National Capacity Self-Assessment  
**NELSAP:** Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program  
**NGOs:** Non-Government Organizations  
**NIP:** National Implementation Plan  
**NPFE:** National Portfolio Formulation Exercise  
**NSC:** National Steering Committee  
**OFP:** Operational Focal Point  
**OP6:** Operational Phase 6  
**PA:** Programme Assistant  
**POPs:** Persistent Organic Pollutants  
**RAB:** Rwanda Agriculture Board  
**REMA:** Rwanda Environmental Management Authority  
**SGP:** Small Grant Program  
**SME:** Small Medium Enterprises  
**UNCCD:** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

**UNDAP:** United Nations Development Assistance Plan

**UNDP CO:** UNDP Country Office

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**UNOPS:** United Nations Office for Project Services

**WCS:** Wildlife Conservation Society

## SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

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2015-2018

RWANDA

### OP6 resources (estimated US\$)<sup>1</sup>

- a. Core funds: 400,000.00
- b. Other Funds: 600,000.00 (to be mobilized)
- c. Total Resources: 1,000,000

### Background:

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) is a GEF flagship programme implemented by UNDP and executed by UNOPS in 125 countries worldwide since 1992. It provides non-governmental and community-based organizations (NGOs/CBOs) in developing countries with grants to enable them to tackle global environmental challenges while addressing local sustainable development needs. The maximum grant amount per project is US\$ 50,000.

The main focal areas of the SGP are conservation of biodiversity, climate change abatement, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of chemical pollutants, prevention of land degradation, and sustainable forest management. More information on the programme can be found on <http://sgp.undp.org>

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF. In its 6th Operational Phase (OP6) which will be implemented during 2015 to 2018, SGP has the following objective: **“to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action”**.

To achieve this objective, each country is expected to prioritize and select from among four multi-focal strategic initiatives based on national priorities and following country level multi-stakeholder consultations. These are: i) Community landscape/seascape conservation; ii) Climate smart innovative agro-ecology; iii) low carbon energy access co-benefits; iv) local to global chemical management coalitions. The global

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<sup>1</sup> The level of SGP OP6 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF6 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). Note that countries with remaining OP5 balances that have not been pipelined, will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP6 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

strategy proposes three more cross-cutting strategic initiatives i) CSO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms; ii) Promoting social inclusion (gender mainstreaming, youth involvement and Indigenous Peoples Fellowships); iii) Global reach for citizen practice based knowledge programme (Digital library of community innovations; South-South community innovation exchange).

Two key elements will characterize SGP's implementation in OP6:

- the development of **landscape/seascape approaches** within countries to better focus grant-making and promote strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects with the aim to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up.
- the enhancement of SGP role as a **Grant-maker+** by strategically planning for the provision of services needed for achievement of greater portfolio impact. This may be done through selective use of capacity development grants as well as non-grant support services, networks and partnerships.

The purpose of this document is to provide a Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for Rwanda to be implemented in the OP6 (2015-2018).

## **1. SGP country programme - summary background**

### **1.1 SGP Rwanda achievements**

The Country Programme started in 2006 when the global programme was in its third operational phase (OP3). Sixty three projects have been funded as of June 2016 for a total amount of 2,085,311 USD and a similar amount has been leveraged as co-financing (in kind and in cash).

In its first 5 years SGP Rwanda empowered CSOs to test innovative technologies and approaches and help mainstream environmental policies which were just adopted. Indeed, the programme successfully promoted new technologies/approaches which were later on replicated or up scaled into national programs and policies. One can mention: biogas and briquettes as alternative to firewood or charcoal for cooking; technics to propagate bamboo and promotion of its planting for river banks and lakeshores protection as well as for carbon sequestration; ECOSAN for sanitation and for organic manure; mushroom cultivation for food security and for climate change adaptation; the barefoot women engineers approach to promote solar energy...

In OP5 (2011-2014) the country programme introduced the geographic focus which limited the number of eligible Districts to 5 out of 30. Most of the projects were about replication or up scaling of best practices from previous phases in a multi focal area approach. Community-based participatory research was also introduced. Contribution to the Nyungwe National Park restoration through the removal of invasive and exotic species, human and organizational capacity building for a beekeepers union in the same PA,

protection of the South Cyohoha catchment (Bugesera), the experiment of a sustainable agriculture model in the Cyamudongo wetland (Huye) and dissemination of 3 types of energy efficient cooking stoves have been the main OP5 achievements.

Soil conservation, sustainable agriculture, alternative energies and waste management in relation to international waters and/or to climate change dominate SGP Rwanda portfolio. Capacity building for civil society organizations, poverty alleviation and women's empowerment have been cross cutting results for almost all SGP projects.

**Table 1. Programme portfolio breakdown**

<b>Focal Areas - Total</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>	<b>Co-financing in Cash</b>	<b>Co-financing in Kind</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	12	521 940 USD	83 658 USD	251 100 USD
<b>Climate Change</b>	19	745 119 USD	111 071 USD	500 621 USD
<b>International Waters</b>	8	394 867 USD	21 000 USD	308 353 USD
<b>Multifocal Area</b>	1	50 000 USD	0 USD	8 000 USD
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>	7	206 900 USD	64 500 USD	197 780 USD
<b>Land Degradation</b>	13	583 135 USD	75 000 USD	383 452 USD
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	3	105 290 USD	40 000 USD	67 000 USD
<b>Total</b>	63	2 085 311 USD	395 229 USD	1 716 306 USD

In OP5, SGP Rwanda benefited from the partnership with different institutions, mostly:

- Districts' authorities: facilitated the work of CSOs in their respective Districts. The collaboration was greater in Bugesera, the District which benefited from 25% of OP5 projects.
- Nyungwe National Park authorities and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): provided technical assistance to CBOs
- National Domestic Biogas Program (which co-founded all the biogas digesters)

## 1.2 Lessons learned

- Capacity building and improved coordination of CSOs are needed for a stronger engagement in the ENR sector;
- Partnerships with governmental entities (local authorities, projects line ministries and agencies) is paramount for projects and programme success and sustainability;
- Partnership between CSOs and organizations with the required experience and knowledge contribute to improved project M&E, CSOs' empowerment, resource mobilization, knowledge generation and hence to increased potential of replication/up scaling;
- Geographic focus allows projects complementarity and synergy, therefore a greater impact.
- Projects need to be focused with a few number of activities for grant efficiency;

The above mentioned results, best practices and lessons learned can serve as foundation for effective implementation of SGP projects in OP6.

## 2. SGP country programme niche

2.1. Rwanda, a small mountainous country with an area of 26,338 km<sup>2</sup> and about 11 million of inhabitants, a population growing at 2.8% per year. It is the most populated country in Africa in relation to its size (around 400hab/km<sup>2</sup>). The majority of its population (more than 85%) depends on agriculture and uses biomass energy (firewood and charcoal). Inappropriate agricultural practices, have led to pressure on natural resources especially forests, wetlands and land. Population growth also increases the quantity of waste which is not well managed.

Climate change is expected to increase vulnerability to existing environmental stresses mentioned above, thus putting additional burdens notably on the rural poor. Indeed, Rwanda is currently highly vulnerable to climate change as it is strongly reliant on rain-fed agriculture both for rural livelihoods and exports. Periodic floods and droughts already cause major socio-economic impacts and reduce economic growth in Rwanda. Impacts of climate change in Rwanda include: high degradation of arable land (erosion), desertification trend, lower lake levels and degradation of forests.

2.2 To address national and global environment related issues Rwanda has ratified global environmental conventions and has put in place a number of policies and law as shown in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programs**

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	29th May 1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2003
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	18th August 1998
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	2005
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	?
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	N/A
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	22nd October 1998
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	8th July 2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2006
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	N/A
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	N/A
Nile Equatorial Lakes sub-basins (NELSAP)	2002
Minamata Convention on Mercury	
Vision 2020	2000
EDPRS II	2013
Organic Law determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda	2005

Sectorial policy on water and sanitation	2004
Environment and Climate Change sub-sector plan(2013 – 2018)	2010
Five years strategic plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector - 2014 – 2018	2013
Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda Phase III (2013-2018)	2013
Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy	2011

The Green Growth Strategy and studies (e.g. State of environment and outlook report 2016) have put emphasis on the importance for Rwanda to invest more in climate change adaptation than in mitigation since Rwanda has one of the lowest emissions per capita in the world ( $\approx 0.4$  t CO<sub>2</sub>e/person, compared to a global average of 6.7 t CO<sub>2</sub>e/person in 2005)<sup>2</sup>. Agriculture and energy have been identified as the two sectors contributing the most to GHG emissions in the country and at the same time the most vulnerable to climate change.

Based on results of the multi-stakeholders Consultation and Scoping process SGP Rwanda’s best niche for OP6 would be in supporting rural communities to restore their agro-ecosystems and increase their resilience to climate change by adopting climate smart agro-ecology and low carbon energy technologies. SGP will also up scale the recycling of organic solid waste into manure to support the agro-ecology initiative. It will also support CSO-government policy and planning dialogue, social inclusion and knowledge exchanges platforms as cross-cutting initiatives. All the initiatives will be implemented in an integrated approach as much as possible.

2.3. There are opportunities in the country for complementary and synergy of the selected OP6 strategic initiatives with UNDP and other UN Agencies as well as with the Government, NGOs and the Private Sector as shown in table 3.

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<sup>2</sup> State of environment and outlook report 2016

**Table 3. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results**

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche <sup>3</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies <sup>4</sup>	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
<p><b>Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seas cape conservation</b></p>	<p>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</p>	<p><i>SGP niche: promotion of innovative climate smart agro ecology practices in the selected landscape; generate knowledge for further replication/up scaling.</i></p> <p><b>RAB/Crop Production and Food Security Programme</b> Seeks to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of agriculture extension services in the areas of crop production, crop protection, and postharvest activities. The programme also implements strategies to prevent and control plant diseases, insects, and pests. Additionally, it ensures and monitors activities of production, control and trade of selected seeds.</p> <p><b>RAB /Land Husbandry, Irrigation and Mechanization (LIME)</b> 3 objectives •Protection of hillsides and wetlands against soil erosion and floods, •Restoration of Soil fertility, •Improvement of land productivity RAB/Government Funded Irrigation (GFI) -Immediate Action Irrigation (IAI) The main goal of the project is the intensification and modernization of agriculture to successfully avoid dependence on rain-fed agriculture in the driest part of the country.</p> <p><b>RAB/One Cow per Poor Family Pro-gram “GIRINKA”</b> The program was set up with the central aim of reducing child malnutrition rates and increasing household incomes of poor farmers. These goals are directly achieved through increased access to, and consumption of milk, by providing poor households with a heifer. The</p>	<p><b>UNDAP/ Result area 1: inclusive economic transformation Outcome</b> <b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Diversified Economic Base Allow Rwandans To Tap Into And Benefit From Expanded International, Regional And Local Markets, and Improved Agriculture Value-Chains. <b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Rwanda Has In Place Improved Systems For: Sustainable Management Of The Environment, Natural Resources And Renewable Energy Resources, Energy Access And Security, For Environmental And Climate Change Resilience.</p> <p><b>UNDP/REMA Supporting Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Protection for Pro-poor Green Growth</b> The programme supports innovative approaches to restore and conserve fragile island and wetland ecosystems, promote the sustainable management of natural resources.</p> <p><b>FAO-IFAD</b> <b>Climate Resilient Post-Harvest and Agribusiness Support in Eastern Rwanda Project</b> 2 components: • Capacity development and business coaching for</p>

<sup>3</sup> “Niche” refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

<sup>4</sup> Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

	<p>program is crucial to addressing the fundamental needs of those parts of the country that are critically food insecure.</p> <p><b>RAB/Agriculture Management and Information System</b> An online exchange platform</p> <p><b>REMA</b> Impact of fertilizer use in Rwanda (Rweru - Mugesera wetland complex) A study showing the negative impacts of chemical fertilizers in lakes and wetlands of Bugesera</p> <p><b>NBDF: Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in a Changing Climate in Bugesera District</b>  Awareness creation amongst smallholder farmers on climate resilient agriculture, - Integration of solar powered (green) technologies in irrigation, - Promotion of sustainable land use and management practices - Empowerment of vulnerable groups and including women in nurturing fruit crops as climate resilient crops</p> <p><b>Rwanda Soil Health Consortium (RWASHCO)</b> •Research and product development •Extension, training and Market Access •Policy advocacy and communication</p> <p><b>The Rwanda Organic Agricultural Movement (ROAM)</b> A National Umbrella Organization which unites producers, farmers' organizations, processors, exporters companies, importers companies, institutions and organizations which are greatly involved in or support organic production, processing, marketing and export in Organic sector in Rwanda. ROAM's vision is "Increased incomes and improved livelihoods in RWANDA through adoption of Organic Agriculture".</p> <p><b>POSADA Ltd. Co</b> Promoting Organic and Sustainable Agriculture Development in Africa as a sustainable way of achieving communities' better health and sustainable development through consistent production and supplying systems which are environmental sounds and enhancing food safety</p>	<p>cooperatives, farmers' organizations and small and micro-enterprises involved in delivering produce to market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for agribusiness investment in climate-resilient drying, processing, value addition, storage, logistics, distribution and other post-harvest activities that reduce product losses and increase incomes.</li> </ul> <p><b>FAO/IFAD/MINAGRI Kirehe Community-based Watershed Management Project (KWAMP)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creating strong district, watershed and farmer-based institutions capable of sustaining efficient and non-destructive agricultural and livestock production</li> <li>• empowering small-scale and landless farmers to plan and implement sustainable market-led investments jointly with the private sector</li> <li>• developing 2,000 ha of irrigated land, protecting and intensifying about 20,000 ha of cultivated catchment area, and providing cattle and goats for animal solidarity chains</li> <li>• rehabilitating feeder roads to improve links between farmers and markets</li> </ul> <p><b>ITC/ Boosting the international competitiveness of SME clusters</b> enhance the capacities of SMEs to enable them expand operation - improve value addition by setting up a packaging facility serving the needs of SMEs - differentiation of Rwandan exports through certification of SME's on key standards such as ISO 22000 - facilitate access to trade intelligence aimed at improving SME business development - create business linkages between Rwandan SME's from the selected sectors with regional and</p>
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		<p>and security while increasing incomes to growers' families, for both present and future generations.</p> <p><b>Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II (LVEMP II)</b> A regional project that works to improve the environmental management of selected degraded sub-catchments for the benefits of communities who depend on the natural resources of the Lake Victoria Basin in Rwanda.</p> <p><b>JICA Rwanda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling the formulation and implementation of Rwanda's National</li> <li>• Rice Development strategies.</li> <li>• Irrigation strategic planning advisory services (Sept 2011 - Sept 2013)</li> <li>• One Village One Product (OVOP) Program Phase I (June 2011 - June 2012)</li> </ul>	international markets.
<b>Energy access co-benefits</b>	Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	<p><b>SGP niche: locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</b></p> <p><b>National Domestic Biogas Program (NDBP)</b> started way back in 2007 (Phase I) The program objective was to develop a commercial and sustainable domestic biogas sector, substituting firewood with biogas for cooking and increasing agricultural production through provision of bio-slurry as a fertilizer.</p> <p><b>The National Program for improved cook stoves (ICS)</b> in rural areas of Rwanda is implemented by the Government of Rwanda with an objective of increasing biomass efficiency</p>	<p><b>A toolkit for the development of smart green villages in Rwanda, 2015</b></p> <p>Provides guidelines for Smart Green Village implementation</p>
<b>CSO-Government dialogue platforms</b>	Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-	<p><b>SGP niche: establishment of a CSO-government dialogue platform</b></p> <p><b>Environment Sector working group</b></p> <p>Technical working forum through which the GOR and stakeholders meet to discuss sector and cross-sector planning and prioritization according to strategic plans and development programs. The environment Sector Working group is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the relevant line ministry and a representative from the lead donor agency (currently UNDP).</p>	<p><b>Strengthening Civil Society Organizations for Responsive and Accountable Governance in Rwanda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen the capacities of local CSOs enabling them to hold the public and private sectors to account as well as to advocate for the rights of all Rwandans;</li> <li>• To enhance the realization of human rights, gender equality and social justice;</li> <li>• To strengthen the role of CSOs in social</li> </ul>

	<p>national policy, planning and legal frameworks</p>	<p><b>High level Policy Dialogue on Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy</b></p> <p>Brings together a broad range of stakeholders to evaluate the progress made by the country since it adopted the “Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy” (GGCRS) in 2011.</p>	<p>economic development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establish more effective citizen engagement facilitated by the CSOs</li> </ul>
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### 3. OP6 strategies

#### 3.1. Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

As per the GEF SGP global OP6 strategy, up to 30% of the country programme resources will be allocated to projects out of the landscape<sup>5</sup>. From national consultations, four projects ideas have been proposed. These are:

- **Knowledge fair on agro-ecology**

For a majority of national CSOs agro ecology might be a new concept though they have been implementing some of its components. The knowledge fair will be a workshop where existing best practices, information and knowledge about agro-ecology in Rwanda and out of Rwanda will be shared. The objective is to inform participants on the state of agro ecology in the country and inspire CSOs and other stakeholders on what can be in that area in Rwanda. It will also be an opportunity for networking. As part of the South- south cooperation, organizations from out of Rwanda will be invited to share their best practices, challenges and existing opportunities for funding.

- **Establishment of an Environmental CSOs – government dialogue**

Since 2014 the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MINIRENA) organizes a High level Policy Dialogue on Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy. It brings together a broad range of stakeholders including CSOs. However the participation of the later is very low. The environmental CSO-government policy dialogue will involve a larger number of national and international CSOs. It will be for them an opportunity to assess their contribution to the ENR sector, their weaknesses and the challenges they face and venues for a stronger engagement. Together with the government they will put in place mechanisms allowing CSOs to inform and influence policies in a more coordinated way. SGP will support the establishment of the dialogue and will mobilize funds for its sustainability.

- **Composting project to reduce the of chemical fertilizers**

In OP4 SGP has supported a composting project and it was found that the composting process can last six months. To ensure the availability of organic manure for the agro ecology program in the selected landscape, SGP will provide a grant for a composting project using technologies that accelerate the process (e.g. vermicomposting). The project location could be out of the landscape in case of insufficient row material.

#### 3.2 LANDSCAPE -BASED OP6 GRANT-MAKING STRATEGIES

The selection of the landscape for OP6 implementation was done in consultations with GEF SGP stakeholders at national level through focus group discussions and meeting with representatives of key institutions. Around fifty people were hence consulted. These include: members of the National Steering

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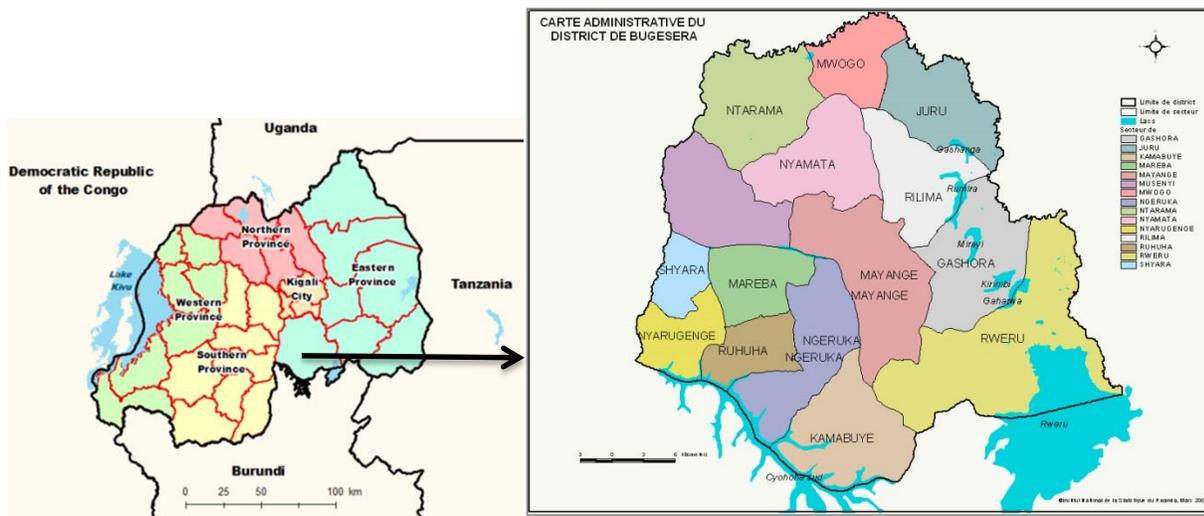
<sup>5</sup> In OP6 cross-cutting projects outside of specific landscape/seascape areas of focus may utilize up to 30% of the SGP OP6 grant allocations (Core and STAR) once the criteria for prioritization and selection of such projects are agreed upon.

committee (NSC), SGP grantees, representatives of UN Agencies including UNDP, members of the academia from the National University, representatives of key ministries (ENR, Agriculture), and representatives of national and international NGOs, Districts authorities...

A consensus from stakeholders on Bugesera as the OP6 landscape was easily reached for the below reasons: adaptation to climate change is a priority for Rwanda and the major Climate changes effects in Rwanda are floods, landslides and drought. However it is difficult for CSOs to afford floods and landslides management since most of the time it requires community relocation and is therefore more expensive. On the other hand communities can mitigate more easily the impact of periodic drought and progressively restore the functionality of the agro-ecosystems at low cost if their capacities are enhanced.

According to NAPA the eastern and southern provinces are most vulnerable to drought risks whereas the northern and western provinces are most vulnerable to intensive precipitation, floods and erosion as climate change effects. The Districts of Bugesera, Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayanza, Ngoma and (Eastern Province) and the eastern parts of Nyanza and Gisagara (Southern Province) are most prone to drought. Among all these Districts Bugesera is the one with a high number of SGP projects. Therefore OP6 would be an opportunity to strengthen achievements of previous phases. In addition, , since agro-ecology is almost a “new concept” for CSOs in the country, the accessibility of Bugesera will increase projects visibility, therefore the potential for knowledge sharing, replication, scaling up and policy influence. Moreover Bugesera has a higher number of water bodies which can be exploited by communities for food production in dry seasons.

**Fig.1. Map of Bugesera District**



After the selection of a landscape, a baseline assessment has been conducted to collect information about the current state of the landscape: key challenges, key actions and plans underway, opportunities for community and CSO actions and relevant stakeholders within and outside the landscape who need to be involved and play a role. The baseline assessment processes included community consultations, and a range of stakeholders in Bugesera, including local authorities, DJAF, CSOs, and other relevant partners such as RAB, REMA and UN agencies. It also included analysis of existing relevant reports. Findings are summarized in Annex 1.

Based on the results of the multi-stakeholders consultation, scoping process and the baseline assessment two strategic initiatives have been selected for the Bugesera landscape: **Climate smart innovative agro-ecology and the low carbon energy co-benefits** to be implemented in synergy within the landscape/seascape context. Typologies of projects to be developed have been identified and indicators, targets and results framework have been developed.

#### **a. Climate smart innovative agro-ecology**

Grants will be given to CSOs for projects that help rural farmers in the Bugesera landscape to adopt climate-smart agro ecology on hillsides and in wetlands. Each project will be a combination of different agro-ecological approaches aiming at improving productivity while reducing GHG emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change.

Eligible activities will include but not limited to: use of organic manure, integrated pest management, composting, drought and disease resistant crops, erosion control techniques, agroforestry, mulching, no-tillage, small scale irrigation, intercropping, integration of agriculture, animal husbandry, aquaculture and WASH for solid and liquid wastes management and post-harvest handling.

Projects will target smallholder farmers who are willing to adopt land consolidation and agro-ecology. Women, youth and other vulnerable cooperatives will be given priorities. The following crops will be given priorities based on current community preferences: banana, maize, cassava, beans, soybeans, nuts, vegetables (onions, cabbages, tomatoes...), pineapple, fruit trees, and mushroom.

Each project will include the following components: capacity building, knowledge sharing, gender mainstreaming, women and youth empowerment, linkage to market and saving. Where possible, certification will be encouraged.

Since the number of national CSOs with experience in agro-ecology is limited, formal partnership with experienced institutions (e.g. international NGOs) will be encouraged, even required for young organizations. Coaching partnership will help build the capacity of grantees and communities through knowledge and technology transfer. Partnership with research institutions for knowledge generation will

also be encouraged. Each partnerships will formalized by a MoA between the Grantee, the partner Organization and the District with clear responsibilities of each.

#### **b. Low carbon energy co-benefits**

This initiative will aim at reducing the quantity of biomass used for cooking and lighting to support the efficiency of agro-ecology implementation. Hence, priority will be given to projects contributing to reduce the cutting of trees and /or the use of agricultural residues which could be composted instead of being used as biomass fuel. Eligible projects could be but not limited to the promotion of energy efficient cooking stoves, biogas associated with agro-ecology as a source of organic manure...

### **3.3. GRANT-MAKER+ STRATEGIES**

In OP6, Country programmes teams are expected to set-up support mechanisms to communities based on experience and assets built up over the years to sustain the efficiency of SGP and create value beyond grant-making for GEF. These support mechanisms are based on the understanding that individual projects are not just ends in themselves but also means to achieve more sustainable impact when greater cumulative and synergistic effects can be leveraged through the non-grant services provided by SGP. They can include but not limited to institution building, knowledge networking and policy advocacy. SGP Rwanda team will mostly play its “Grant- maker+” role trough the following:

#### ***3.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform***

SGP team will support grantees to effectively participate in the existing policy dialogue at the landscape level, the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF)<sup>6</sup>. All projects will be required to have a knowledge management component so that generated knowledge and lessons learned could inform the District planning. At national level, SGP will support the establishment of a platform for environmental CSO-government dialogue at national level and will mobilize resources to sustain it. Campaigns on specific themes (e.g. waste sorting, youth volunteerism for environment ...) will also be organized as part of CSO-government/public dialogue.

#### ***3.2.2. Policy influence***

Aside from the CSO-government dialogue, SGP Rwanda will use experiences and lessons learnt from its projects portfolio to inform and influence policy as part of its role as ‘Grant-makers+’ in OP6 at the local, regional and national level. Here are some examples of how this will be done:

- Participation of NC and NSC members and grantees representatives to different national fora (relevant sector working groups, ENR high level dialogue...)
- Participation of grantees in JADF at the landscape level
- Projects results shared as policy briefs or project reports to relevant institutions

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<sup>6</sup> A Rwandan multi-actor forums for participatory governance used for planning and monitoring, promoting cooperation between the private sector, civil society and the public sector to advance development at the local level.

SGP will also strengthen the Grantee network as a channel for building capacities of national CSOs to better influence policies. At least one training per year will be organized for CSOs.

### **3.2.3. *Promoting social inclusion (mandatory)***

SGP Rwanda will encourage organizations led by women, youth, indigenous people and disabled people to apply for grant. The National Coordinator will proactively identify and provide coaching services to such organizations for proposal writing. Vulnerable groups will continue to be privileged beneficiaries of SGP-funded projects. Gender mainstreaming will be strengthened during OP6, in line with the GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Action Plan. For all projects, gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated number of beneficiaries will be required.

### **3.2.4. *Knowledge management plan***

In OP6, knowledge generation and management will be strengthened at programme and project levels so as to generate greater impact, and foster replication and scaling up of community innovations. For this to happen, grant applicants will be required to partner with experienced institutions/organizations, particularly with research based ones. Internship and research by university students will be encouraged. Each project will include in its budget the cost of knowledge products such as photo stories, documentary videos, articles in newspapers and brochures. At landscape level, SGP will create opportunities for linking and connecting projects for learning and peer to peer exchanges (joint visits, regular meetings to assess progress...).

Country programme annual reports and end of phase reports will be used to disseminate knowledge generated by different projects. SGP will also ensure the participation of Rio Conventions focal points in the NSC. All this will help to capture, share, and disseminate lessons learned and good practices identified through projects implementation.

In addition, SGP Rwanda will facilitate access to the global SGP network by local NGOs. The later will also be encouraged to adhere to international forums, including the GEF NGO network.

### **3.2.5. *Communications Strategy***

As part of grant-maker+ strategy, in OP6 the National Coordinator and NSC members will dedicate more time to communicate and engage more with key stakeholders and CSO's in the country and the selected landscape to promote participation, build relationships and foster partnerships. A web based platform for knowledge and information sharing among CSOs could be put in place. UNDP and global SGP websites will also continue to be used for communication with the general public. Communication between grantees and NSC members will also be strengthened through stronger involvement of NSC members in projects M&E (feedback on progress reports, annual joint visits).

### **3.2.6 *Grant making strategy***

The GEF SGP provides grants up to 50,000 US \$ per project and per operational phase. In OP6 the country programme will aim at an average grant size of 25,000- 30,000 US \$ per project in order to increase the number of beneficiaries. Higher amounts will exceptionally be given to projects with outstanding results.

#### 4. Expected results framework

Table 4. Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components

1 <i>OP6 project components</i>	2 <i>CPS targets</i>	3 <i>Activities</i>	4 <i>Indicators</i>	5 <i>Means of verification</i>
<p><i>SGP OP6 Component 2: Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p><i>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</i></p>	<p><b><i>Demonstration of agro-ecology practices on hillsides including:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- elimination /reduction of chemical fertilizers and pesticides</li> <li>- waste recycling</li> <li>- irrigation(using harvested rain water or lake/ river water)</li> <li>- intercropping</li> <li>- agroforestry</li> <li>- mulching</li> <li>- animal integration</li> <li>- certification (for selected crops)</li> </ul>	<p><i>At least 6 projects (grants)</i></p>	<p><i>100 ha of land brought under agro-ecology farming</i></p> <p><i>At least 6 farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate-smart agro-ecological practices</i></p>	<p><i>Grantee's report</i></p> <p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i></p> <p><i>District/DJAF report</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</i></p>
	<p><b><i>Demonstration of agro-ecology practices in wetlands</i></b></p>	<p><i>At least 1project (grant)</i></p>	<p><i>At least 10 ha under agro-ecology farming</i></p> <p><i>At least 1 farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate-smart agro-ecological practices</i></p>	

<p><b><i>SGP OP6 Component 3:</i></b> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p><i>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</i></p>	<p><i>community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication (cooking stoves, biogas...)</i></p>	<p><i>At least 1 project (Grant)</i></p>	<p><i>At least 1 typology of innovative solutions demonstrated and documented</i></p>	<p><i>Grantee's report</i></p> <p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i></p> <p><i>AMR, country reports</i></p> <p><i>AMR, global database, country reports</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</i></p>
<p><b><i>SGP OP6 Component 4:</i></b> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p> <p><i>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</i></p>	<p><b><i>Starting an organic manure plant to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in the selected landscape</i></b></p> <p><i>e.g. domestic/animal waste composting, plant composting, introduction of vermicomposting, compost certification, strategic partnership with IPEN</i></p>	<p><i>At least one 1 project (Grant)</i></p>	<p><i>1 innovative tool/approach demonstrated, deployed and transferred</i></p>	<p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i></p>
<p><b><i>SGP OP6 Component 5:</i></b> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p><i>5.1 SGP supports establishment of "CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms", leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries</i></p>	<p><b><i>Establishment of one environmental CSOs-government dialogue platform</i></b></p>	<p><i>1 project (Grant)</i></p>	<p><i>1 dialogue platform initiated and CSO and/or CSO networks strengthened to manage such dialogue</i></p> <p><i>At least 1 representatives from indigenous peoples, women groups, youth sector, disabled/differentially</i></p>	<p><i>Grantee's report</i></p> <p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i></p> <p><i>SGP Global Database</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i></p>

			<i>challenged, farmers are provided meaningful participation in the dialogue platform</i>	
<p><b><i>SGP OP6 Component 6: Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i></b></p> <p><i>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</i></p> <p><i>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</i></p>	<p><b><i>Capacity building for improved gender mainstreaming for all grantees and NSC members</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Capacity building for Youth, Women, indigenous and disabled people on emerging issues and challenges for sustainable development and existing responses at national and global level</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Coaching services to youth, women and indigenous people organizations for grant application</i></b></p>	<p><i>Non-grant service (Grant maker +)</i></p>	<p><i>Representative of all grantees and NSC are trained on gender mainstreaming</i></p> <p><i>At least 25% of funded projects are led by women (either the organization is a women's group or the leadership/management of the project is run by women)</i></p> <p><i>At least 1 funded project is from a youth organization</i></p> <p><i>100% projects with gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated number of beneficiaries</i></p>	<p><i>Grantees report Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i></p> <p><i>SGP Global Database</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i></p>
<p><b><i>SGP OP6 Component 7: Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Support the production and dissemination of knowledge products for all projects</i></b></p>	<p><i>Non grants service (Grant Maker +)</i></p>	<p><i>At least 20 knowledge products from funded projects produced and disseminated</i></p>	<p><i>SGP Global Database</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i></p>

<p>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries</p>	<p><i>Organization of a knowledge fair promoting south-south exchange</i></p>	<p><i>1 project</i></p>	<p><i>One South-South exchange supported that transfer capacity on new community innovations between communities, CSOs and other partners</i></p>	
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## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

Strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be an important focus area for SGP during OP6. The M&E of individual projects will be participatory. Special attention will be paid at the project design phase especially the setting of project result indicators and the baseline data collection. Each project will be visited at least 4 times by SGP staff: before project approval, during the implementation phase (2 times) and after project completion. At least 2 out of the 4 visits per project will involve relevant stakeholders such as local government, DJAF, beneficiaries, grantees 'network and NSC members. Joint visits involving all these stakeholders will be organized on annual basis.

To improve the quality of projects reports, in addition to the usual training before MoA signature, grantees will be required to have a coaching partner when needed for the project design, implementation and reporting. At landscape level there will be a formal partnership between SGP and the District to ensure projects success and sustainability as well as replication and up scaling.

Projects progressive reports will be shared twice a year with local authorities and other relevant partners, including the UNDP CO and the GEF OFP. The SGP database will be regularly updated to keep CPMT informed on programme progress. Midterm evaluation will be done by the NSC at programme and project levels in order to take corrective measures where necessary.

Results indicators at the country level will be tracked and reported on annually through the Annual Country Reports (ACR) and the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Survey (based on ACR). Progress towards the CPS outcomes will be assessed and appropriate adaptive management measures may be identified as necessary.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders , grantee	Covered under country programme operating costs	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis <sup>7</sup> to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take

<sup>7</sup> The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

				decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) <sup>8</sup>	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) <sup>9</sup> Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

## 6. Resource mobilisation plan

Thanks to the landscape approach and partnership building at project level, it is expected that SGP staff will have more time for resource mobilization and also for knowledge management activities including grant makers +.

During OP6, the “50% co-financing in cash or in cash” rule will continue to be a requirement for project approval. SGP Rwanda will help grantees develop partnership with organizations which can co-finance their projects. Grantees will also be encouraged and supported to apply to different grants and awards.

<sup>8</sup> The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

<sup>9</sup> The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

At the programme level, SGP team will continue to sell the “SGP as a delivery mechanism” to different donors. Efforts to try to access Track Fund from UNDP CO and FONERWA funds will also continue. The possibility of accessing One Fund will also be explored through flagship programmes and Development Results Groups of the UNDP. SGP will also build synergies with its partners, particularly UN agencies with same thematic focus.

## 7. Risk Management Plan

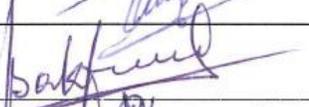
**Table 6. Description of risks identified for OP6**

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
More severe drought at the landscape level	high	medium	- Since projects will be aiming at adaptation to drought each agro ecological project will be required to have components. E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• drought mitigation (irrigation and/or improvement of soil water retention)</li> <li>• drought-tolerant crops</li> </ul> - Possibility of Crop insurance will be explored
Lack of good quality proposals	medium	medium	- SGP team to pro-actively link local CSOs having good projects ideas to coaching organizations  - provide planning grants for good projects ideas
Resistance to switch from conventional farming system to agro-ecology	medium	medium	- Knowledge fair on agro-ecology at the start of the program - Evidence- based sensitization of farmers about the benefits of agro-ecology (based on best practices identified during the knowledge fair) - Grantees advised to identify opinions leaders in the community for mobilization - Grantees required to provide evidence of community participation in the project design at the grant application level
Project failure due to low CSO capacity	low	medium	- Grant applicant to provide evidences of experience in relation to the project in the project proposal - grantees ‘coaching - Close M&E
Low rate of replication/up scaling within and out of the landscape (particularly for agro-ecology)	high	medium	- Each project with knowledge management components to disseminate results Each final project report showing the cost effectiveness of the approach adopted. - campaigns in partnership with local government at the landscape level for community mobilization to adopt best practices

The above mentioned and any other unforeseen risks will be tracked trough close and participatory M&E during the implementation of the OP6 CPS and review during the CPS Annual review. At that time the degree of risk or probability of risk may be adjusted. Identified risks may also be removed and new risks added if necessary with appropriate mitigation measures identified.

**8. National Steering Committee Endorsement**

*Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.*

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Francine KANEZA	
Sebastien DESABEYERU	
Prof. Elias Bizimungu	
BAKIMUKIZÉ Dismas	
Gakumba Jean Bosco	
MUKELIMANA Dative	

## ANNEX 1: OP6 LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

### 1. LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

#### a. Location

Bugesera is one of the seven Districts of the Eastern Province in Rwanda covering a total surface area of **1,337 Km<sup>2</sup>**. It is located in the south Eastern plains of Rwanda notably in the south west of the Eastern Province. It borders with the Republic of Burundi (Kirundo Province) in the South, Ngoma district to the East, Kigali city and Rwamagana district to the North. The district is composed of 15 Sectors, 72 Cells and 581 Villages. Its capital is Nyamata.

#### b. Physical aspects

##### -Hydrology

The district is sandwiched between Rivers Nyabarongo and Akanyaru which converge at the southern part to form Akagera River. Bugesera district's area is characterized by 9 lakes, the biggest of which are Rweru and South Cyohoha, shared with the Burundi. These two plus the other small lakes in the region comprise an estimated surface area of **10,635 hectare**. In addition, around 6,000 ha of the region are covered by marchlands.

##### - Vegetation

The region is predominantly vegetated by dry savannas which are characterized by short grasses, shrubs and short trees – a characteristic of arid and semi-arid areas. The District has also 2 natural forests.

##### - Climate

Compared to other regions of the country, Bugesera's climate is dry with a temperature varying between 20°C and 30°C with an average ranging between 26 and 29°C. It has 4 seasons as follows:

seasons	duration
short dry season	January to mid-march
long rainy season	Mid-march to June
long dry season	Mid-June to September
short rainy season	mid-October to December

#### c. Population

With a total Population of **363,339 people** in the following proportion: Its population Average Annual Growth Rate is 3.1%, with a population density of 282 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The population of Bugesera district is estimated at 13.9% of the whole Eastern Province population, and at 3.4% of the total population of Rwanda (General population census 2012).

## **2. KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS ABOUT THE BUGESERA LANDSCAPE**

This paragraph presents findings of the baseline assessment with the aim of giving a picture of the current social-economic and environmental status of the Bugesera landscape to potential grants applicants.

### **A. Methodology**

Data and information have been collected from different reports at the District and national level as well as from interview with stakeholders including community members in the District, mostly representatives of farmers' cooperatives. Below documents provided most of the information:

- Fourth Population and Housing Census, by National Institute of Statics of Rwanda, 2012
- Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 3 (EICV 3) by National Institute of Statics of Rwanda, 2011
- District Development Plan 2013-2018
- Operationalizing Green economy transition in Africa. Status of basic data and green economy initiatives in Rwanda. Cases of Bugesera, Gicumbi and Musanze Districts. GIZ, UNEP and REMA, 2016.
- Impact of fertilizer use in Rwanda Rweru - Mugesera wetland complex, REMA 2014;
- IMIHIHO: 2015- 2016 Bugesera District, 2016

### **B. Findings**

#### **2.1. Demography**

- Total Population: 363,339 people, 13.9% of the whole Eastern Province population, and at 3.4% of the total population of Rwanda
- Sex ratio: 177,404 males and 185,935 females
- Annual Growth Rate: 3.1%,
- Density of 282 people per km<sup>2</sup>.
- Youth: 39.3% of the population (14-35 years old)
- Women: 51.3 % of the population. (General population census, 2012).
- Number of households: 85,369 (District report, June 2016)
  - In 2011, 48.4% were below poverty line where 28.3% are poor and 20.1% are extremely poor (EICV3 report, 2011).
- According to the District monograph, in 2014, about 29, 282 households (34% of the population) were below poverty line.
- Unemployment: 5.0% of the labor forces. Unemployment is higher in women than in men (6.2% vs. 3.8%) (NISR, 2012).

## 2.3 Economy

### \* Agriculture

- Employs 77.8% of the active population
- Arable land is estimated at **91,930.34** ha. The average size of land cultivated per household is 0,59ha.
- Land use status:

Land use	Number of Ha
Cultivated land on hill side	89,906.04
Cultivated land in marshland	1,022
Uncultivated land on hill side	4,495.30
Uncultivated land in marshlands	22,823
Forests	7,552

- Dominant crops: Maize, beans, rice and cassava
- Other crops: Vegetables, soybeans fruits
- Soils: generally sandy with a low quantity of humus and are very permeable. They dry quickly even after a great rain.
- Land consolidation for major crops: maize: 11,885 ha; beans: 38,546ha; cassava: 11,973 ha,
- Average yields for the dominants crops on consolidated land: maize: 4t/ha; beans: 1.2t/ha; cassava: 20t/ha,
- Use of fertilizers: NPK, DAB and Urea are the one used mainly by farmers ‘cooperatives on hillsides and in marchlands.
- Small scale irrigation: 1,472 ha today under covered using water pumps. 120 water pumps have been distributed to farmers
- 137 agricultural cooperatives are operating in farming business

### \* Livestock

- At least 48% of the Bugesera population raise some livestock, and they are used to generate organic manure for crop production and cash income through direct sales.

Animal	Number
Cows	38,695
Goats	59,506
Poultry	35,7340
Pigs	13,706
Rabbits	8,582

**\* Energy**

- 12.8% of the population in the district use electricity from the national grid electricity for lighting (District performance report, 2016).
- 96.3% of people use firewood, 1.9% use charcoal for cooking (EICV3, 2011).
- 430 households use biogas for cooking, 47,806 others (56%) use improved cooking stoves (reducing around by half the quantity of charcoal/firewood. The remaining (54%) use traditional cooking stoves. (District performance report, 2016).

**2.4 Environmental issues (identified by farmers' cooperatives)**

- The use of improved stove is still low though their affordability by households is relatively easy.
- Dry seasons often lasting more time than usual causing loss of yield
- Lakes pollution by chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- Lack of enough organic fertilizers
- Irrigation water pumps, solar energy and biogas only accessible to beneficiaries of funded projects.

**2.5 District priorities up to 2018**

The District Development Plan 2013-2018 (DDP) highlights that five key priorities are to be focused on within the period of 2013-2018: promotion of tourism activities on virgin sites around lakes, promotion of private investments in fish farming, infrastructure development, agriculture transformation, and off-farm activities.

**2.6 On-going environmental and agricultural projects in Bugesera District**

As per the information received from Bugesera authorities, below are the major partners implementing projects in Bugesera as of June, 2016.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project/area of intervention</b>
Bugesera Natural Region Rural Infrastructure Support Project- PAIRB	- Irrigation (water pumps)
World Vision Rwanda (WVR)	- agroforestry (indigenous trees)
African Evangelist Enterprise (AEE)	- Horticulture
REMA	- Rehabilitation of Cyohoha and Rweru ecosystems (composting water hyacinth, agroforestry on buffer zones, horticulture, livestock, irrigation, livestock,
LVEMP	- Agroforestry on buffer zone around Rweru lake, water hyacinth control, horticulture,
NBDF	- Supply of improved stoves and solar energy systems

INADES	- Biogas, Forestry
Plan Rwanda	- School gardening an
Alert	- Dialogue on land issues
AEE Rwanda	- Improving agriculture though cooperative and association
Fondation artisans FAPDR	- Energy efficient cooking stoves
GEF SGP/UNDP	Agroforestry, Biogas, Solar energy, mushroom, cooking stoves,
Send A cow	- Cow distribution
Caritas Rwanda	- Eradication of malnutrition through Kitchen gardens

## ANNEX 2: RWANDA UNDAF ( 2013-2018)

### UNDAF RESULT 1: INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Outcome 1.1: Sustainable management of natural resources, clean renewable energy resources and use, energy access and security, environment and climate change resilience improved.

Outcome 1.2: Rwandans able to tap into and benefit from expanded international, regional and local markets, and improved agriculture value chain.

Outcome 1.3: Sustainable urbanization process transforms the quality of livelihoods, skills development and decent employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas, especially for youth and women

### UNDAF RESULT 2: ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Outcome 2.1: Citizen Participation and Empowerment: Accountability and citizen participation in sustainable development and decision-making processes at all levels improved.

Outcome 2.2: Justice, gender equality and Human Rights: Human rights, justice, and gender equality promoted and implemented at all levels.

### UNDAF Result 3: Human Capital Development

Outcome 3.1: Holistic child, youth and family development: health, nutritional status, protection and learning outcomes improved for all children and youth

Outcome 3.2: Health: Improved equitable access to, and utilization of high-quality promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services for all people in Rwanda.

Outcome 3.3: Social Protection: Extreme Poverty, vulnerability, inequality and exposure to livelihood risks reduced especially for the most vulnerable groups.

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